A BELIEVER'S OLD TESTAMENT HANDBOOK

A CURATED COLLECTION OF MAPS, CHARTS, TABLES, GRAPHICS AN CHRONOLOGY

- **Pro 30:5 Every word** of God *is* pure
- **Heb 6:18** God cannot tell lies! [CEV]
- **Tit 1:2** God, who cannot lie…
- **Psa 12:6 The words of the LORD** *are* pure words: *as* silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times.
- **Rom 3:4** Let God be true, but every man a liar

- **2Tim 3:16** ALL Scripture *is* given by inspiration of God
- **John 10: 35** And the Scripture **cannot** be broken
- **Luke 21:33** Heaven and earth shall pass away: but **my words** shall not pass away
- **Matt 5:18** For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one **jot** or one **tittle** shall in no wise pass from the Law


HOW SHOULD
WE READ THE
OT?

- 1Cor 10:11 **Now ALL these things** [in the OT] **happened unto them by way of example; and they were written for OUR admonition, upon whom the ends of the ages are come.**

- John 5:39 You examine **the Scriptures** carefully because you suppose that in them you have eternal life. Yet they **testify about Me.**

- Luke 24:25-27 Then He said unto them, “O fools, and slow of heart to believe ALL that the prophets have spoken: Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into His glory?” And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, He expounded unto them in all **the Scriptures** the things concerning Himself.

- And He said unto them, “These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that ALL things must be fulfilled, which were **written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the Psalms**, concerning me” Then <u>He opened their understanding, that they might understand the scriptures</u>, And said unto them, “Thus it is written, and thus **it behooved Christ to suffer**, and to rise from the dead the third day:” [24:44-46]

“7000 YEAR PLAN”

1ST 1000 YEARS = 20 JUBILEES	2ND 1000 YEARS = 40 JUBILEES	3RD 1000 YEARS = 60 JUBILEES	4TH 1000 YEARS = 80 JUBILEES	5TH 1000 YEARS = 100 JUBILEES	6TH 1000 YEARS = 120 JUBILEES	7TH 1000 YEARS = 140 JUBILEES
1ST MILLENIAL “DAY”	2ND MILLENIAL “DAY”	3RD MILLENIAL “DAY”	4TH MILLENIAL “DAY”	5TH MILLENIAL “DAY”	6TH MILLENIAL “DAY”	7TH MILLENIAL “SABBATH DAY”

REFERENCES: “A thousand years in your sight are like a day” Psalm 90:4,2 Peter 3:8; “For the Sabbath day” Psalm 94 [heading]; “and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years” Rev 20:4. see also *Barnabas* 15:4 [AD 73], Irenaeus *Against Heresies*, 5.28,33 [AD 167], Hippolytus *Fragment 2' Commentary on Daniel* 2:4 [AD 205], Commodianus *Against the Gods of the Heathens* 80 [AD 240], Methodius *Banquet Of The Ten Virgins* 9.1 [AD 300], Lactantius; *Divine Institutes 7:14* [AD 304]

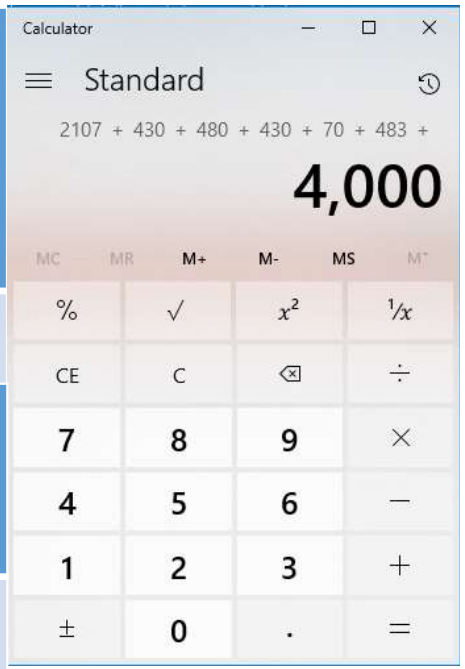
Table 3.2: Church Fathers Who Believed that This World Would Last 6 000 years

Name	Date	Reference
"Barnabas"	70-135 AD	*Epistle of Barnabas* 15:1-4
Irenaeus	c.115-202	*Against Heresies* 5.28.3
Hippolytus	d. 235	*Commentary on Daniel* 4.23
Cyprian	d. 258	*Treat* 11.pref2 &10
Victorinus of Poetovio	d. 303	*de fabrica mundi*
Hilary of Pontiers	c.315-367	*In Matthew* 17:1; 20:6; *Tract Myst.* 1.41; 2.10
Methodius	d.~311	*Banquet* 9.1
Lactantius	d. after 317	*Divine Institutes* 7.14-27
Firmicus Maternus	c.346	*The Error of the Pagan Religions* 25.3
Sulpicius Severus	c.363-c.420	*History*, 1.2.1
Tyconius	d. c. 400	*Book of Rules*, 5
Gaudentius of Brescia	d. after 410	*Tractatus 10.15*

"7000 YEAR PLAN" – 1ST 4000 YRS

1ST 1000 YEARS = 20 JUBILEES	2ND 1000 YEARS = 40 JUBILEES	3RD 1000 YEARS = 60 JUBILEES	4TH 1000 YEARS = 80 JUBILEES
1ST MILLENIAL "DAY"	2ND MILLENIAL "DAY"	3RD MILLENIAL "DAY"	4TH MILLENIAL "DAY"

ADAM to "PROMISE" – 2107 YRS	"PROMISE" to EXODUS – 430 YRS	EXODUS to TEMPLE – 480 YRS	TEMPLE to EXILE – 430 YRS		RETURN to CHRIST – 483 YRS
GENESIS 1-18	GAL 3:16-17	1 KINGS 6:1	Lev 26:34, 2 Chr 36:21	EXILE to RETURN 70 YRS	DAN 9:24-27



ADAM to the “PROMISE”

From Adam's year "one" to the 99th year of Abraham	2107 years.	3973 BC 1866
From Abraham's year 99 to the first year of the Exodus (Gal 3:8,16-17; Genesis 17:19,18:18)	**430 years**	1436
From the year of the Exodus to year 4 of Solomon's reign (1 Kings 6:1)	480 years	956
Add the remainder of Solomon's 40 years' reign (1 Kings 11:42)	36 years.	920
Summation of the years for the 19 kings of Judah and their reigns from Jerusalem	**+393 years**	527
Then add a "one" year period for harvest after the temple's destruction (Jeremiah 40:10-12)	+1 year	526
Ezekiel 4:5-6 – 390+40=430 years from the start of building the Temple until its destruction	**=430 years**	
Then add the prophetic period which comprised the Babylonian Captivity of the Jews when the Land of Judah observed its Sabbatical years of rest (65 unobserved sabbatical years +5 unobserved Jubilees)	70 years	456
Finally, add the 69 Weeks of Sabbatical Periods that reach to a Messiah (which should properly begin with the year called Cyrus "one")	483 years	28 AD 80TH JUBILEE YEAR
Total number of completed years from Adam to the Messiah of Daniel	**precisely 4000 years**	

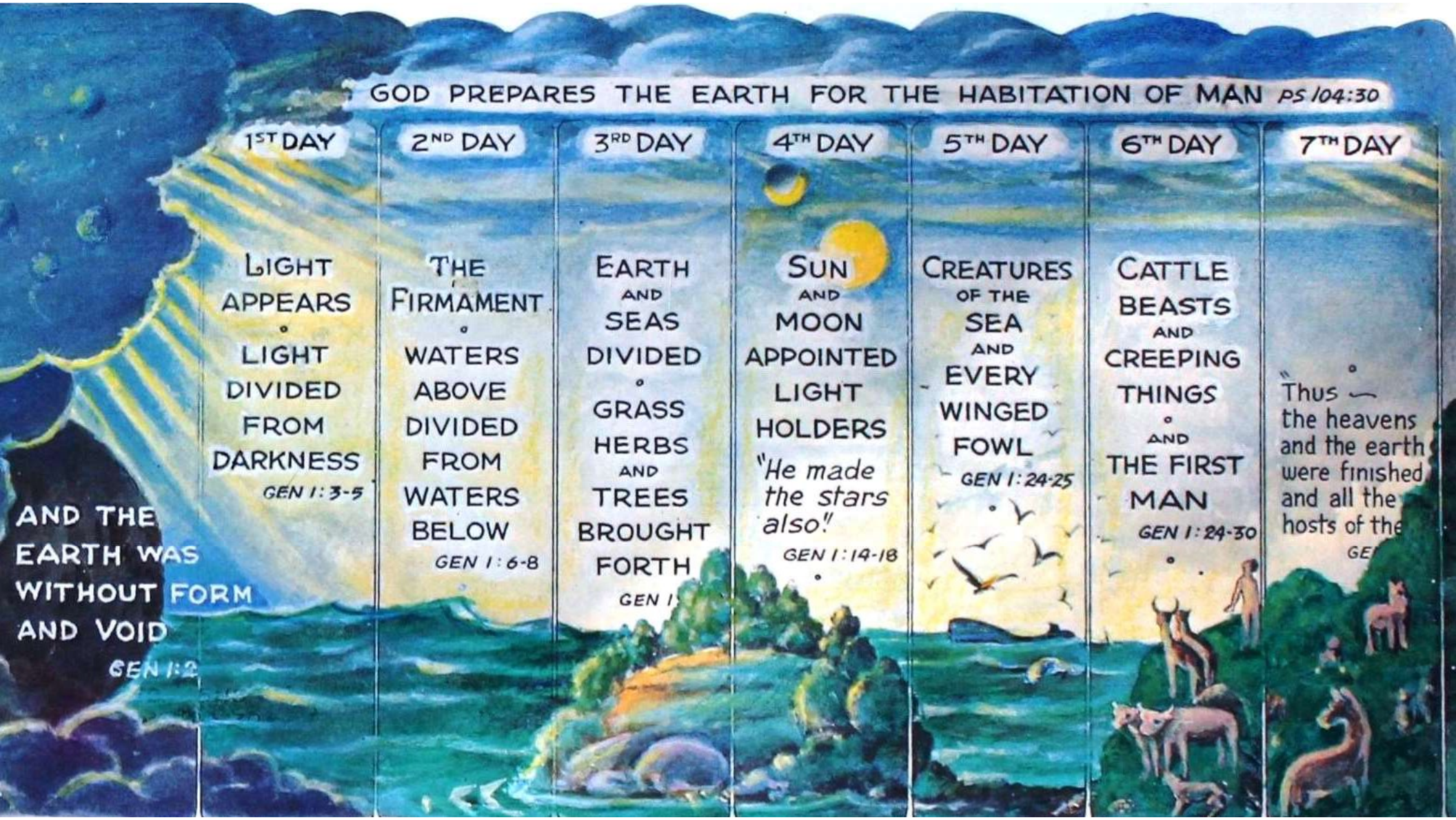
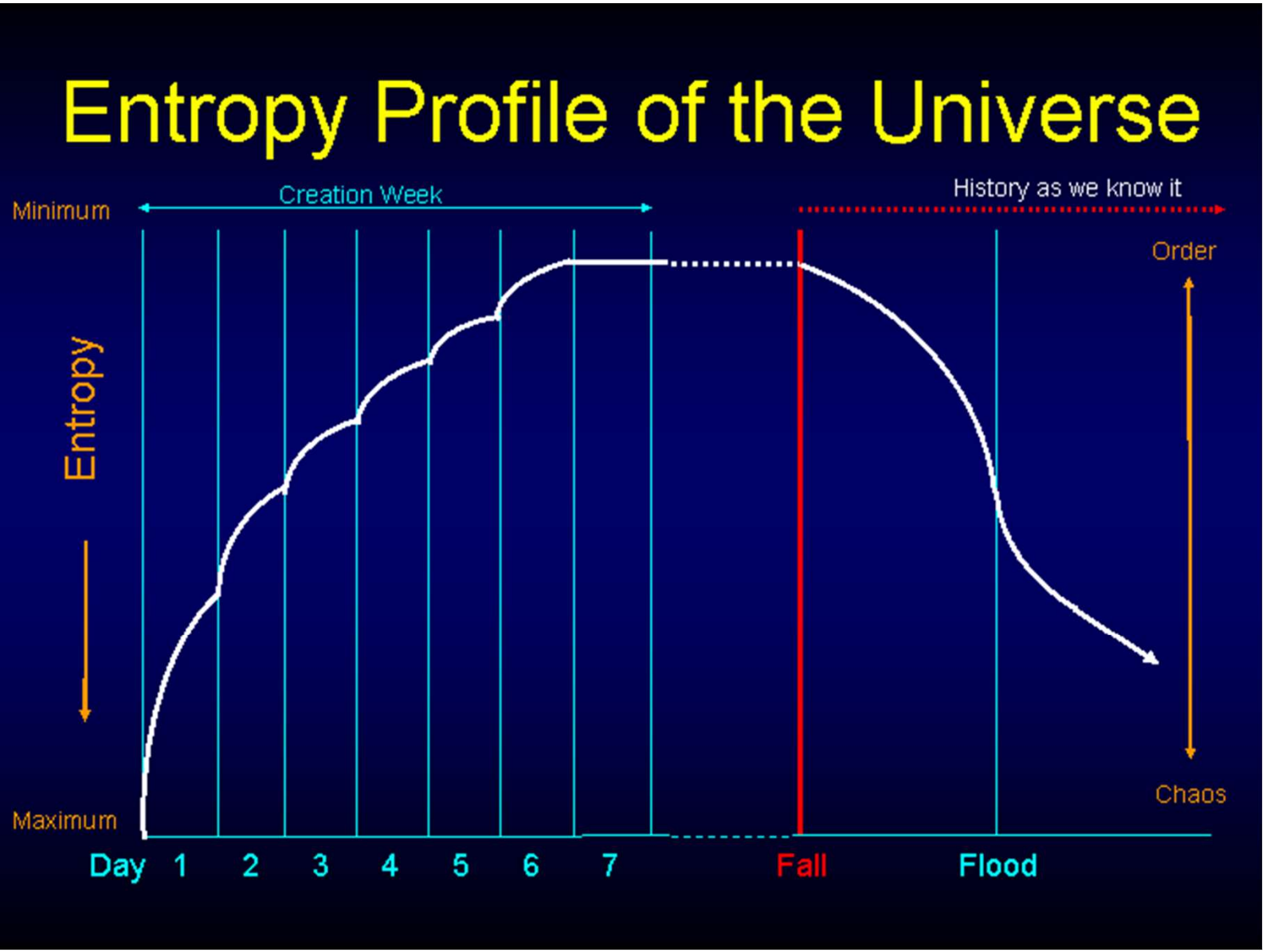

GOD PREPARES THE EARTH FOR THE HABITATION OF MAN PS 104:30
1ST DAY
LIGHT APPEARS
LIGHT DIVIDED FROM DARKNESS
GEN 1:3-5
2ND DAY
THE FIRMAMENT
WATERS ABOVE DIVIDED FROM WATERS BELOW
GEN 1:6-8
3RD DAY
EARTH AND SEAS DIVIDED
GRASS HERBS AND TREES BROUGHT FORTH
GEN 1:
4TH DAY
SUN AND MOON APPOINTED LIGHT HOLDERS
"He made the stars also!"
GEN 1:14-18
5TH DAY
CREATURES OF THE SEA AND EVERY WINGED FOWL
GEN 1:24-25
6TH DAY
CATTLE BEASTS AND CREEPING THINGS
AND THE FIRST MAN
GEN 1:24-30
7TH DAY
"Thus the heavens and the earth were finished and all the hosts of the
GE
AND THE EARTH WAS WITHOUT FORM AND VOID
GEN 1:2

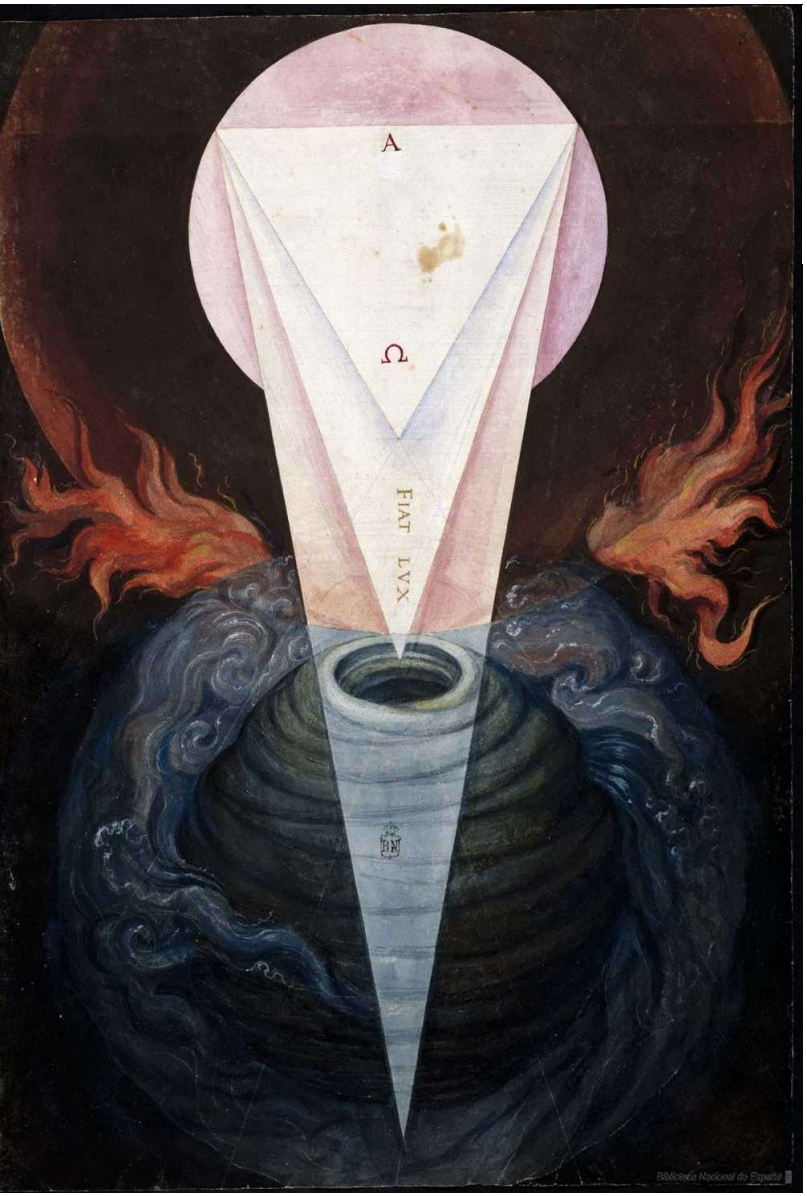
Table 3.3: The Length of the Days of Creation

Writer	Date	24 hours	Figurative	Reference
Theophilus of Antioch	c.180	X		*Autolycus* 2.11-12
Methodius	d.311	X		*Chastity* 5.7
Lactantius	240-320	X		*Institutes* 7.14
Victorinus of Pettau	d. c. 304	X		*Creation*
Ephrem the Syrian	306-373	X		*Commentary on Genesis* 1.1
Epiphanius of Salamis	315-403	X		*Panarion*, 1.1.1
Basil of Caesarea	329-379	X		*Hexameron*, 2.8
Cyril of Jerusalem	d. 387	X		*Catechetical Lectures* 12.5
Ambrose of Milan	339-397	X		*Hexameron*, 1.10.3-7

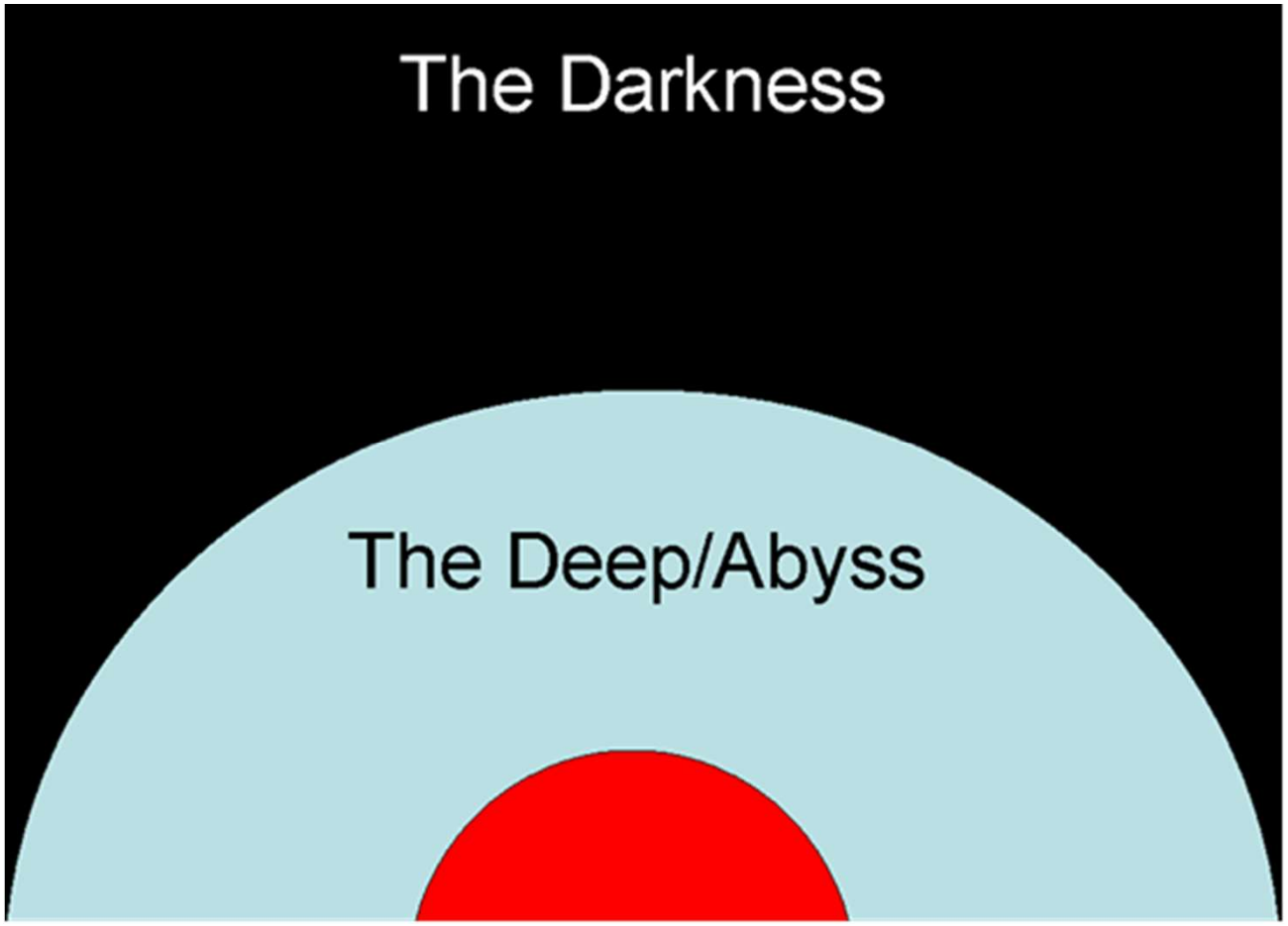
Genesis	Action	Duration
1:3–2:4a	Earth made for human habitation from God's perspective: land appears, waters bound, life created, man created.	6 days, mornings and evenings
2:4b–5:1a	Eden "made" and set aside for Adam. Eve created from Adam. Eden the focus, earthly perspective.	Adam's genealogy and human history begins

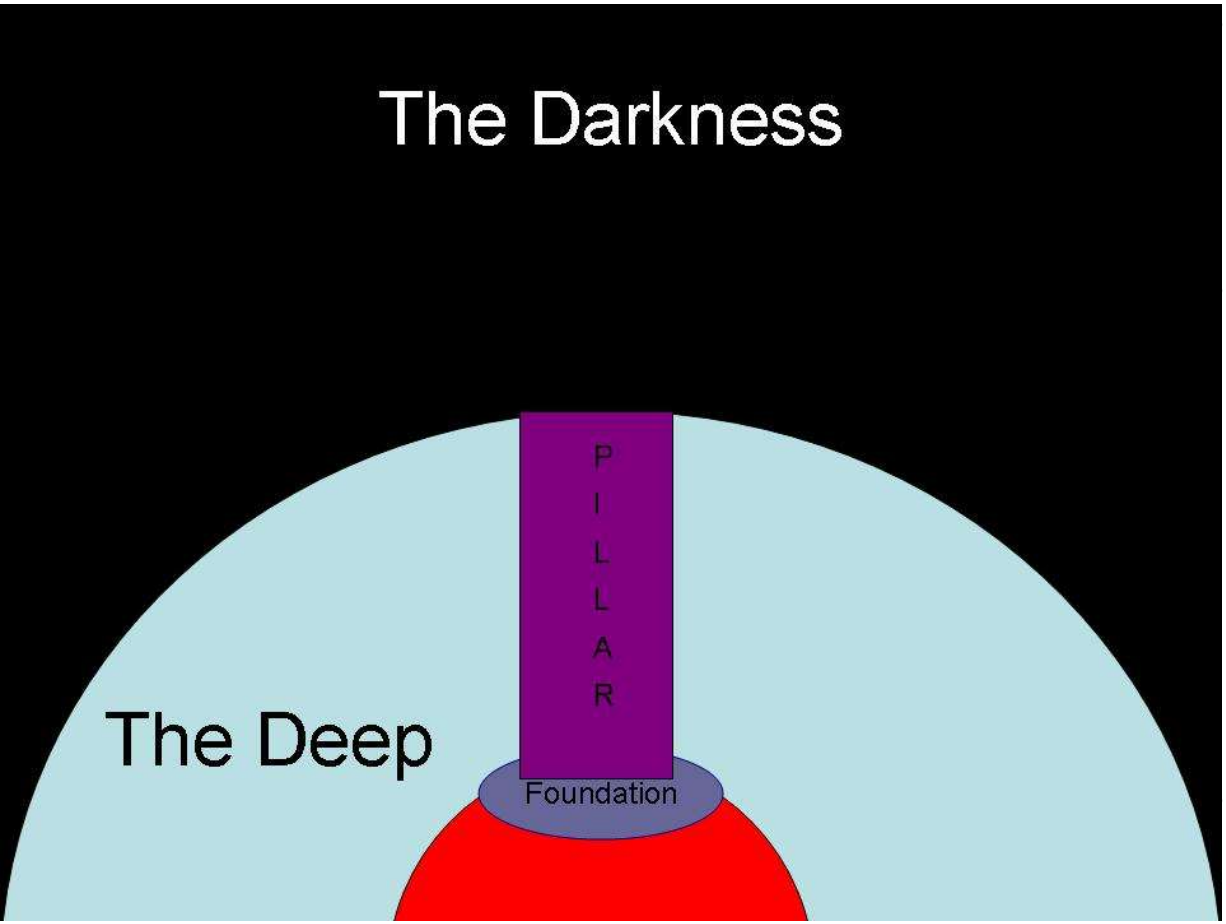
Isaiah	• *Job 38:4–9*	• *Psalm 104:2–6*
"Have you not known? have you not heard? has it not been told you from the beginning? have you not understood from the foundations of the earth? **It is he that sits upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers; that stretches out the heavens as a curtain, and spreads them out as a tent to dwell in: ...** **Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who has created these things, that brings out their host by number: he calls them all by names by the greatness of his might, for that he is strong in power; not one fails.** **• *Isaiah 40:21–22, 26*** **"For thus says YHWH that created the heavens; God himself that formed the earth and made it; he has established it, he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited: I am YHWH; and there is none else."** **• *Isaiah 45:18***	**"Where were you when I laid the foundations of the earth? declare, if you have understanding.** **• Who has laid the measures thereof** [of the earth]**, if you know? Or** **• Who has stretched the line upon it** [the stretching increased its size]**?** **• Whereupon are the foundations** [of the earth] **thereof fastened? Or** **• Who laid the corner stone thereof. When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy? Or** **□ Who shut up the sea with doors, when it brake forth, as if it had issued out of the womb?** **• When I made the cloud the garment thereof, and thick darkness a swaddlingband**8 **for it,**	**"Who covers yourself with light as with a garment:** **Who stretches out the heavens like a curtain:** **Who lays the beams of his chambers in the waters:** **Who makes the clouds his chariot:** **Who walks upon the wings of the wind:** **Who makes his angels spirits; his ministers a flaming fire:** **Who laid the foundations of the earth, that it should not be removed for ever** [*olam va-ad,* "for the eon and beyond"]**.** **You covered it** [the earth] **with the deep as with a garment: the waters stood above the mountains** [covered all the earth]**."**


Entropy Profile of the Universe
Creation Week
History as we know it
Minimum
Order
Entropy
Chaos
Maximum
Day 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Fall
Flood



Archean Eon	Granite-greenstone-gneiss. Komatiites. Shelf deposits lacking.	Archean stromatolites possibly inorganic, at sites of upwelling springs. Especially if one infers that there was no life, even cyanobacteria, before Day 3. (Genesis 1:11–12) Global ocean	Day 1: Earth without form ... void	Genesis 1:2–3



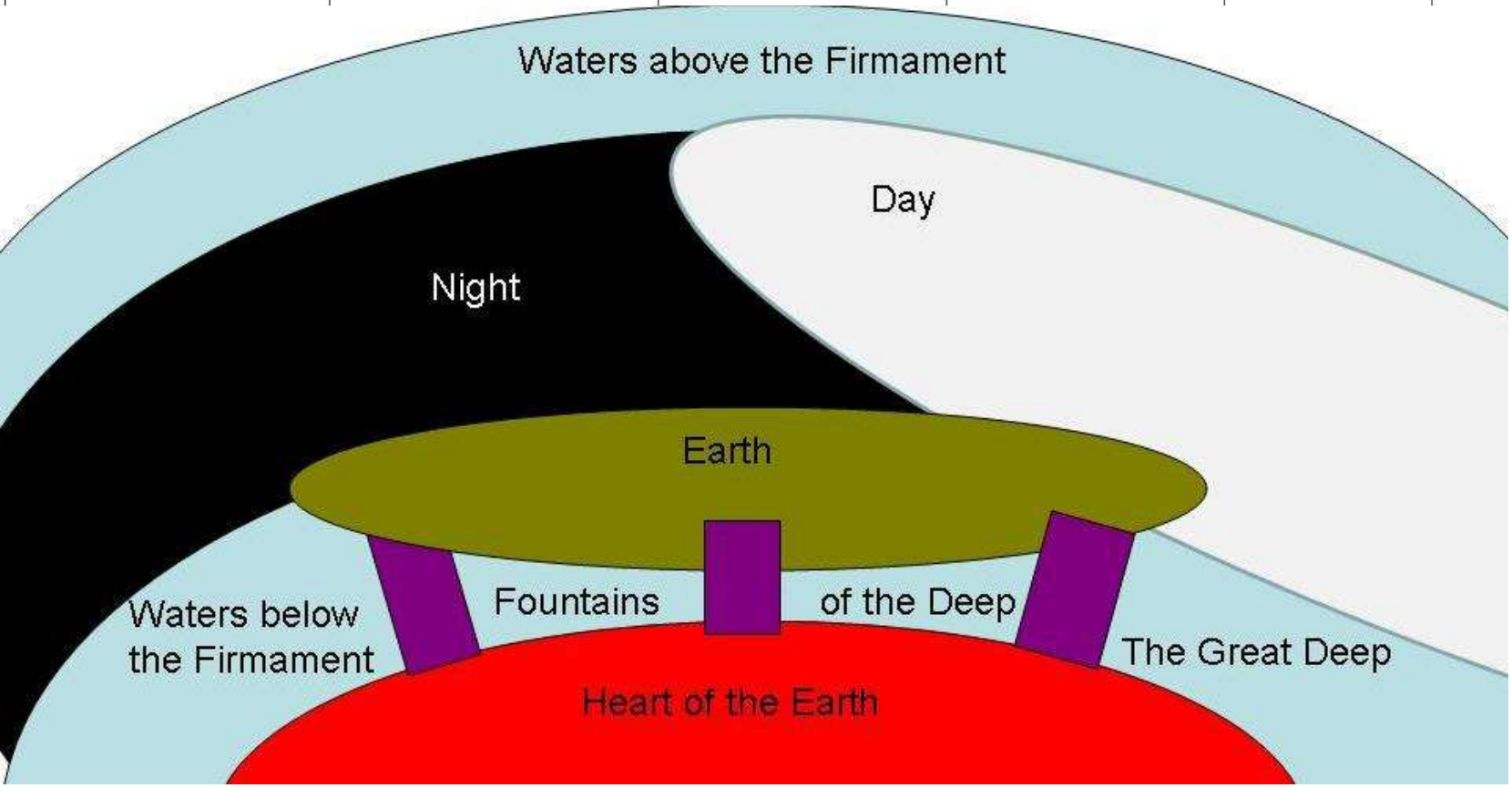


The “foundations” are essentially sockets serving as bases for pillar-like structure, as spoken of in Hannah’s inspired psalm: 1Sam 2:8 “for the pillars of the earth are the LORD’S, and he hath set the world [habitable surface] upon them.”

These foundations were referred to by Jonah as the “bottoms of the mountains” [2:6], קְצֻבֵי הָרִים, set in “the belly of Sheol” [2:2], referred to by Christ as “the heart of the earth,” [Matt 12:40]; both connote a hollow structure to be filled by other things. This core is described as containing a fiery, flowing mass [Job 28:5], having bars to prevent escape of the contents [Jonah 2:6]. These bars are specifically said to be of iron [Psa 107:16, Isa 45:2].

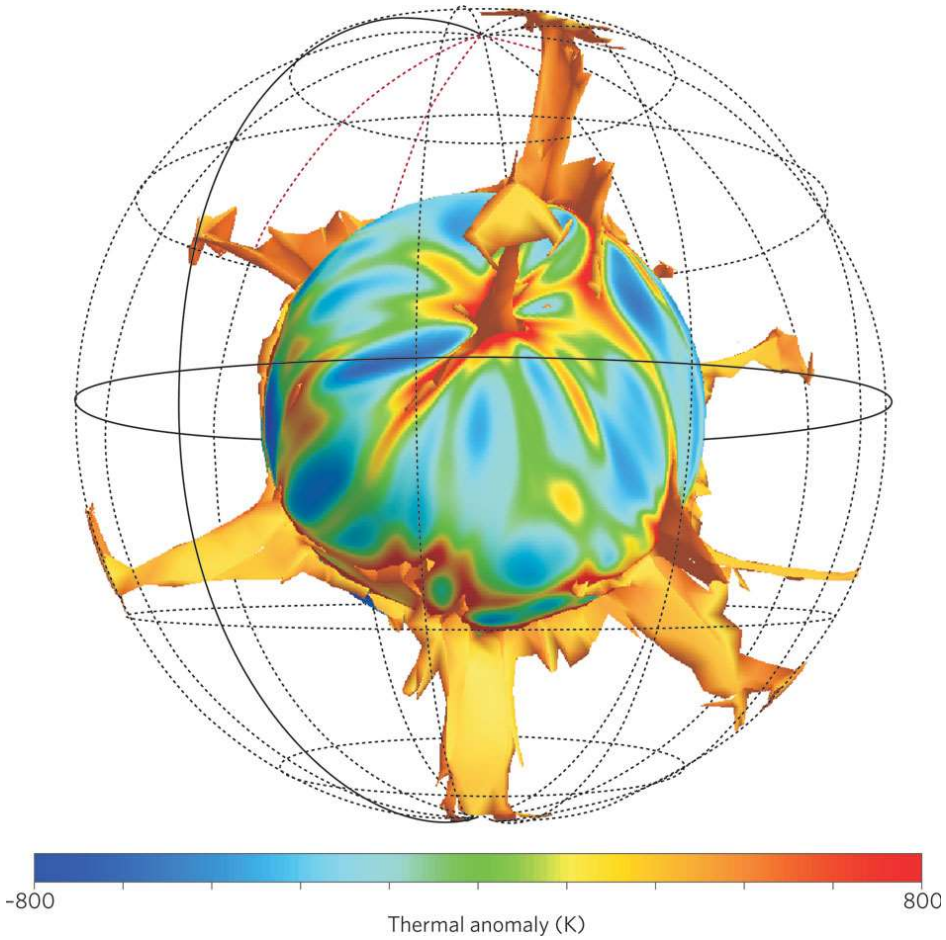
The foundations and pillars were thus set in molten iron which then congealed into a solid form; thus set, they would form the skeletal infrastructure for subterranean and surface structures.

Earliest Paleoproterozoic	Giant placer deposits.	Gold-bearing	Day 2: Waters above and below separated.	Genesis 1:6–8
Archean Eon to Paleoproterozoic Era		BIF sequences generally lie unconformably on older sequences (e.g. peneplained Archean cratons). Global ocean		

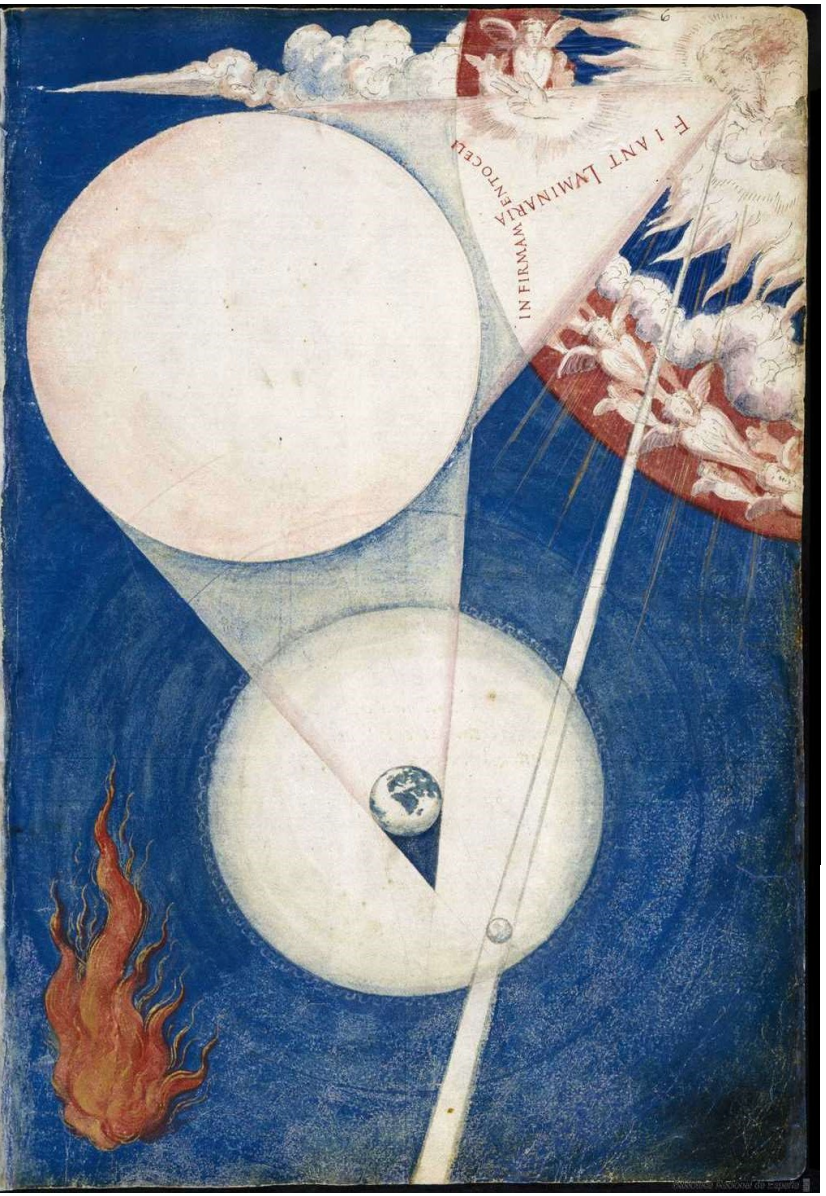


- The Psalmist speaks of the restraining of the lower waters and the establishing of the land standing out of the water. The suffix, referring back to ,ארץ is intended to say that the earth hanging free in space (Job 26:7) has its internal supports. According to Psa 104:6, the earth thus overflowed with water was already mountainous; the primal formation of the mountains is therefore just as old as the תהום mentioned in direct succession to the תהו ובהו.

Latest Paleoproterozoic		Biggest magmatic processes	Just prior to Day 3	
Earlier Mesoproterozoic Era	Basalt, gabbro- anorthosite, red bed sediments	Rifting	Day 3: Land separated from seas.	Genesis 1:9–10

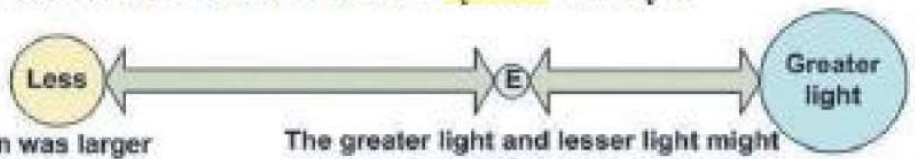






Day 4

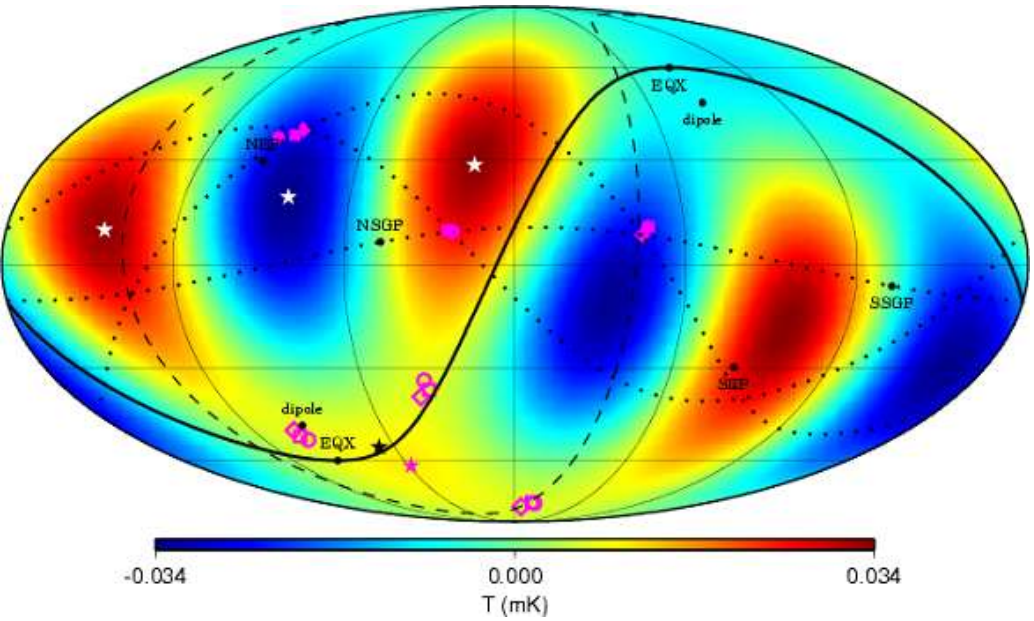
Illustration 19a: Possible solar system on day 4

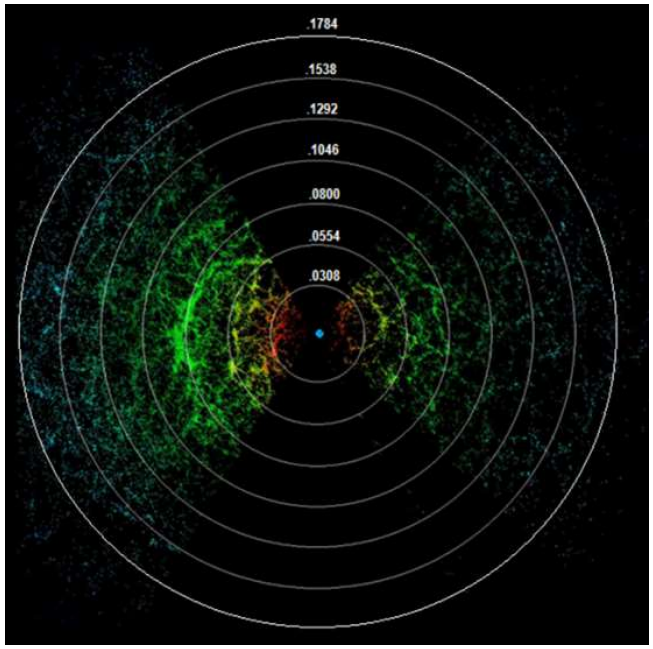


Sun was larger but appeared initially to be smaller

The greater light and lesser light might not be a factor of size as much as by distance. The smaller light might have appeared larger simply by being closer

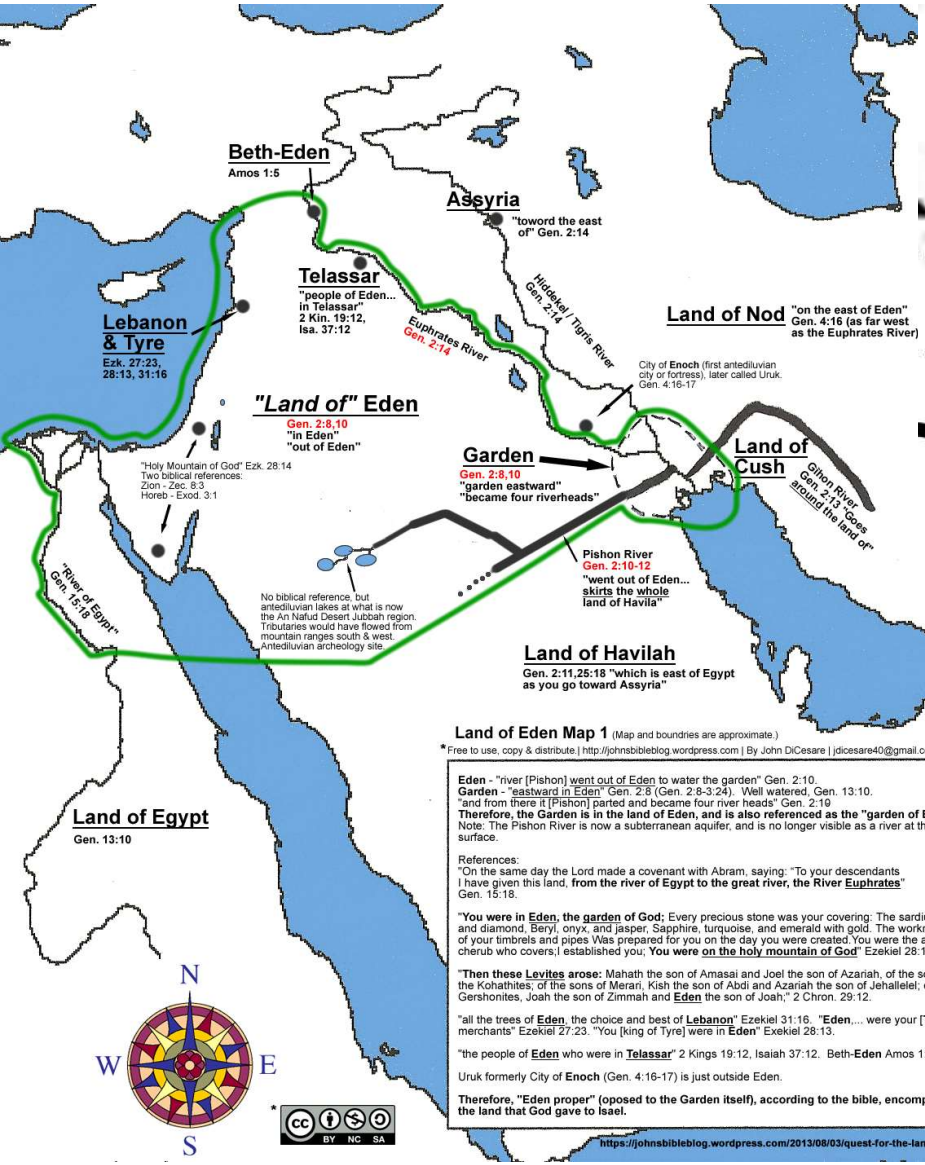
Uranus was smaller than the sun, but was closer and appeared larger. In the initial state, it was a star, not a planet.

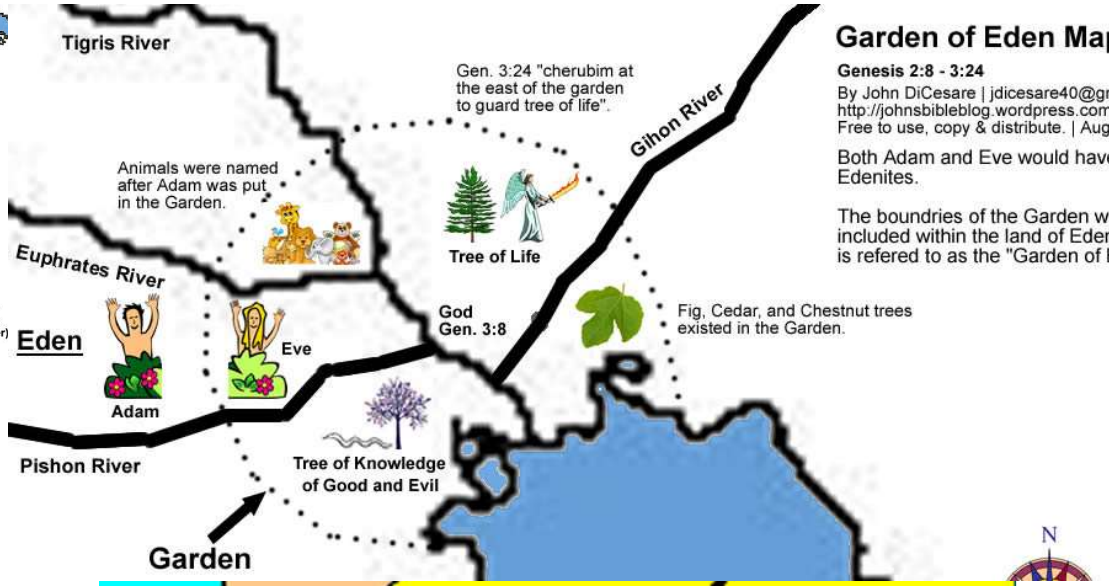




Scientists have also observed that there are concentric shells in the Universe. Every 250 million light years, there is another gathering of galaxies, etc. This also puts us in the center of the Universe.

- The image clearly shows that there is a pattern to the hot/cold spots, and that they were in fact aligned with our own solar system (like a flywheel), suggesting that the Earth is at a very special place.
- But when you look at CMB map, you also see that the structure that is observed, is in fact, in a weird way, correlated with the plane of the earth around the sun. Is this Copernicus coming back to haunt us? That's crazy. We're looking out at the whole universe. There's no way there should be a correlation of structure with our motion of the earth around the sun - the plane of the earth around the sun - the ecliptic. That would say we are truly the center of the universe. The new results are either telling us that all of science is wrong and we're the center of the universe, or maybe the data is (s)imply incorrect, or maybe it's telling us there's something weird about the microwave background results and that maybe, maybe there's something wrong with our theories on the larger scales.
- - Theoretical Physicist and Cosmologist, Lawrence Krauss





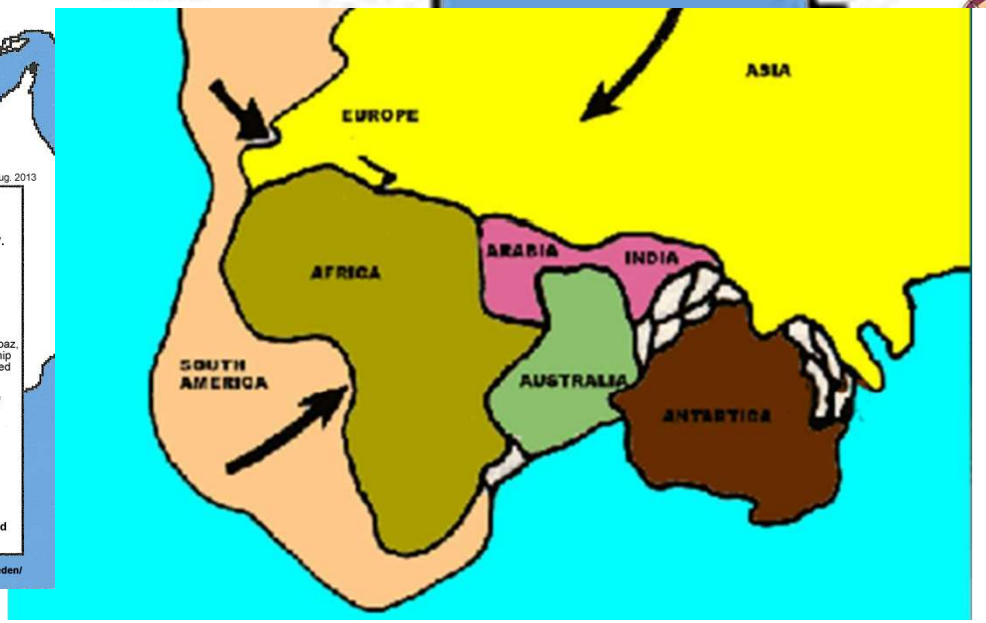
Garden of Eden Map 2

Genesis 2:8 - 3:24

By John DiCesare | jdicesare40@gmail.com
http://johnsbibleblog.wordpress.com
Free to use, copy & distribute. | Aug. 2013

Both Adam and Eve would have been Edenites.

The boundries of the Garden would be included within the land of Eden since it is refered to as the "Garden of Eden".




GEN 1:28 THEN GOD BLESSED THEM, AND GOD SAID TO THEM, "BE FRUITFUL AND MULTIPLY! FILL THE EARTH AND SUBDUE IT!



Genesis 2:7-8 Then the LORD **God formed man** from the dust of the ground and breathed the breath of life into his nostrils, and the man became a living being. Now the Lord **God had planted a garden** in the east, in Eden; and there he put the man he had formed.



Genesis 2:21-22 So the Lord God caused the man to fall into a deep sleep; and while he was sleeping, he took one of the man's ribs and then closed up the place with flesh. Then **the Lord God made a woman from the rib he had taken** out of the man

Genesis 2:16,22: And the LORD God commanded the man, "You are free to eat from any tree in the garden; but you must not eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, for when you eat from it you will certainly die" … and **He brought her** to the man.



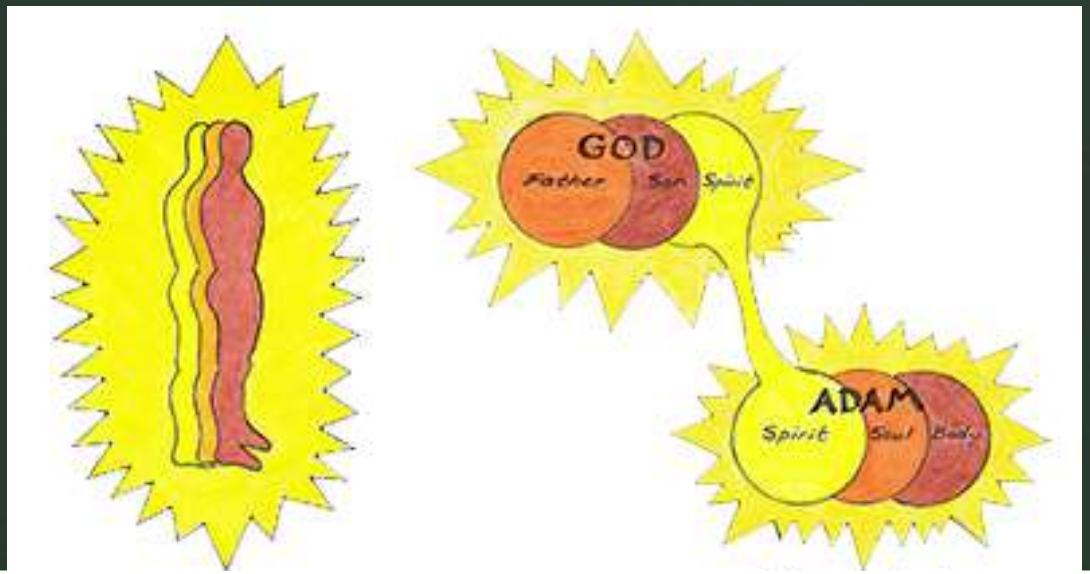
Later Mesoproterozoic Era	Possibly deltaic and river deposits in rift sutures.	Preservation of such soft sediments in the Noahic Flood would require downfaulting and burial.	Antediluvian: Rivers. Pure gold in land of Havilah. High mountains.	Genesis 2:10–11 Genesis 7:19

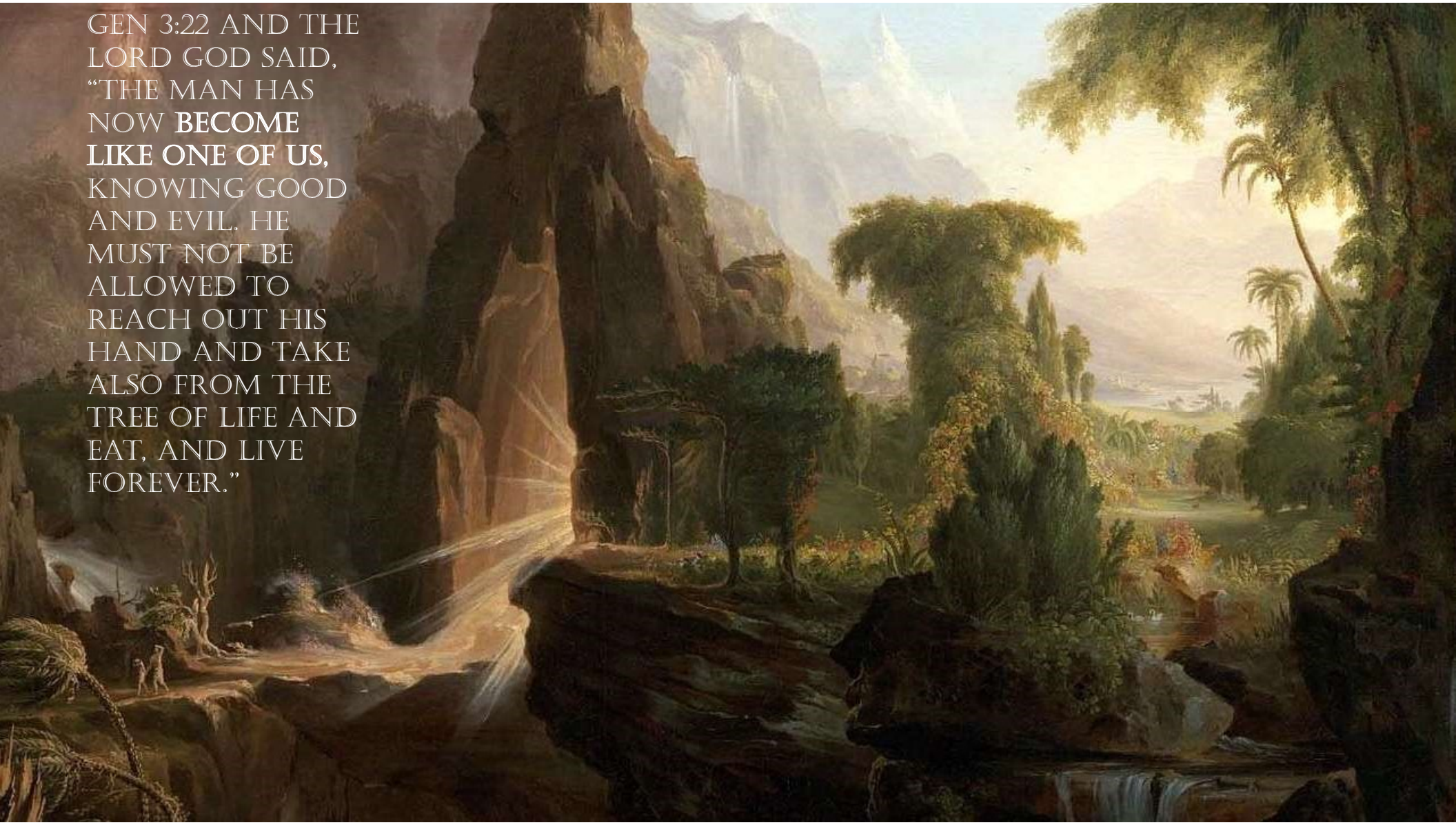




Genesis 2:16,22: Then the man and his wife heard the sound of **the Lord God as he was walking in the garden** in the cool of the day, and they hid from the Lord God among the trees of the garden.

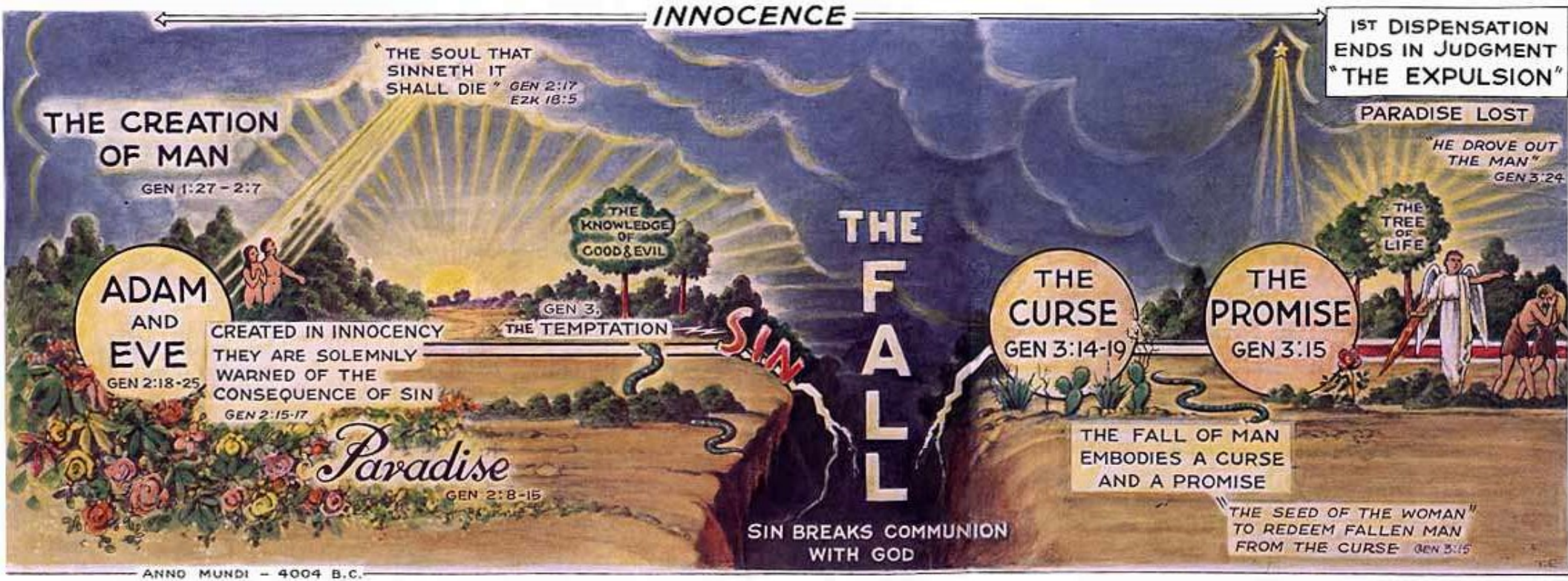
- **Genesis 2:7** And the LORD God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath [SPIRIT] of life; and man became a living **soul.**




Gen 3:22 And the Lord God said, "The man has now **become like one of us,** knowing good and evil. He must not be allowed to reach out his hand and take also from the tree of life and eat, and live forever."

Adamic Covenant->The Curse

- "The Curse" continues parallel until the New Heavens/Earth

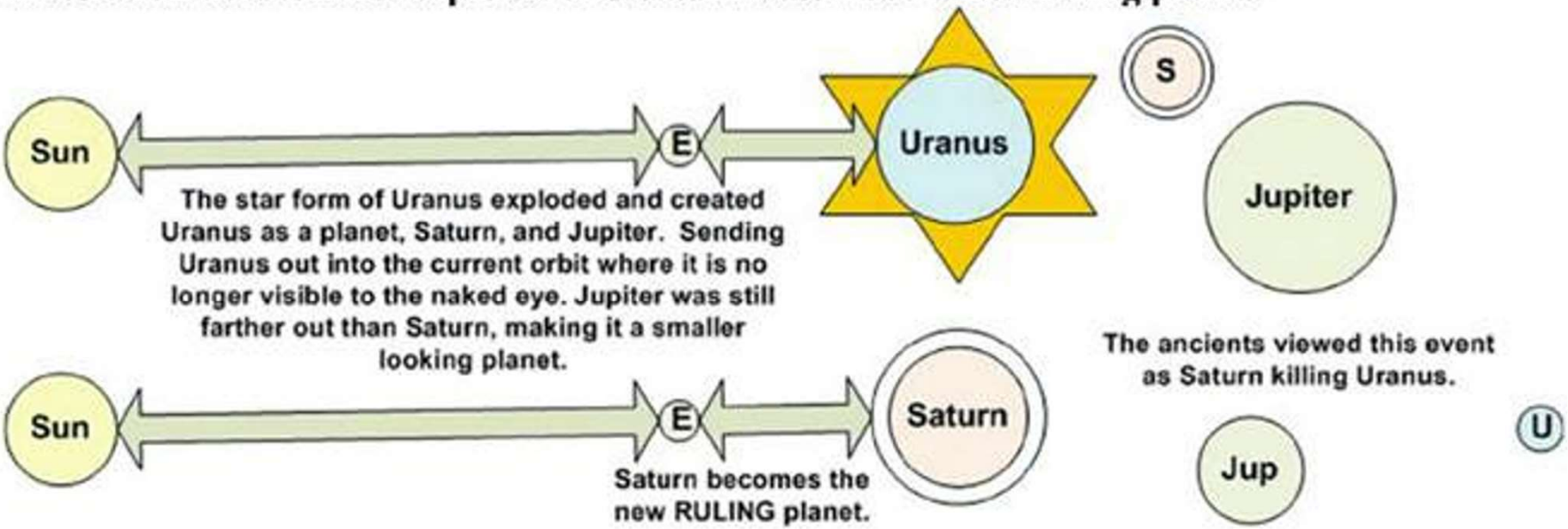


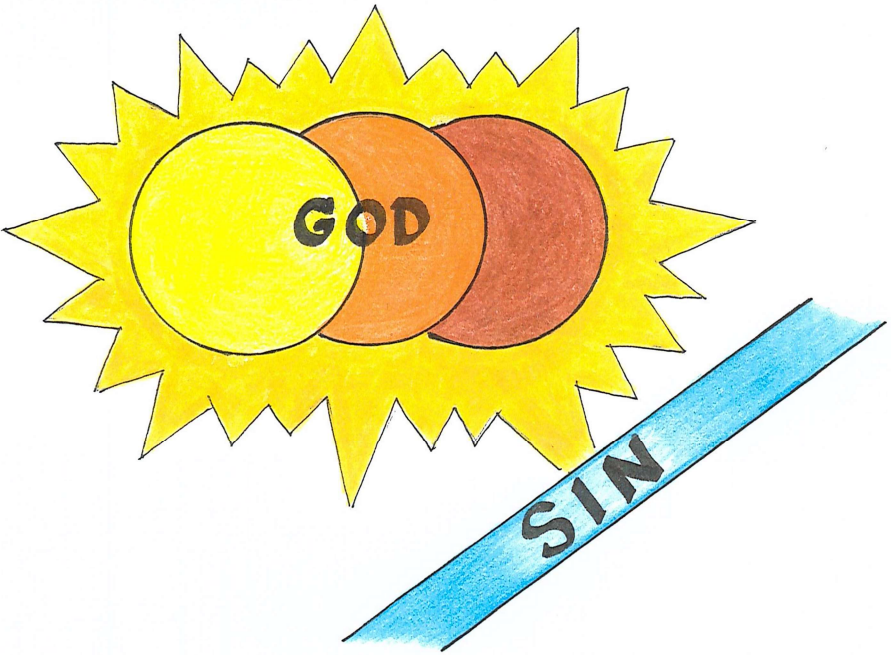


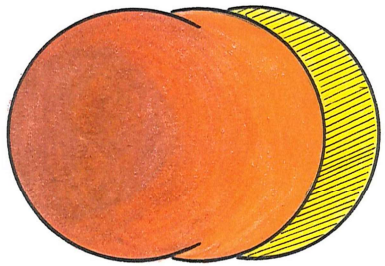
AFTER THE FALL

Volume I

Illustration 40b: Uranus explodes and Saturn becomes the new ruling planet:







Notice: The Order and Priority

Now Reversed: Body, Soul & Spirit

Week 2010

Isaiah 59:2 But your iniquities have **separated** you from your God; And your sins have hidden *His* face from you

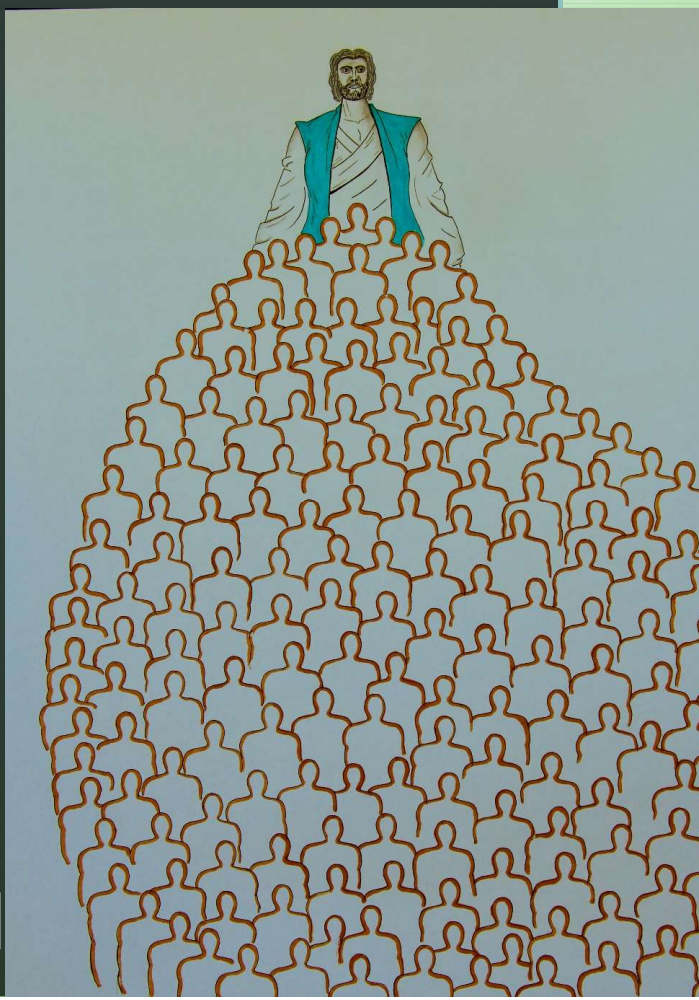
IN ADAM



1 Corinthians 15:22

For as in Adam all die **Romans 5:12**

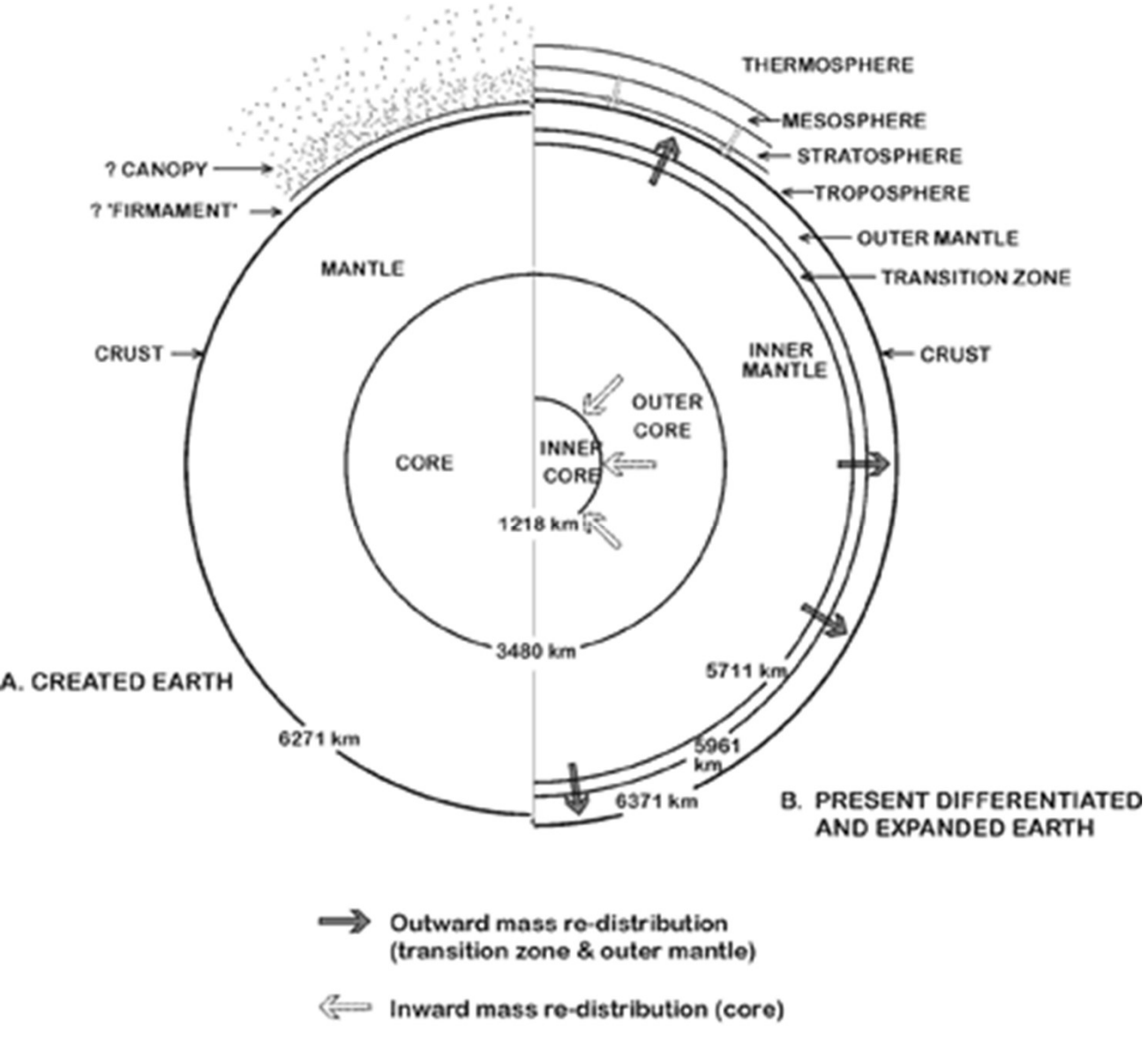
Just as sin entered the world through one man, and death resulted from sin, therefore everyone dies, because everyone has sinned

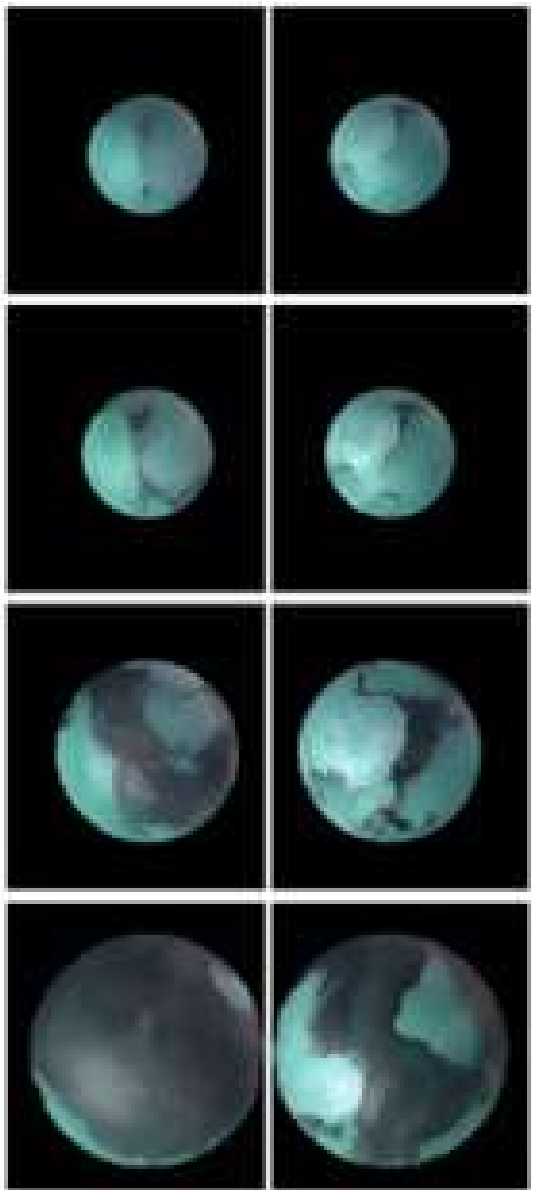


BC	Sethites		Cainites	AM	
3973	Adam "Generations of Adam" Gen 5:1		CAIN	0	1st 0 – Adam created
	130				125? – Cain kills Abel
3843	Seth			130	3d 140? – Enoch ben Cain born. (I have given Cain 15 years to move and settle down before having children, and thus I am spacing his line in each case ten years after those in preceding generation of Seth's. Of course, Cain might have given birth to Enoch long before he slew Abel, and the Cainitic line might be much more compact than that of Seth. There is no hard evidence for my suppositions here.)
	105		ENOCH		
3738	Enosh			235	235 – Enosh born
	90		IRAD		4th 245? – Irad born
3648	Cainan			325	325 – Kenan born
	70				5th 335? – Mehujael born
3578	Mahaleel		MEHUJAEL	395	396 – Mahalalel born
	65				6th 406? – Methushael born
3513	Jared			460	460 – Jared born
	162				7th 470? – Lamech ben Methushael born
3351	Enoch			622	622 – Enoch ben Jared born
	65				8th 632? – Jabel, Jubal, Tubal-cain born
3286	Methuselah		METHUSHAEL	687	687 – Methuselah born
	187				9th 874 – Lamech ben Methuselah born
3009	Lamech			874	930 – Adam died
	182		LAMECH		987 – Enoch translated
2917	Noah "Generations of Shem" Gen 11:10	10 generations Average ~900 yr Lifespan		1056	1042 – Seth died
	500				10th 1056 – Noah born
2915	502			1556	1140 – Enosh died
	Shem [98]			1558	1235 – Kenan died
			JUBAL & TUBAL [die in flood]		1290 – Mahalalel died
2317	Flood 2 Gen 11:11			1656	1422 – Jared died
					1536 – Beginning of 120 years of grace (Gen. 6:3)
					11th 1556 – Japheth born (5:32; 10:21)
					1558 – Shem born (7:6; 11:10)
					1560? – Ham born (9:24). We do not know when Ham was born, only that he was the youngest.
					1651 – Lamech ben Methuselah die
					1656 – The Flood; Methuselah dies

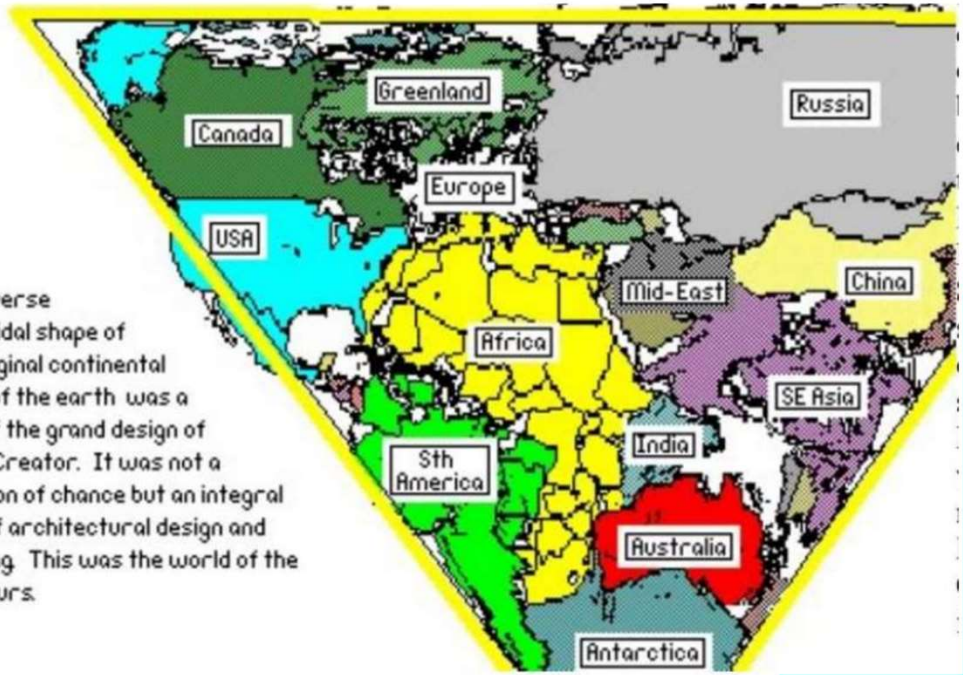
Tablet	Begins	Ends (with *tôl^{e}dôt*)	Subject	Author
1	Genesis 1:1	Genesis 2:4a	Creation	Holy Spirit [Christ[31]]
2	Genesis 2:4b	Genesis 5:1a	Eden, Fall	Adam
3	Genesis 5:1b	Genesis 6:9a	Genealogy to Noah	Noah
4a	Genesis 6:9b	Genesis 9:29	Flood	Shem
5	*Genesis 10:1a*	Genesis 10:32	**Shem, Ham, Japheth descendants**	**Inserted by Shem**
4b	Genesis 11:1	Genesis 11:10a	Babel	Shem
6	Genesis 11:10b	Genesis 11:27a	Genealogy to Terah	Terah
7	Genesis 11:27b	*Genesis 25:19a*	Abraham	Abraham, Isaac
8	Genesis 25:12	Genesis 25:18	**Ishmael descendants**	**Inserted by Isaac**
9	*Genesis 25:19b*	Genesis 26:35	Isaac	Isaac
10	Genesis 27:1	*Genesis 37:2a*	Jacob	Jacob
11	Genesis 36:1	Genesis 36:43	**Esau descendants**	**Inserted by Jacob**
12	*Genesis 37:2b*	Genesis 50:26 (no *tôl^{e}dôt*)	Joseph (Judah inserts)	Joseph (& Judah)

The first three together	93,600	years =	18,720	lustra	Adam, Seth, Enos, Cainan, and Jared: 130 + 105 + 90 + 70 + 65 = 460 = 20 × 23, or 20 × 1,200 = 24,000	weeks	460 yrs
The following two together,	108,000	" =	21,600	"	Mahalaleel, Enoch, Methuselah: 162 + 65 + 187 = 414 = 23 × 18 (the fourth of the period, as in the Chaldean) = 1,200 × 18 = 21,600	weeks	414 yrs
The remaining five (?)	230,400	" =	46,080	"	Lamech: 182 + 600 = 782 = 23 × 34 = 40,800.	weeks	782 yrs
	_____		_____				
	432,000	" =	86,400	"	= 86,400	weeks	1656 yrs

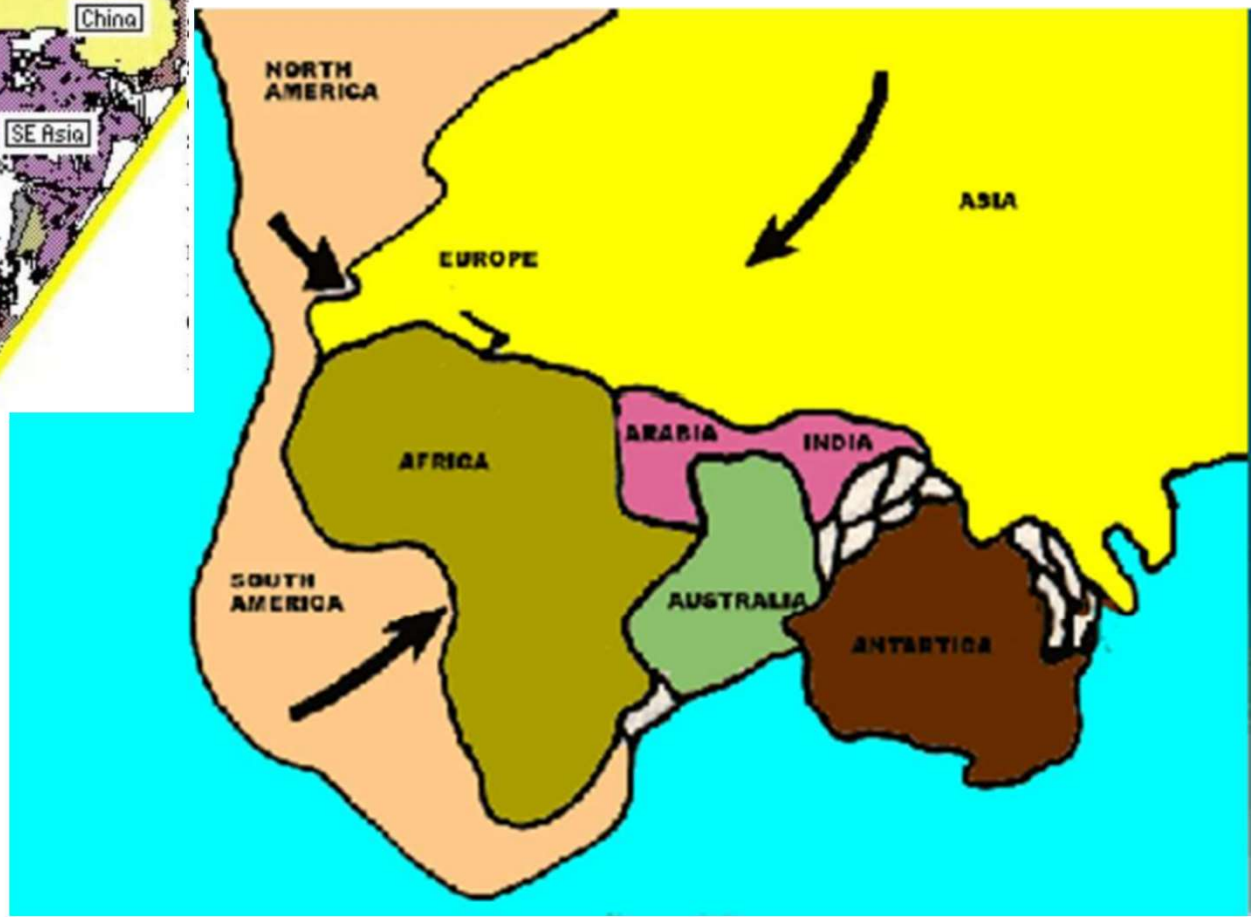

THERMOSPHERE
MESOSPHERE
STRATOSPHERE
TROPOSPHERE
OUTER MANTLE
TRANSITION ZONE
CRUST
? CANOPY
? "FIRMAMENT"
MANTLE
CRUST
INNER MANTLE
OUTER CORE
CORE
INNER CORE
1218 km
3480 km
5711 km
A. CREATED EARTH
6271 km
5961 km
6371 km
B. PRESENT DIFFERENTIATED AND EXPANDED EARTH
Outward mass re-distribution (transition zone & outer mantle)
Inward mass re-distribution (core)

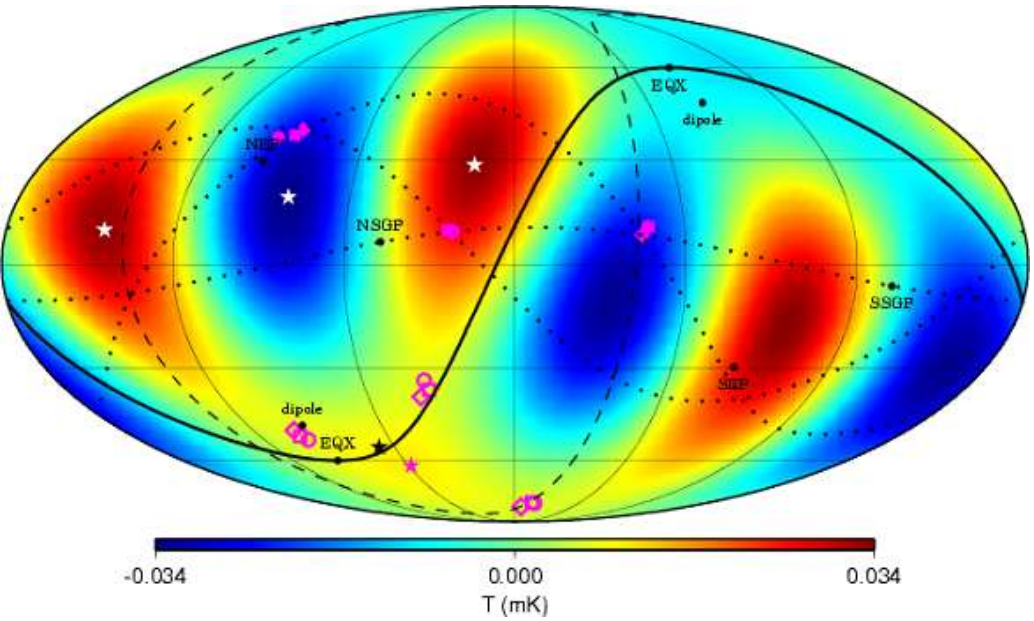


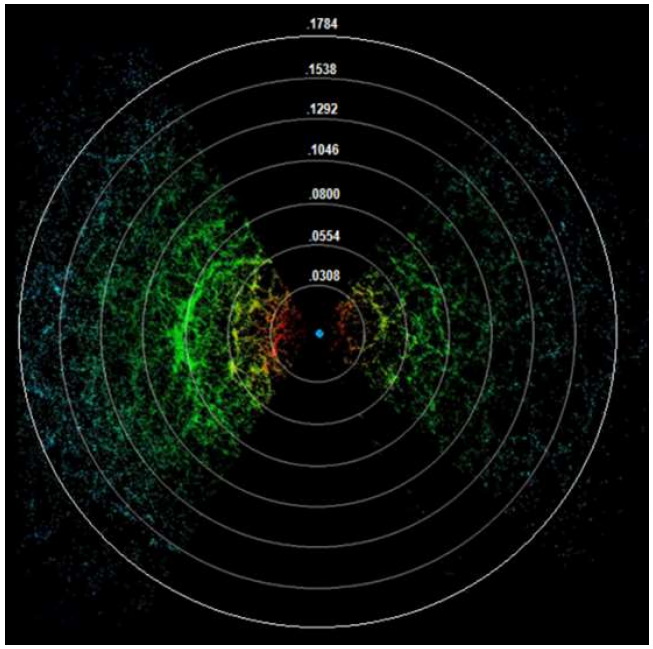
Church Father	Date	Was Man Mortal before the Fall?		Reference
		Yes	No	
Justin Martyr	c.100-c.165		X	*Dialogue* 124.
Tatian	110-180		X	*Address* 7.
Irenaeus of Lyons	c.115-202		X	*Demonstration* 15
Tertullian	c.160-c.225		X	*Testimony* 3
Methodius	d. 311		X	*Chastity*, 3.7; 9.2
Athanasius	c.300-373		X	*Incarnation* 3, 4.
Gregory of Nyssa	300-394		X	*Moses* 44.397; cf. 45.33
John Chrysostom	374-407		X	*Genesis* 8.4; 15.4; 16.6.



The inverse pyramidal shape of the original continental mass of the earth was a part of the grand design of Great Creator. It was not a question of chance but an integral part of architectural design and planning. This was the world of the dinosaurs.







Scientists have also observed that there are concentric shells in the Universe. Every 250 million light years, there is another gathering of galaxies, etc. This also puts us in the center of the Universe.

- The image clearly shows that there is a pattern to the hot/cold spots, and that they were in fact aligned with our own solar system (like a flywheel), suggesting that the Earth is at a very special place.
- But when you look at CMB map, you also see that the structure that is observed, is in fact, in a weird way, correlated with the plane of the earth around the sun. Is this Copernicus coming back to haunt us? That's crazy. We're looking out at the whole universe. There's no way there should be a correlation of structure with our motion of the earth around the sun - the plane of the earth around the sun - the ecliptic. That would say we are truly the center of the universe. The new results are either telling us that all of science is wrong and we're the center of the universe, or maybe the data is (s)imply incorrect, or maybe it's telling us there's something weird about the microwave background results and that maybe, maybe there's something wrong with our theories on the larger scales.
- - Theoretical Physicist and Cosmologist, Lawrence Krauss

ADAMITES	CAINITES	BEROSSUS		AFRICANUS
ADAM 930		Aloros		
SETH 112	CAIN	Alaparos	Alalgar	Alasparus for 920 years
ENOSH 98	ENOCH	Amêlôn	En-men-lu-Anna	Amelun for 128 years
CAINAN 95	IRAD	Ammenôn		Amenon for 168 years
MAHALEEL 55	MEHU**J**AEL =	Ame**ga**laros	En-men-**gal**-Anna	Metalarus for 157 years
JARED 132	METHUSHAEL	Daonos	Dumu-zi	Daonus for 98 years
ENOCH ---		Eue**dôr**achos	En-men-**dur**-Anna	Evedorachus for 117 years
METHUSELAH 234	LAMECH	Amempsinos	En-sipa-zi-Anna	Amphis for 98 years
LAMECH ---	JUBAL-TUBAL =	Opartes	Ubar-Tutu	Otiartes for 28 years
[NOAH ~350]		Xisouthros		Xisuthrus for 157 years

SIX DYNASTIES OF GODS.	YEARS.
1. Hephaestus, reigned first over the Egyptians	727¾
2. Helios, the son of Hephaestus	80 1/6
3. Agathodaemon	56 7/12
4. Cronus	40 1/12
5. Osiris and Isis	35
6. Typhon	29
TOTAL	969

TWO DYNASTIES OF DEMIGODS.	YEARS.
7. Orus	25
8. Ares	23
9. Anubis	17
10. Heracles	15
11. Apollo	25
12. Ammon	30
13. Tithoes	27
14. Sosus	32
15. Zeus	20
TOTAL	214

Table 5.2: Early Jewish & Christian Identifications of the 'Sons of God' (Gen. 6:1-4)*

Date	Writer	Angels	Sethites	Reference
c.250 BC	Various	X		*Septuagint*, Gen. 6:3
165-64 BC	Unknown	X		*1 Enoch* 6-19; 86-88; 106: 13-15, 17
150 BC	Unknown	X		*Jubilees* 4:15, 22; 5:1
100 BC	Unknown	X		*Damascus Document* (Qumran) 2:16-19
20 BC-50 AD	Philo of Alexandria	X		*Giants* 6-7
37-100 AD	Josephus	X		*Antiquities*, Book 1.3.1 (73)
Late 1st Cent.	Unknown	X		*Genesis Apocryphon* 2:1
Late 1st Cent.	Unknown	X		*2 Baruch* 56:10-14
c.100-c.165	Justin Martyr	X		*1 Apology* 5; 2 *Apology*
c.115-202	Irenaeus of Lyons	X		*Demonstration* 18; *Heresies* 16.2
2nd Cent.	Athenagoras	X		*A Plea for the Christians*, 24.
c. 150-215	Clement of Alexandria	X		*Miscellanies* 5.1.10
c.160-c.225	Tertullian	X		*Idolatry* 9; *Veiling* 7; Women, 1.2
240-320	Lactantius	X		*Divine Institutes* 2.15
263-339	Eusebius of Caesarea	X		Eusebius, *Preparation*, 5.5
340-397	Ambrose of Milan	X		*Noah and the Ark* 4.8
c.345-420	Jerome	X		*Hebrew*, 6.4
363-420	Sulpicius Severus	X		*History*, 1.2
354-430	Augustine of Hippo	X		*City of God* 15:22-23

ADAM to the "PROMISE" - 1

Yrs BC	Cumulative		
3973		Adam b.	
3843	130	Seth b.	
3738	235	Cainan b.	
3648	325	Enosh b.	
3578	395	Mahaleel b.	
3513	460	Jared b.	
3351	622	Enoch b.	
3286	687	Methuselah b.	
3099	874	Lamech b.	
3043	930	Adam d. [Seth Chief Patriarch of Adamites]	
2986	987	Enoch tr.	
2931	1042	Seth d. [Enosh Chief Patriarch of Adamites]	
2917	1056	Noah b.	
2833	1140	Enosh d. [Cainan Chief Patriarch of Adamites]	
2738	1235	Cainaan d. [Mahaleel Chief Patriarch of Adamites]	
2638	1290	Mahaleel d. [Jared Chief Patriarch of Adamites]	
2551	1422	Jared d. [Methuselah Chief Patriarch of Adamites]	
2417	1556	Japeth b	
2415	1558	Shem .b	
2413~	1560~	Ham b.	
2321	1651	Lamech d.	
2317	1656	Methuselah d - FLOOD [Average before ~900]	
		17th day, 2nd month.	The Flood
		17th day, 7th month [Abib or Nisan]	Ark rests on Mt. Ararat
		1st day, 10th month.	tops of mountains seen
		11th day, 11th month.	raven and dove sent out
		18th day, 11th month.	dove sent again returning with olive leaf
		25th day, 11th month.	dove sent again, not to return
2316	1657	27th day, 2nd month.	God told Noah to leave ark



Table 5.1: The Early Church Fathers Views on the Chronology of the Fall of the Angels

Name	Date	Time of Fall		Reference
		Genesis 3	Genesis 6	
Justin Martyr	c.100-c.165		X	*2 Apology* 5, 7
Tatian	110-180	X		*Address*, 7
Irenaeus	c.115-202	X	X	Heresies 3:23; 4.40.1; *Proof*, 16
Tertullian	c.160-c.225		X	*Apology* 22
Lactantius	240-320		X	*Institutes* 2.14-15
Augustine	354-430	X		*City* 15.23

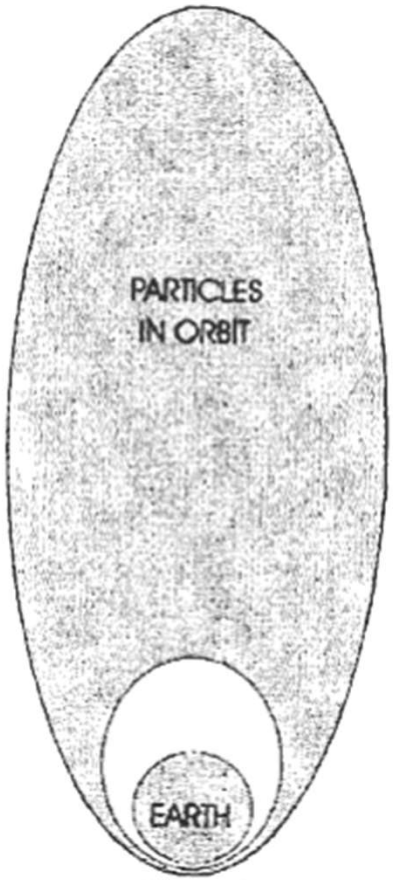


Figure 1
Possible ring configuration due to fragmentation dispersion (Ellipse spread from 10,000 to 80,000km altitude at apogee; 200-300km height at perigee.

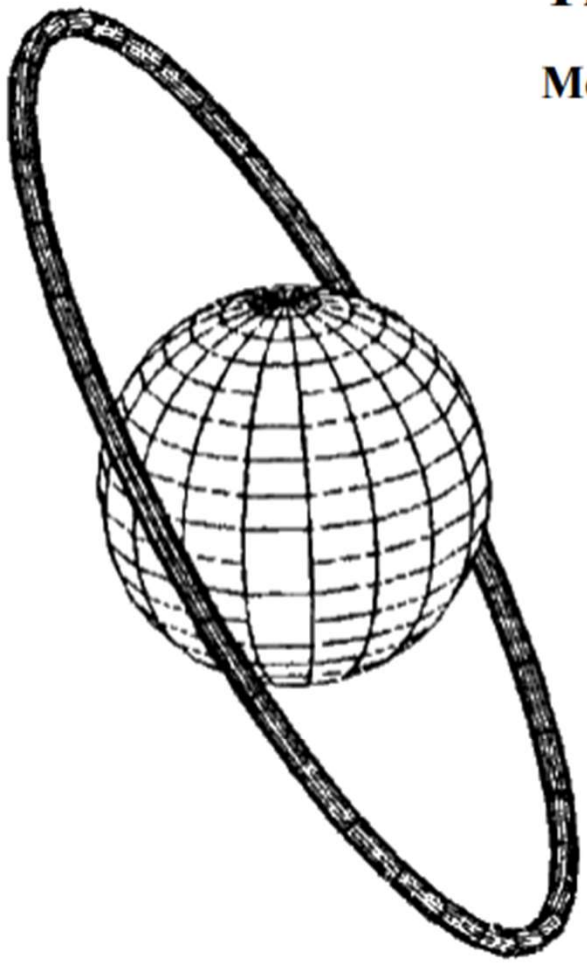


Figure 2 Simplified picture of the ring having a 70° inclination angle surrounding the Earth

The Ring About The Earth at 2300 BC

Moe Mandelkehr

Summary *As postulated in earlier papers, dust in the Earth's North Polar region at 2300 BC initiated widespread geophysical changes. The dust was a result of the Earth encountering a massive meteoroid stream, the Taurids. The event was sufficiently traumatic that religions were formed in essentially all cultures on the Earth. Thunderbolts were a prominent theme of the religions, but a new theme appeared - a ring surrounding the Earth. A possible mechanism for the ring formation was capture of small particles in the Earth's upper atmosphere coupled with later particle fragmentation.*



GEN 6:1-7 Now it came to pass, when men began to multiply on the face of the earth, … that the sons of God saw the daughters of men…and they took wives for themselves…And the Lord said My Spirit shall not strive with man forever, for he is indeed flesh…Then the Lord saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every intent of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually…So the Lord said I will destroy man whom I have created



Table 6.1: The Opinion of Ancient Writers Concerning the Extent of Noah's Flood

Writer	Date	Extent of Flood		Reference
		Local	Global	
Philo	c.20 BC-c.AD 50		X	*Abraham*, 41-44
Josephus	AD 37/38 - 100		X	*Antiquities*, 1.3.4 (1.89)
Justin Martyr	c.100 - c.165		X	*Dialogue*, 138
Theophilus of Antioch	Wrote c.180		X	*Autolycus*, 3.18-19
Tertullian	c.160 - c.225		X	*Pallium*, 2; *Women*, 3
Gregory of Nazianzus	330-390		X	*2nd Theol. Orat.* 18
John Chrysostom	374-407		X	*Genesis*, 25.10
Augustine of Hippo	354-430		X	*City* 15.27

Neoproterozoic Era	Ediacaran fauna above Mixtites	Canyons. Mass flow deposits at all latitudes. Global marine transgression. Rifting, fracturing.	Early Noahic Flood: Fountains active, torrential rain.	Genesis 7, 8 Proverbs 3:20, 2 Peter 3:6

Noah's Ark

Gen 6:5
Gen 7:20

Construction time: less than 75 years
size of Noah's Ark: 515 x 85.8 x 51.5 feet

Old Egyptian/Babylonia Cubit = 20.5 inches



www.bible.ca/ark

Inscribed Hardwood

1340 BC

Old Egyptian Royal 20.6" Cubit Rod

Maya was high priest of Amun and treasurer for King Tut



Inscription on bottom of cubit rod:
"Maya, the fan-bearer on the right hand of the king, royal scribe, head of the Double Treasury of the Master of the Two Lands, says: 'O pure priests, lector-priests of the temple, the gods of your cities will hear your prayers, you will prosper from your offices and enjoy a fine old age, if you pronounce my name and if you do for me as for one who enjoys the favor of his master, [for] the fan-bearer on the right hand of the king, who is at the feet of the master of the Two Lands, who has not left the side of the Good God [the king] wherever his feet have led him . . ." (Louvre)



Tomb of Maya, Saqqara Egypt, 1843 AD

www.bible.ca/manuscripts

N 1538, Louvre, Room 6

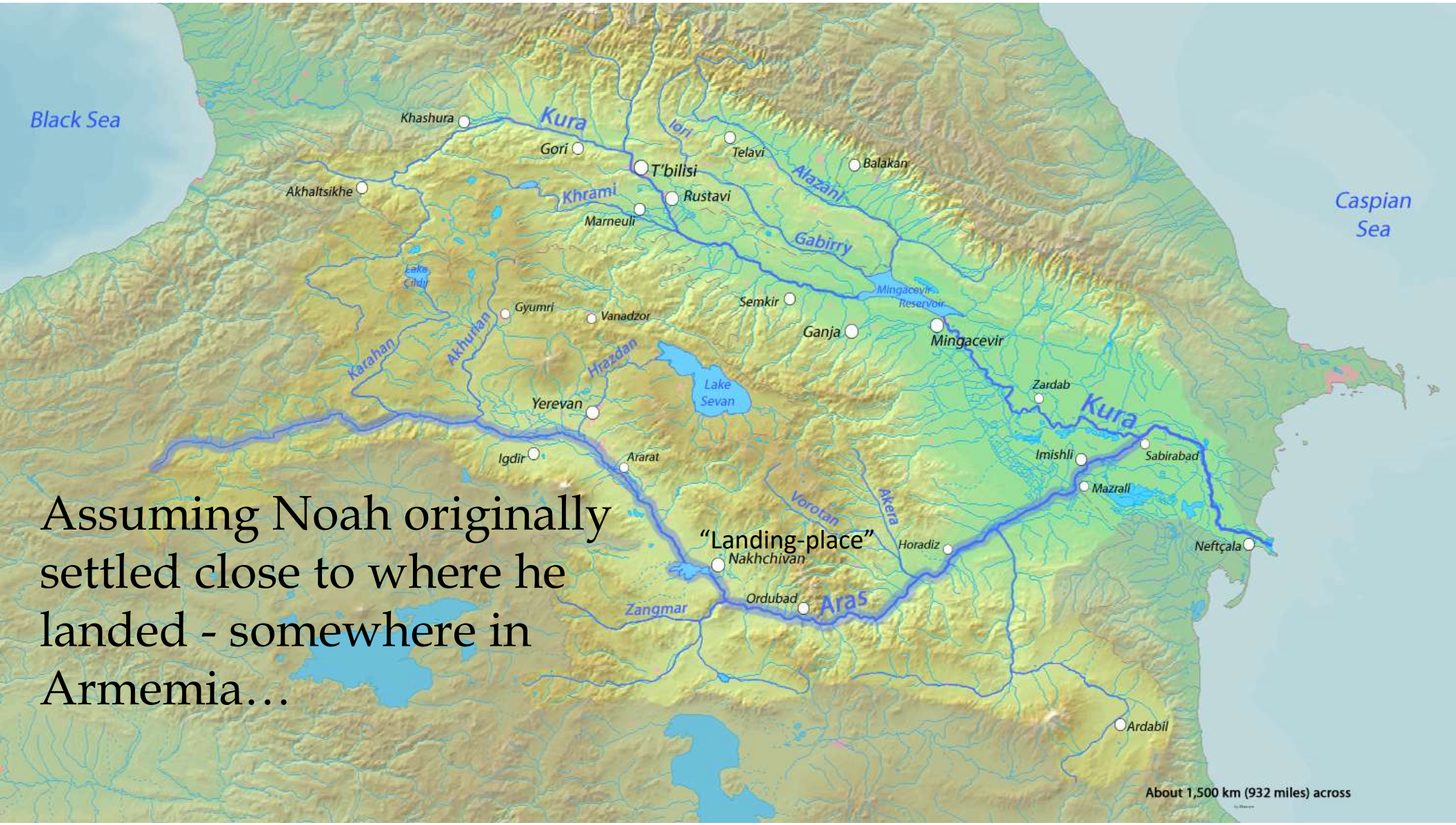
Eridu Genesis



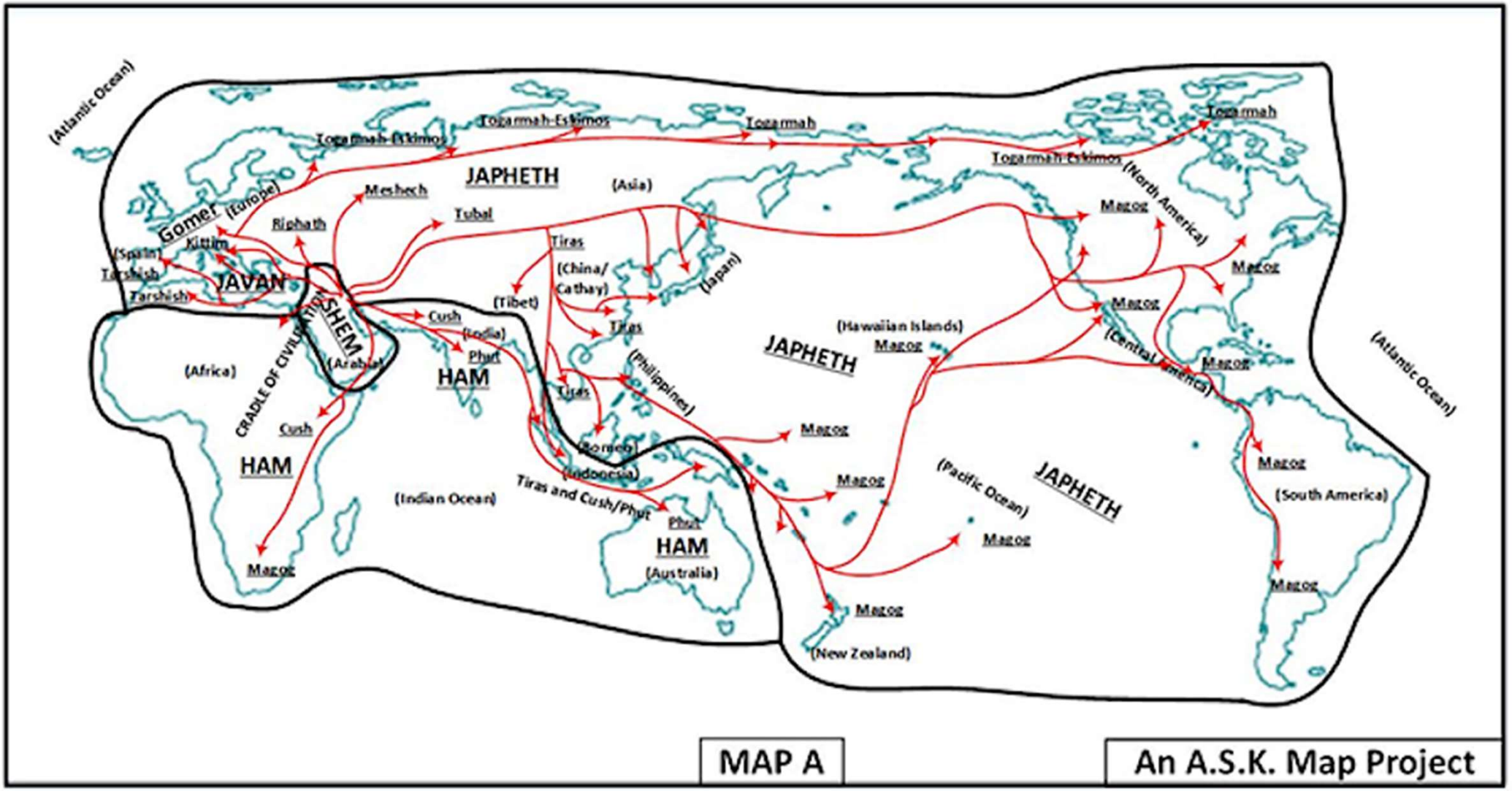
'A flood will sweep over the
and. A decision that the seed
of mankind is to be destroyed
has been made. ... Zi-ud-sura
[built] a huge boat. ... because
of preserving the animals and
the seed of mankind"
(Sumerian Eridu Genesis Flood)

	BC	AM		NOAH		
1	2415	1558	Shem "Generations of Shem" Gen 11:10	Ham [wife= Tashlultum?]	Lamech could tell Shem about the Garden of Eden.	Japeth
	2317	1656	Average before ~450	FLOOD	New Noahic Covenant	
2	2315	1658	Arphaxad - Aram	Cush =[Menes/Manishtushu?]	Mezraim - Canaan	Javan - Gomer
3	2280	1693	Selah- - 4 Sons of Aram	Raamah - [=Rimush] Nimrod[=Naram/Narmer?]	Casluhim - Heth, Amori	Tarshish – Ripath
4	2250	1723	Eber	Sheba - Gilgamesh[=Kenkenes Dynasty I?]	Philistim	
	2234			Babylon founded?		
5	2216	1753	Peleg "Days of Peleg" Gen 10:25			
	2211	1758	Average after ~225	THE DISPERSION		
6	2186	1787	Reu	Joktan		
7	2154	1819	Serug Serug (Ša-ru-gi) appears as a personal name in Tello165 (ancient Girsu) which was used during the Ur III period (2020-1912)	12 sons of Joktan		
	2136				Mestraim founds Tanis Dynasty - Syncellus	
8	2124	1849	Nahor	Nahor A city of Nahor mentioned in Ge 24:10; multiple references to city of Nahur in Mari Letter [NW corner of "Khabur Triangle], and Ramses iii Medinet Habu List # 49		
9	2095	1878	Terah	Til-Turahi– literally means the "ruins of Terah" (Abraham's Father), located between Harran and Urfa		
	1977	1992	Peleg dies 239			
	1967	2006	Noah dies 950			

[1] Only the northern route seems to reflect an Old Assyrian road as documented by the **Old Assyrian 'itineraries'**. This identification is corroborated by information provided by two letters concerning Assyrian merchants written by Itur-Asdu, a governor residing in Nahur from the sixth till the thirteenth year of Zimri-Lîm (1775–1762 BC) (Guichard 2008). They clearly indicate that the road passed through the territory of the city of Nahur, where a miksum-tax was levied on the merchandise. According to an Old Babylonian itinerary (Hallo 1964) Nahur was also located on a main caravan road during the **Old Babylonian** period, on a stretch starting at Apum and going through Amaz and Nahur to Luha, a city that is often mentioned in the correspondence from Nahur. the most likely candidate for the location of Nahur is the impressive site of Tell Ailun [Anatolia and the Jazira during the Old Assyrian Period, (*Publication de l'Institut Historique et Archéologique Néerlandais de Stamboul* 111), Istanbul, 43–53.] On the basis of the remaining 15 texts, Nashef reconstructed the following sequence of stations located on the Mesopotamian part of the trek, set in an order starting from Assur: *ASSUR – Sadduatum – Razama sa Bura – Abidiban – Qattara – Razama sa Uhakim – Kaluzanum – Adubazum – Daraqum – Apum – Amaz – Nahur – Ela/uhut/Luhayu – Abrum – Burallum – Haqa – Zalpa – Buruddum – Hahhum;* According to Forlanini, at least three variant routes existed on this section of road: – a southern one, via Pahudar/Puhidar, – a central one, via Amaz and **Nahur**, – and a northern one, via Buruddum

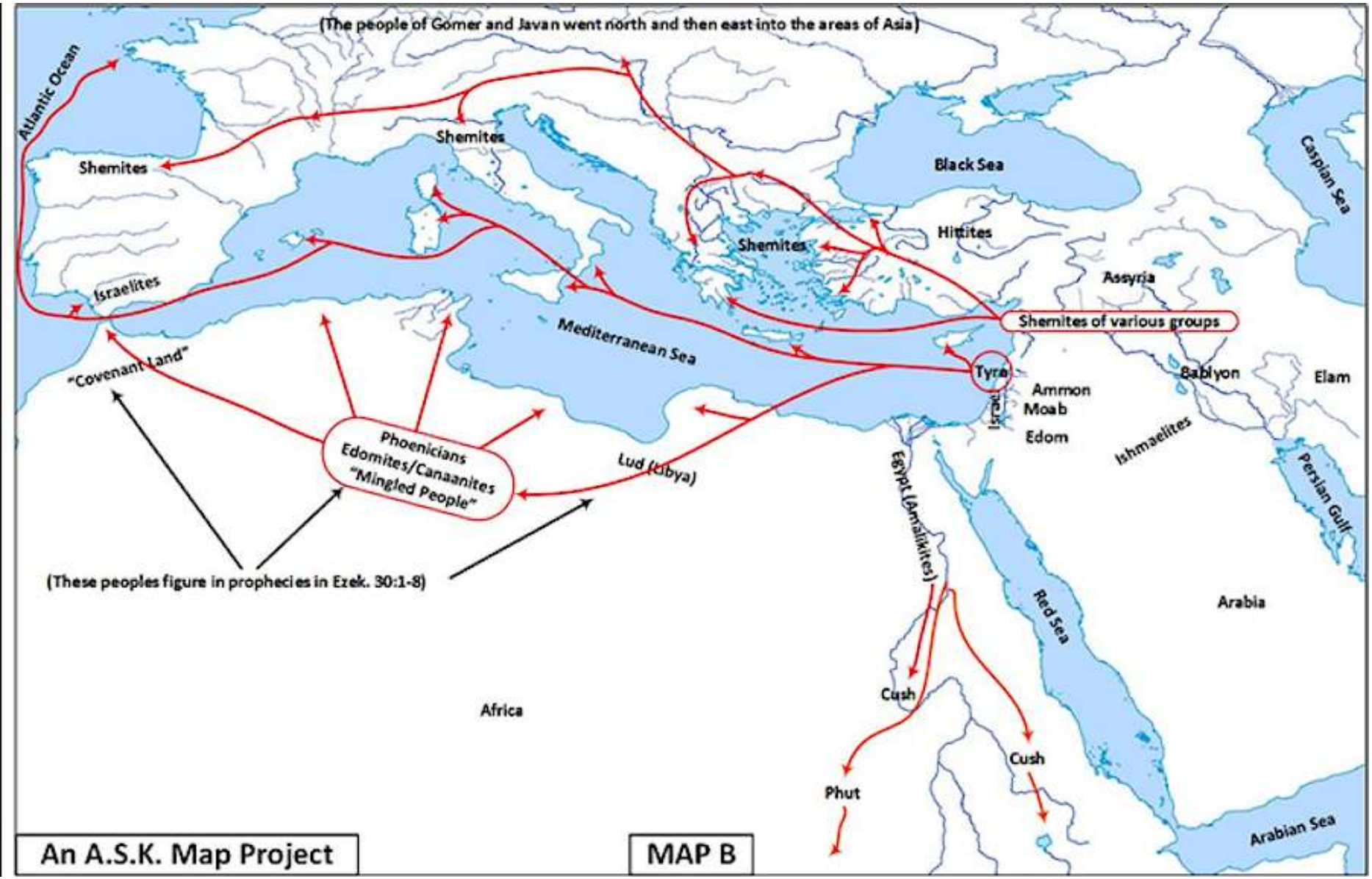


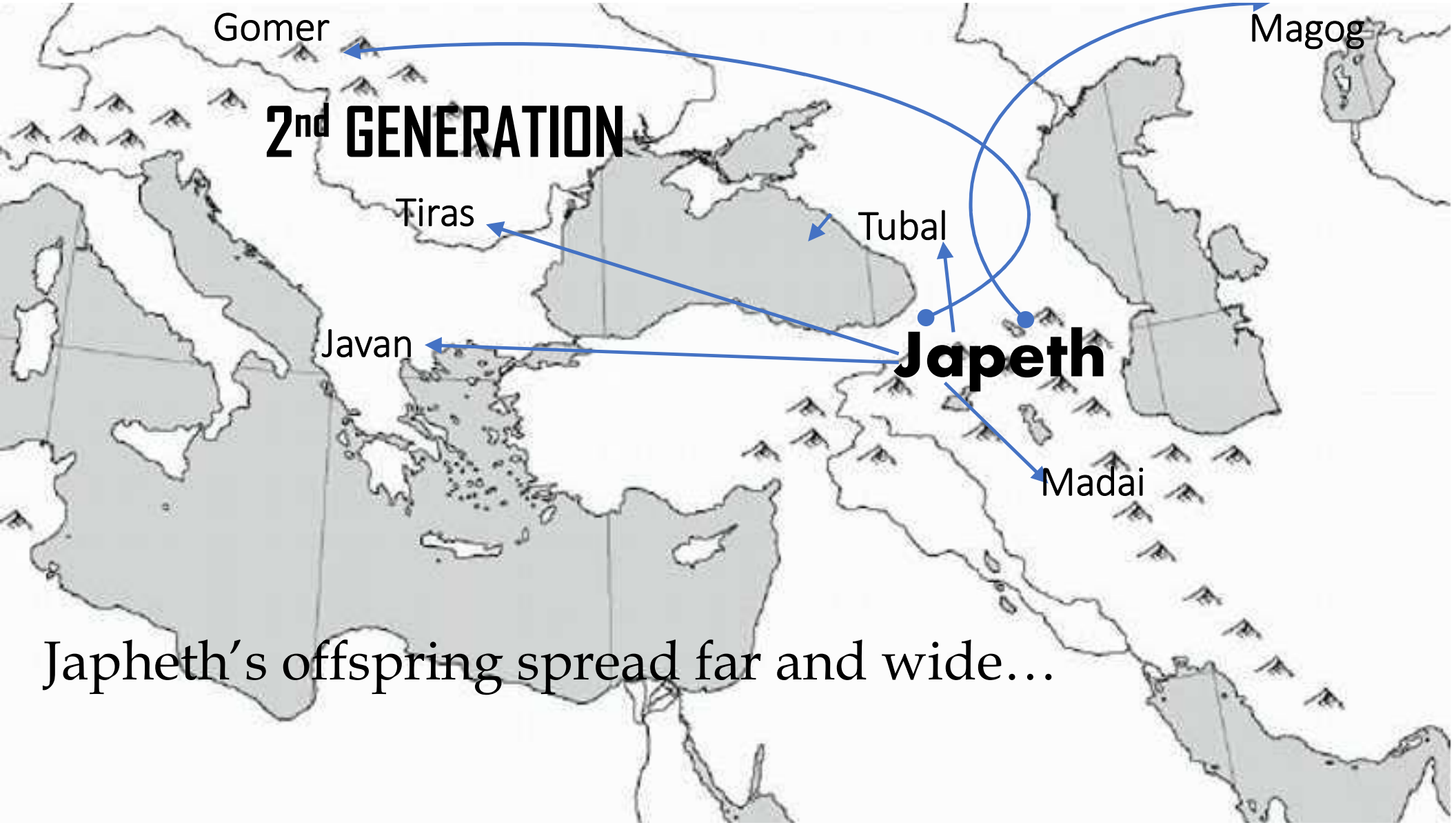
Assuming Noah originally settled close to where he landed - somewhere in Armemia…



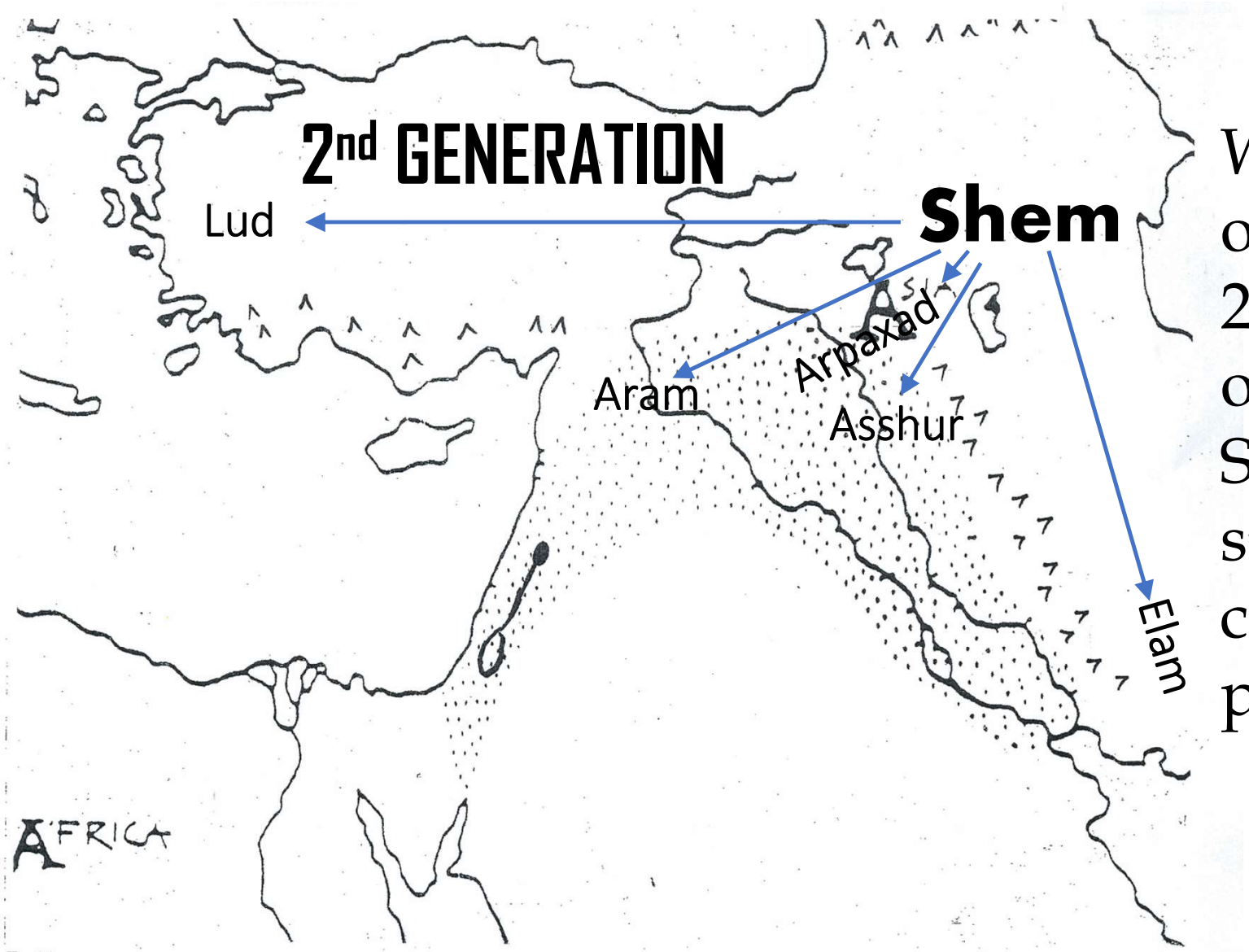
MAP A

An A.S.K. Map Project


(The people of Gomer and Javan went north and then east into the areas of Asia)
Atlantic Ocean
Shemites
Shemites
Shemites
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Hittites
Assyria
Israelites
Mediterranean Sea
Shemites of various groups
"Covenant Land"
Tyre
Babylon
Elam
Ammon
Moab
Edom
Israel
Ishmaelites
Persian Gulf
Phoenicians
Edomites/Canaanites
"Mingled People"
Lud (Libya)
Egypt (Amalikites)
(These peoples figure in prophecies in Ezek. 30:1-8)
Red Sea
Arabia
Africa
Cush
Cush
Phut
Arabian Sea
An A.S.K. Map Project
MAP B



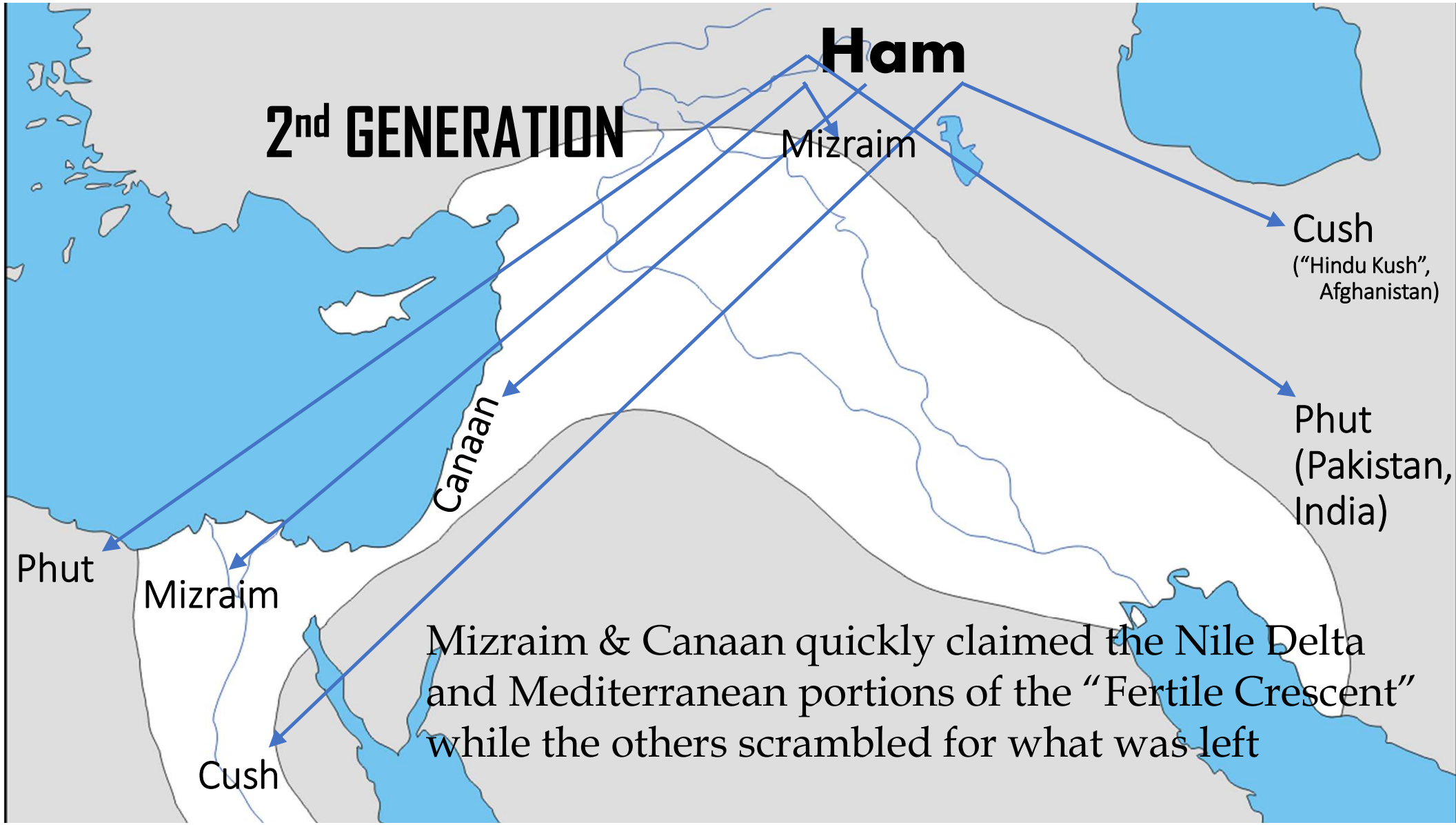
Japheth's offspring spread far and wide…



We can see that out of all the 2nd generation offspring of Shem, Arpaxad stayed the closest to the point of Origin

- **Arrapha** or **Arrapkha** (Akkadian: *Arrapḫa*; Arabic: عرفة, أررابخا (was an ancient city in what today is northeastern Iraq, on the site of the modern city of Kirkuk
- The first written record of Arrapha is attested from the Neo-Sumerian Empire (c. 22nd to 21st century BC).[1] Ancient Arrapha was a part of Sargon of Akkad's Akkadian Empire (2335–2154 BC),[2] and the city was exposed to the raids of the Lullubi during Naram-Sin's reign.




Ham
2nd GENERATION
Mizraim
Cush
("Hindu Kush", Afghanistan)
Phut
(Pakistan, India)
Canaan
Phut
Mizraim
Cush
Mizraim & Canaan quickly claimed the Nile Delta and Mediterranean portions of the "Fertile Crescent" while the others scrambled for what was left

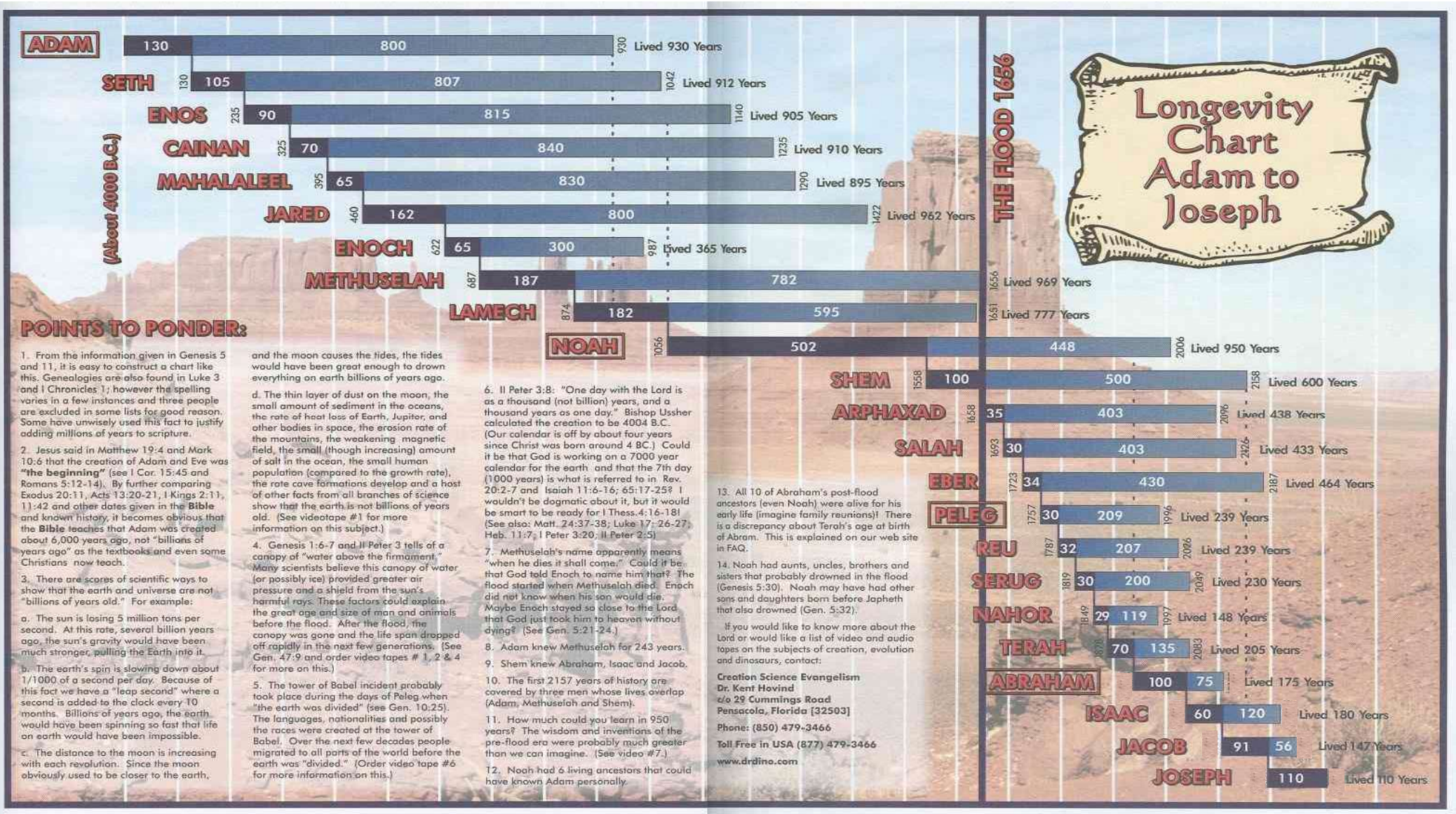
ADAM to the "PROMISE" - 2

BC	AM	
2316	1657	27th day, 2nd month. God told Noah to leave ark
2315	1658	Arphaxad b. [Average after ~450]
2280	1693	Selah b .
2250	1723	Eber b.
2216	1753	Peleg b. "Days of Peleg" Gen 10:25 [Average after ~225]
2186	1787	Reu b.
2154	1819	Serug b.
2124	1849	Nahor b.
2095	1878	Terah .
1977	1992	Peleg dies 239
1967	2006	Noah dies 950
1965	2008	Abraham[1]
1955	2018	Sarah b.
1947	2026	Reu dies 239
1924	2049	Serug dies 230
1890	2083	Terah dies 205 Abram leaves Harran
1879	2094	Ishmael b.
1877	2096	Arpachshad dies 438
1866	2107	**430 yrs begins** - Gal 3:16-17=Gen 17:7-19 Sodom & Gomorrah [Average age after ~112]
1865	2108	Isaac b in Philistine territory (Gen. 21:1-7)
1847	2126	Selah dies 433
1828	2145	Sarah dies 127
1825	2148	Abraham sends his servant to obtain a wife for Isaac, who marries Rebekah and takes her into Sarah's tent (Gen. 24). Isaac is 40 at this time (Gen. 25:20)
1815	2158	Shem dies 600
1805	2168	Jacob & Esau b. -
1790	2183	Abraham dies 175
1786	2187	Eber dies 464

Abram was not born until the one hundred and thirtieth year of his father's life, for Terah was two hundred and five years old when he died, Ge 11:32 and Abram was but seventy five years of age when he went out of Haran to Canaan, Ge 12:4 and that was as soon as his father died there; and so that if seventy five are taken out two hundred and five, there will remain one hundred and thirty, in which year and not before Abram must be born

54.

	LXX.	Luke iii.	Vulgate.	English Version.
שם	Σὴμ	Σὴμ	Sem	Shem
ארפכשד	Ἀρφαξὰδ	Ἀρφαξὰδ	Arphaxad	Arphaxad
———	Καϊνᾶν	Καϊνὰν	———	———
שלח	Σαλὰ	Σαλὰ	Sale	Salah
עבר	Ἔβερ	Ἔβερ	Heber	Eber
פלג	Φαλέγ	Φαλὲκ	Phaleg	Peleg.
רעו	Ῥαγὰν	Ῥαγαῦ	Reu	Reu
שרוג	Σερουὲχ	Σαρουὲχ	Sarug	Serug
נחור	Ναχὼρ	Ναχὼρ	Nachor	Nahor
תרח	Θάῤῥα	Θάρα	Thare	Terah
אברם	Ἀβραάμ	Ἀβραὰμ	Abram	Abraham



POINTS TO PONDER:

1. From the information given in Genesis 5 and 11, it is easy to construct a chart like this. Genealogies are also found in Luke 3 and I Chronicles 1; however the spelling varies in a few instances and three people are excluded in some lists for good reason. Some have unwisely used this fact to justify adding millions of years to scripture.

2. Jesus said in Matthew 19:4 and Mark 10:6 that the creation of Adam and Eve was **"the beginning"** (see I Cor. 15:45 and Romans 5:12-14). By further comparing Exodus 20:11, Acts 13:20-21, I Kings 2:11, 11:42 and other dates given in the **Bible** and known history, it becomes obvious that the **Bible** teaches that Adam was created about 6,000 years ago, not "billions of years ago" as the textbooks and even some Christians now teach.

3. There are scores of scientific ways to show that the earth and universe are not "billions of years old." For example:

a. The sun is losing 5 million tons per second. At this rate, several billion years ago, the sun's gravity would have been much stronger, pulling the Earth into it.

b. The earth's spin is slowing down about 1/1000 of a second per day. Because of this fact we have a "leap second" where a second is added to the clock every 10 months. Billions of years ago, the earth would have been spinning so fast that life on earth would have been impossible.

c. The distance to the moon is increasing with each revolution. Since the moon obviously used to be closer to the earth, and the moon causes the tides, the tides would have been great enough to drown everything on earth billions of years ago.

d. The thin layer of dust on the moon, the small amount of sediment in the oceans, the rate of heat loss of Earth, Jupiter, and other bodies in space, the erosion rate of the mountains, the weakening magnetic field, the small (though increasing) amount of salt in the ocean, the small human population (compared to the growth rate), the rate cave formations develop and a host of other facts from all branches of science show that the earth is not billions of years old. (See videotape #1 for more information on this subject.)

4. Genesis 1:6-7 and II Peter 3 tells of a canopy of "water above the firmament." Many scientists believe this canopy of water (or possibly ice) provided greater air pressure and a shield from the sun's harmful rays. These factors could explain the great age and size of man and animals before the flood. After the flood, the canopy was gone and the life span dropped off rapidly in the next few generations. (See Gen. 47:9 and order video tapes # 1, 2 & 4 for more on this.)

5. The tower of Babel incident probably took place during the days of Peleg when "the earth was divided" (see Gen. 10:25). The languages, nationalities and possibly the races were created at the tower of Babel. Over the next few decades people migrated to all parts of the world before the earth was "divided." (Order video tape #6 for more information on this.)

6. II Peter 3:8: "One day with the Lord is as a thousand (not billion) years, and a thousand years as one day." Bishop Ussher calculated the creation to be 4004 B.C. (Our calendar is off by about four years since Christ was born around 4 BC.) Could it be that God is working on a 7000 year calendar for the earth and that the 7th day (1000 years) is what is referred to in Rev. 20:2-7 and Isaiah 11:6-16; 65:17-25? I wouldn't be dogmatic about it, but it would be smart to be ready for I Thess.4:16-18! (See also: Matt. 24:37-38; Luke 17: 26-27; Heb. 11:7; I Peter 3:20; II Peter 2:5)

7. Methuselah's name apparently means "when he dies it shall come." Could it be that God told Enoch to name him that? The flood started when Methuselah died. Enoch did not know when his son would die. Maybe Enoch stayed so close to the Lord that God just took him to heaven without dying? (See Gen. 5:21-24.)

8. Adam knew Methuselah for 243 years.

9. Shem knew Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

10. The first 2157 years of history are covered by three men whose lives overlap (Adam, Methuselah and Shem).

11. How much could you learn in 950 years? The wisdom and inventions of the pre-flood era were probably much greater than we can imagine. (See video #7.)

12. Noah had 6 living ancestors that could have known Adam personally.

13. All 10 of Abraham's post-flood ancestors (even Noah) were alive for his early life (imagine family reunions)! There is a discrepancy about Terah's age at birth of Abram. This is explained on our web site in FAQ.

14. Noah had aunts, uncles, brothers and sisters that probably drowned in the flood (Genesis 5:30). Noah may have had other sons and daughters born before Japheth that also drowned (Gen. 5:32).

If you would like to know more about the Lord or would like a list of video and audio tapes on the subjects of creation, evolution and dinosaurs, contact:

Creation Science Evangelism
Dr. Kent Hovind
c/o 29 Cummings Road
Pensacola, Florida [32503]

Phone: (850) 479-3466

Toll Free in USA (877) 479-3466

www.drdino.com

The Patriarchal Pattern

- The pattern was for the firstborn to strike out on his own to "father" his own tribe, while the sibling remained to build the father's tribe. This nation building process ensured a slow but steady repopulation of the earth, regions at time. The founding Patriarch would pick out a worthy successor among his remaining sons a few decades before his death, as a kind of co-regent and training period, to assure a smooth transition of power within the tribe.

- Out of all the names/people-groups mentioned in the first 5 post-Flood generations, only three individuals are highlighted by special notice:
- 1) "And Cush begat **Nimrod**: he began to be a mighty one in the earth. He was a mighty hunter before the LORD: wherefore it is said, Even as Nimrod the mighty hunter before the LORD. And **the beginning of his kingdom was Babel**, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar" (Gen 10:8-10)
- 2) "Out of that land went forth **Asshur,** and builded Nineveh, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah, and Resen between Nineveh and Calah: the same is a great city." (Gen 10:11-12)
- 3) "And unto Eber were born two sons: the name of one was **Peleg**; for in his days was the earth divided" (Gen 10:25)

The Nimrod Pattern

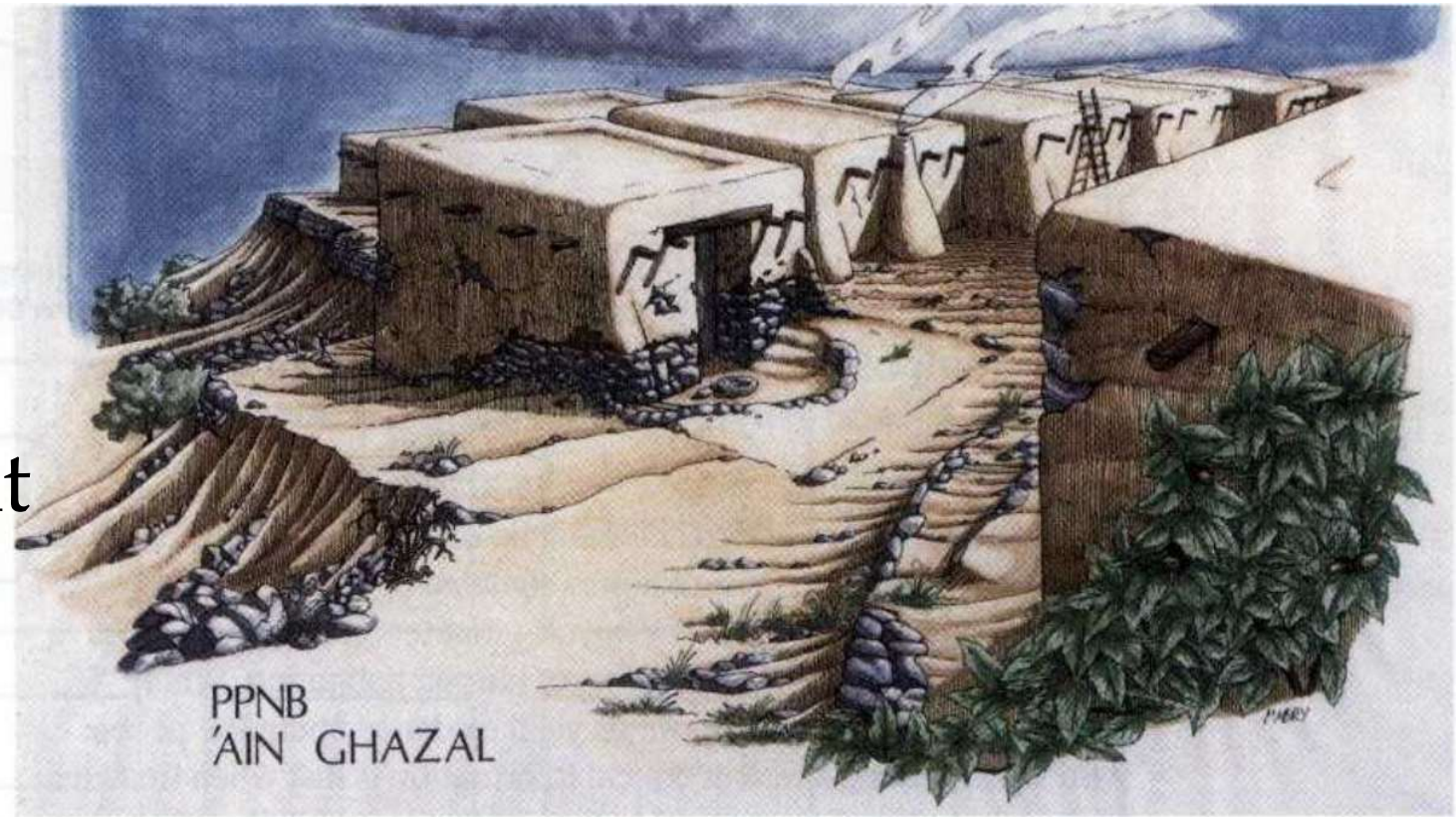
- By the third generation (while his sibling were establishing tribal nations in Arabia & India), Nimrod broke with the Patriarchal pattern; instead of starting his own tribe, he stayed close to the dispersion point, and started conquering other tribal nations to form a consolidated Empire.
- His ability to do this stemmed from his nature as "Mighty Hunter." After him, it became a ritual that a potential ruler had to prove his ability to hunt down the many oversized beasts and dragons that ravaged the countryside and threatened the post-flood settlements.



- Some of the many depictions of long-necked dragons from Patriarchal Times

Kings of the First Dynasty of Kish	
1. Gar [?] (Shali'u) = Shelah, founder of Salem (Kish), son of Arphaxad, son of Shem, son of Noah.	
2. Sila (Eberu) = Eber	
3. Nanga (Puluggu) = Peleg	
Aba (Ru'û) = Reu	4. En-tarah-ana
[*n*] Atab (Shurruhu) = Serug (*successor of the preceding*)	5. Ba'[b]um
[*n*] Mashda (Nahir) = Nahor (*son of the preceding*)	6. Pu-annum
10. Arwium (Turahu) = Terah (*son of the preceding*)	7. Kalibum

- Though the dates are anti-Biblical fiction, this is a good depiction of a typical post-flood settlement of the Canaanites. Notice the lack of walls around the settlement.



2-2. Reconstruction drawing of houses at Ain Ghazal, Jordan. c. 7200–5000 BCE.

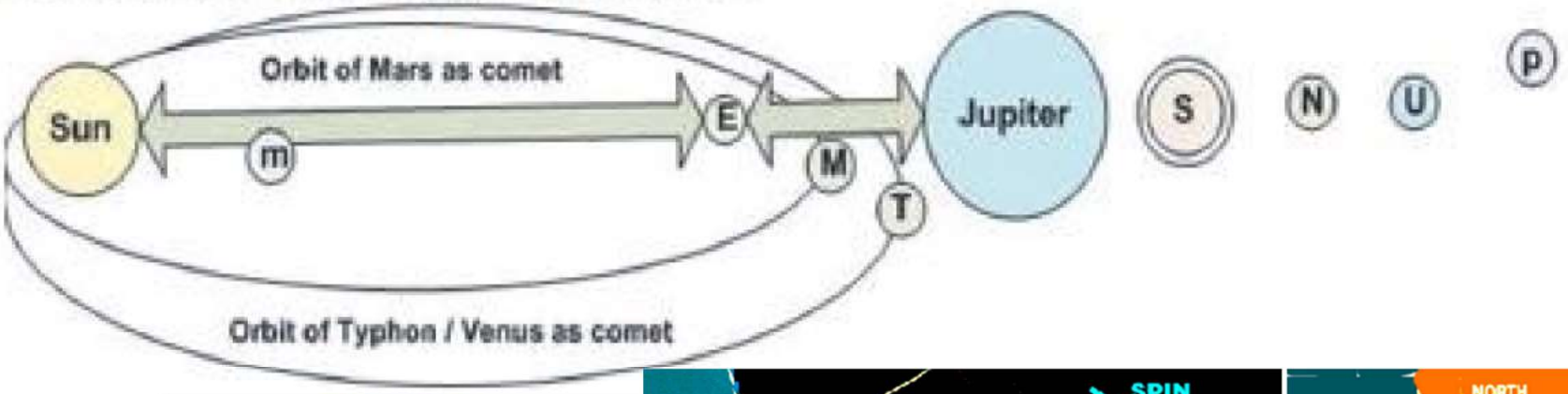


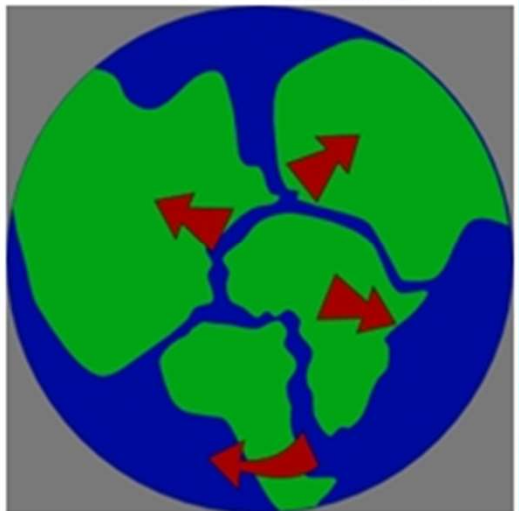
Gen 11:4 And they said, "Come, let us build ourselves a city, and a tower whose top is in the heavens; let us make a name for ourselves, **lest we be scattered abroad** over the face of the whole earth

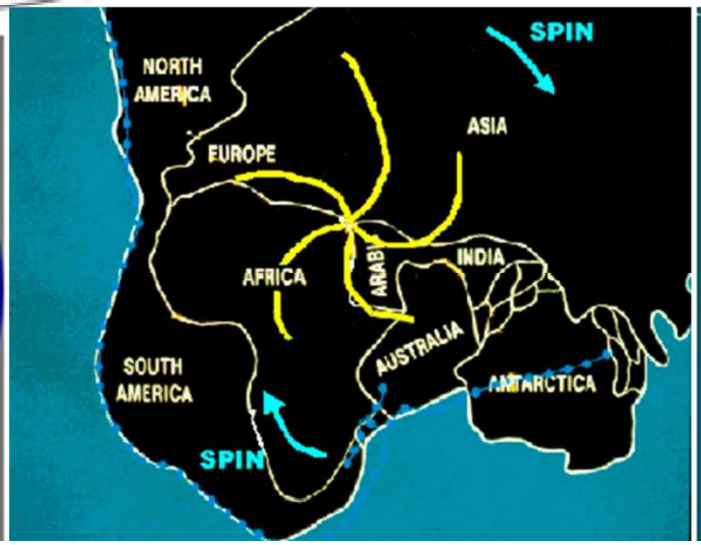


Gen 11:6-8 And the Lord said, "Indeed the people are one and they all have one language, and this is what they begin to do; **now nothing that they propose to do will be withheld from them**…So **the Lord scattered them abroad** from there over the face of all the earth,

Illustration 76a: Solar System at Tower of Babel: Mercury and the outer planets (Saturn, Neptune, Uranus, and Pluto) have attained the orbit of our modern times. Jupiter is much closer to earth than the modern orbit and is still considered by the ancients to be the *main* god, even over the sun, which was gaining influence. Mars was a comet at this time, along with Typhon. Typhon later became known as the planet Venus. Venus does not exist in any of the ancient star maps of this antiquated date.



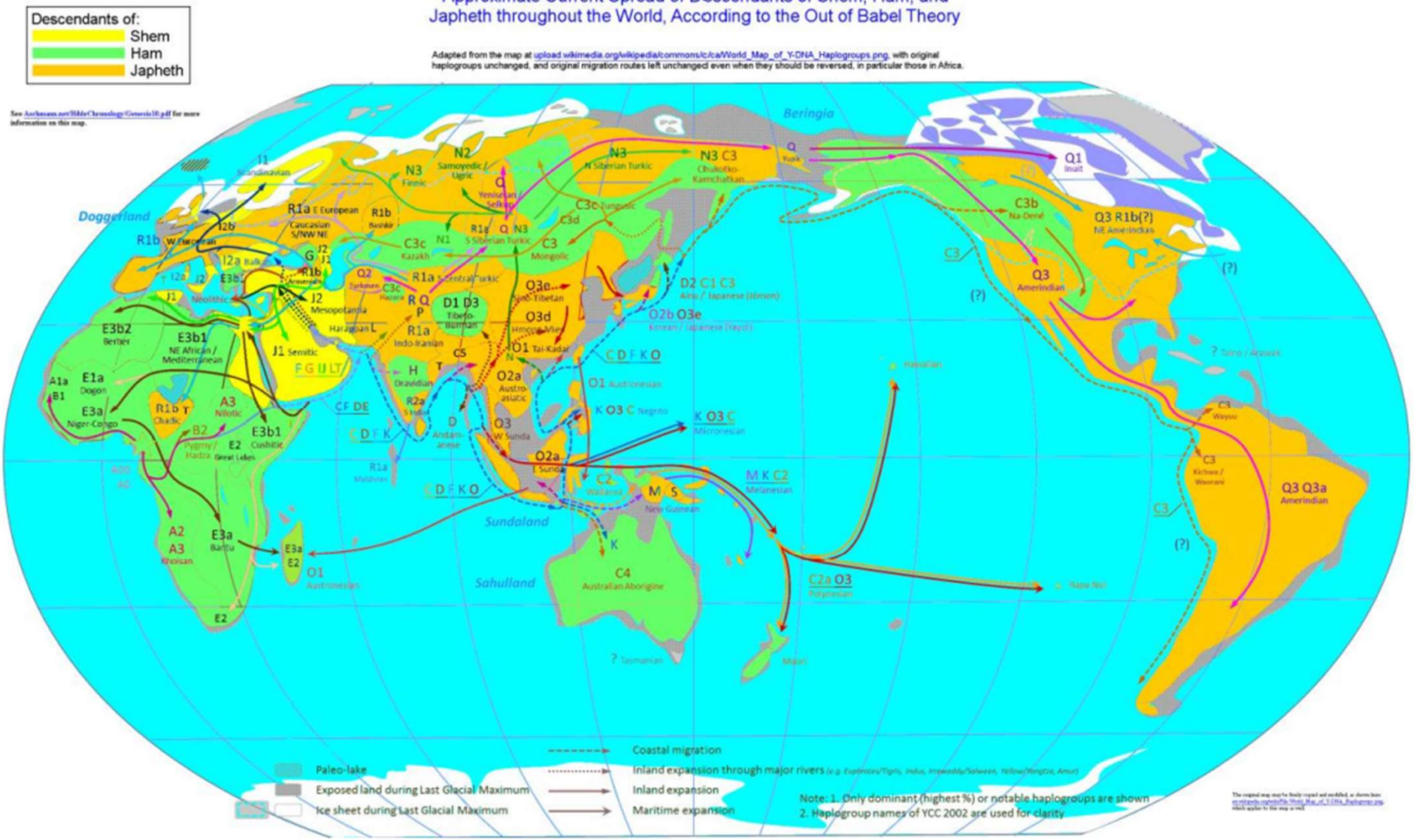


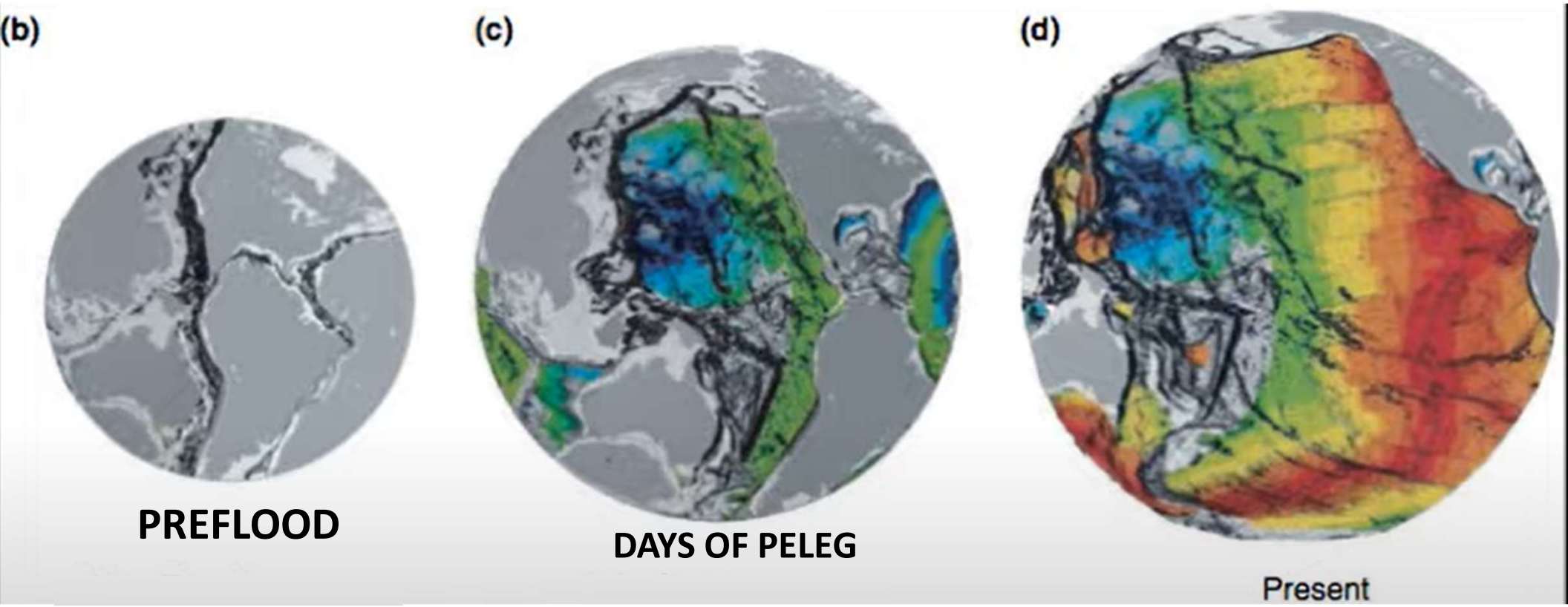


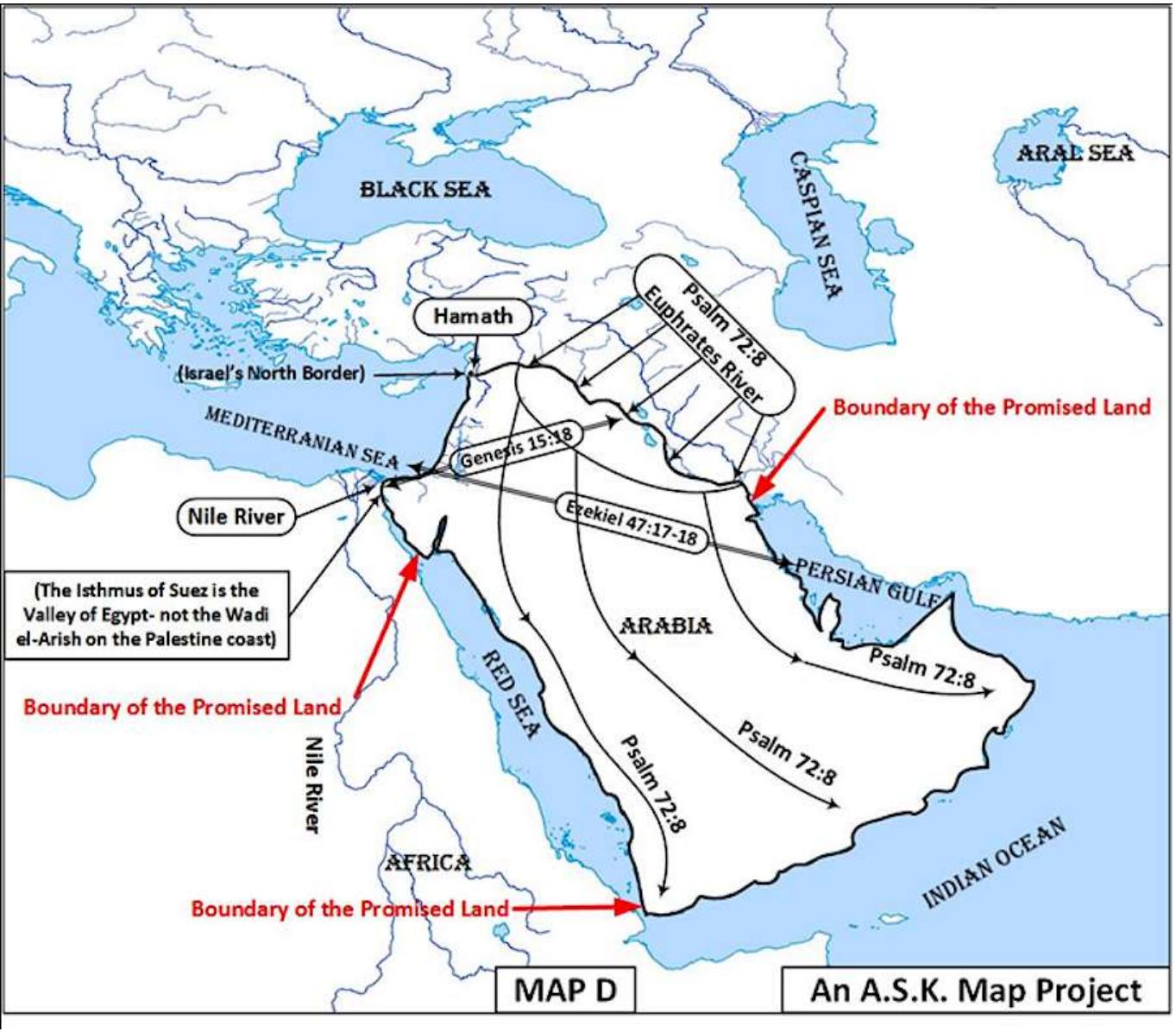


Approximate Current Spread of Descendants of Shem, Ham, and Japheth throughout the World, According to the Out of Babel Theory

Adapted from the map at upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/ca/World_Map_of_Y-DNA_Haplogroups.png, with original haplogroups unchanged, and original migration routes left unchanged even when they should be reversed, in particular those in Africa.




(b)
(c)
(d)
PREFLOOD
DAYS OF PELEG
Present


BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ARAL SEA
Hamath
Psalm 72:8
Euphrates River
(Israel's North Border)
Boundary of the Promised Land
MEDITERRANIAN SEA
Genesis 15:18
Nile River
Ezekiel 47:17-18
PERSIAN GULF
(The Isthmus of Suez is the Valley of Egypt- not the Wadi el-Arish on the Palestine coast)
ARABIA
Psalm 72:8
Boundary of the Promised Land
RED SEA
Psalm 72:8
Psalm 72:8
Nile River
AFRICA
INDIAN OCEAN
Boundary of the Promised Land
MAP D
An A.S.K. Map Project

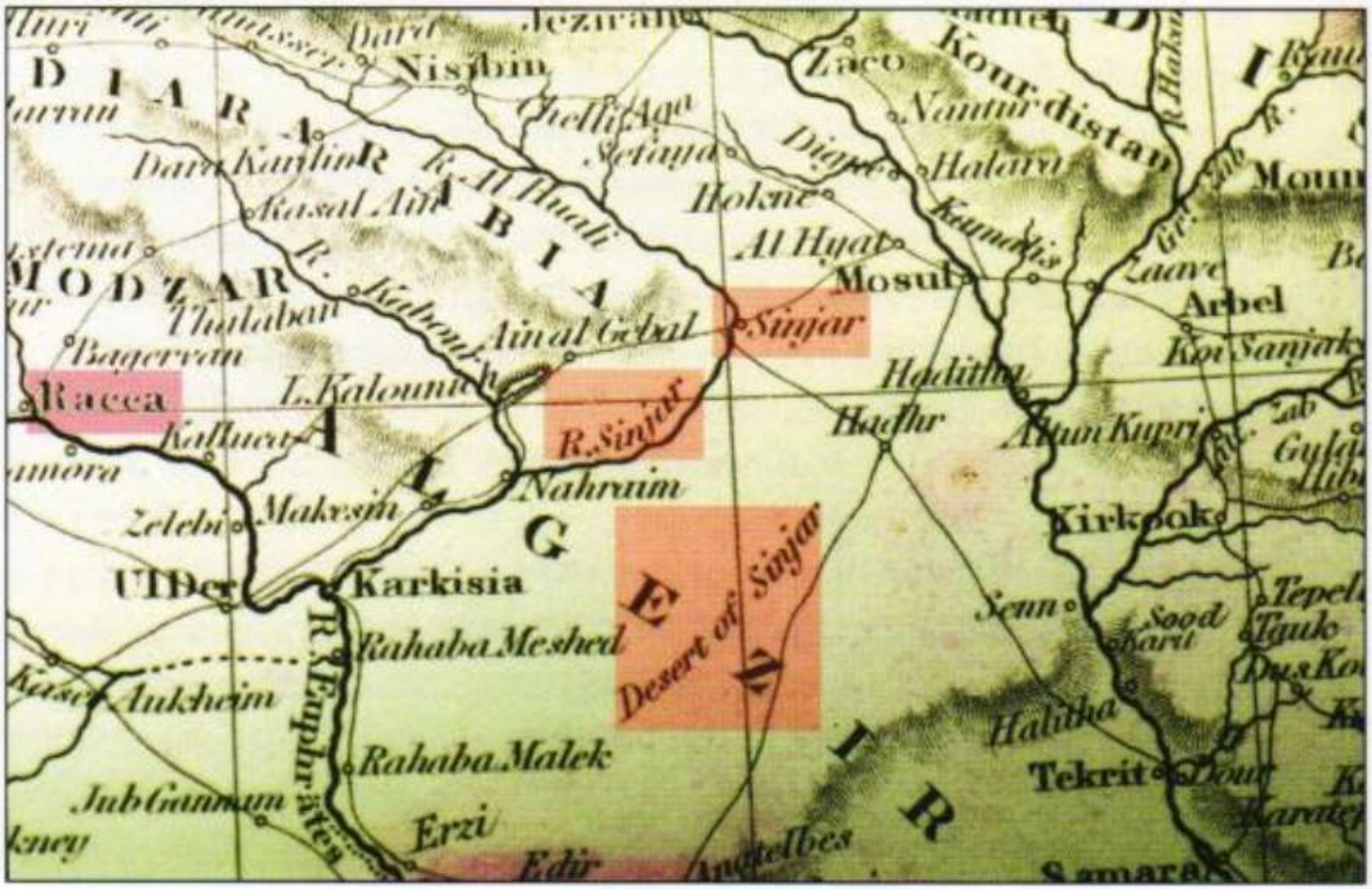
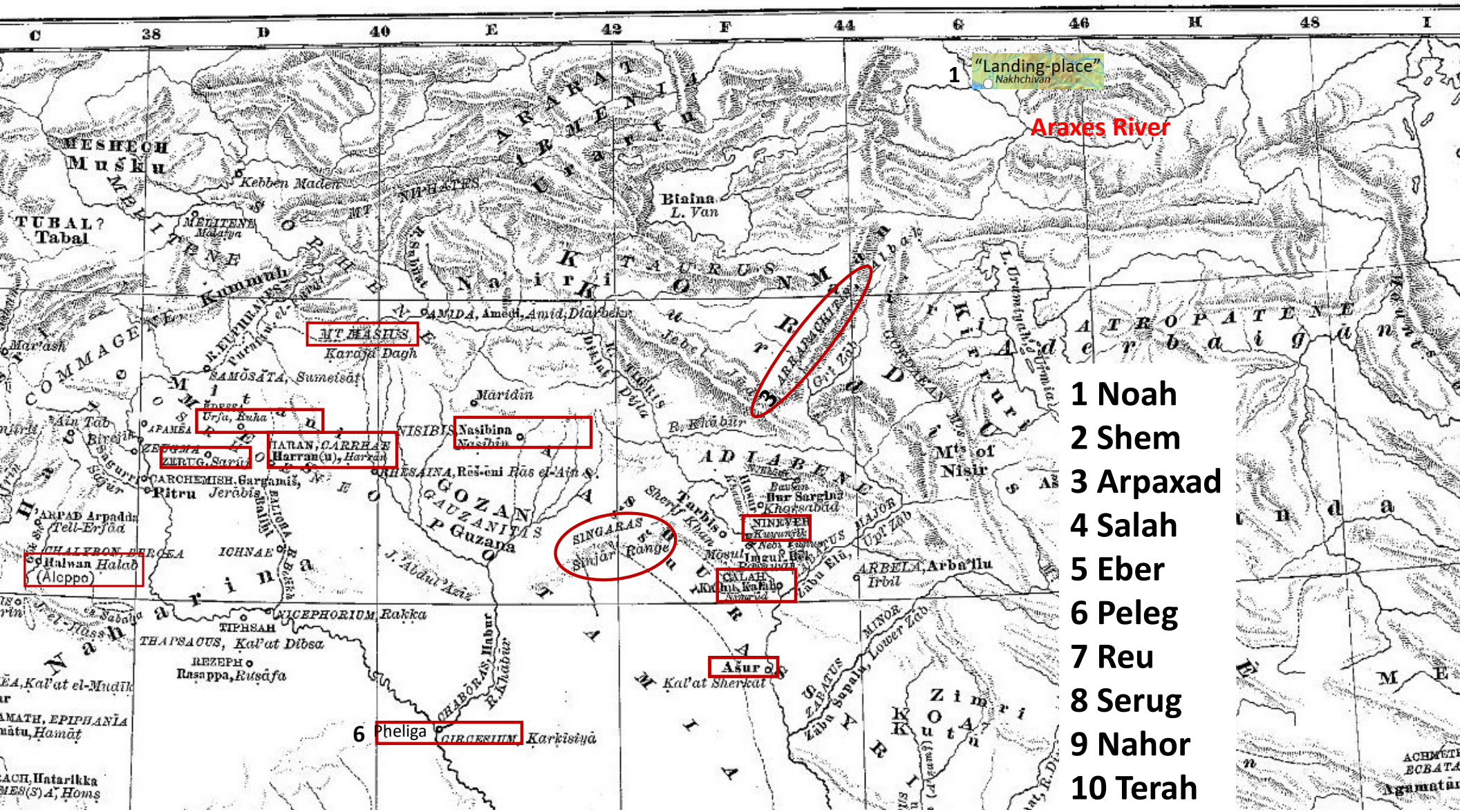
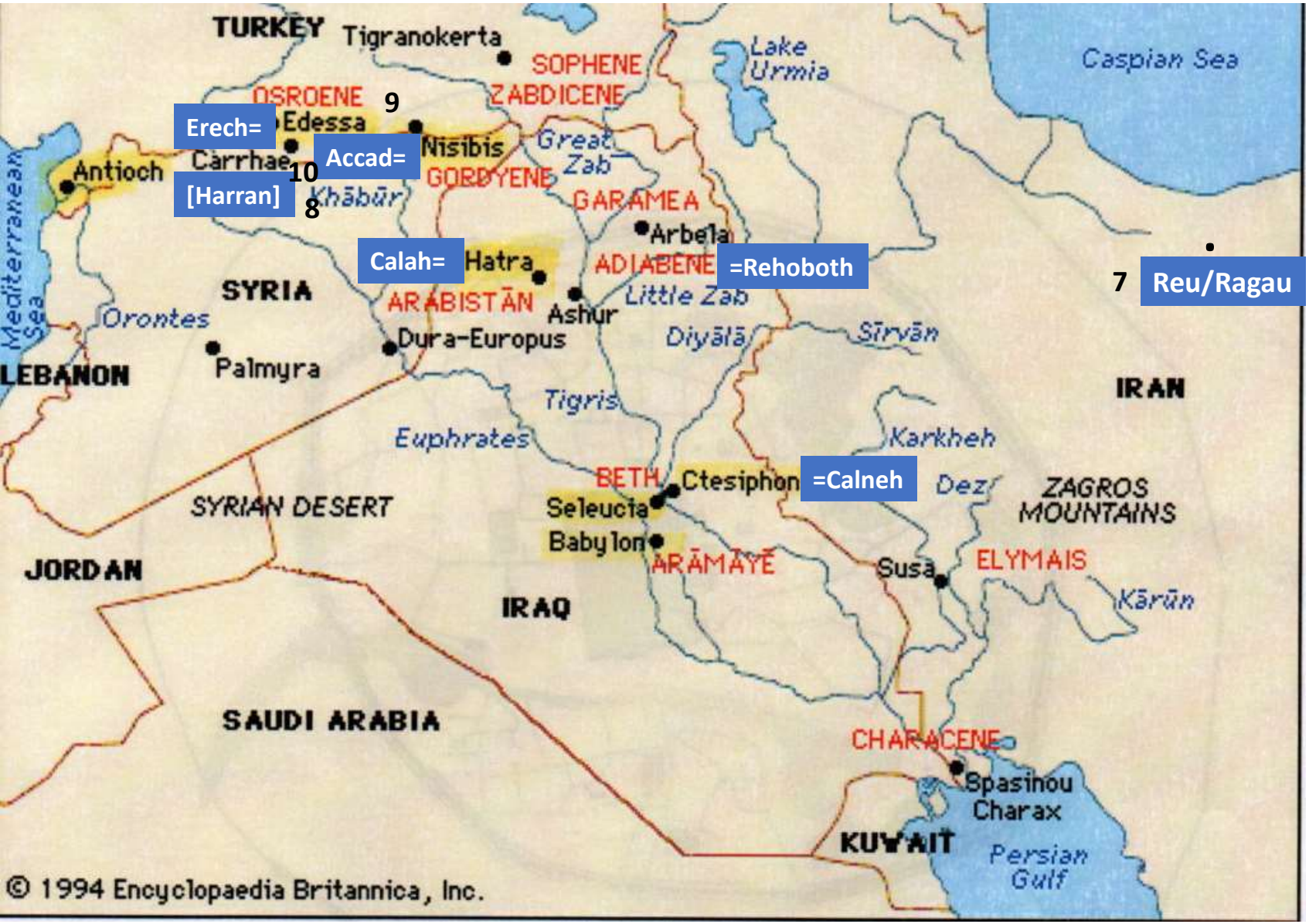


Figure 54: In 1845 G.F. Cruchley published this map. The map shows a region south-east of Haran but on the same plain. A city shown on many old maps is called "Sinjar". This city also gave the same name to a river ("River Sinjar") and a plain ("Desert of Sinjar"). These three names can be seen in the middle of this map section. It is possible that this plain is the plain of Shinar which the biblical texts refer to. Haran is located by the river that enters the Euphrat river from the north at "Racca" (left part of the map section).


1 Noah
2 Shem
3 Arphaxad
4 Salah
5 Eber
6 Peleg
7 Reu
8 Serug
9 Nahor
10 Terah
11Haran
Nimrod / Asshur
Erech= N
Accad= N
Nahur
Resen= A
SHINAR=
Ashur=
Calah= A
Peleg=
Rehoboth A
Calneh=Ctesiphon N
Caesarea
Cappadocia
Arsamosate
Khaput
TURKEY
Melitene
Amida
Maipherqat
Halat
Armenia
Lake Van
Van
Wastan
Arzun
Salmas
Seert
Beth Bgash
Beth Qardu
Hisn Kaifa
Urmia
Lake Urmia
Sis
Hadath
Germanicia
Samosata
Mopsuestia
Anazarbus
Commagene
Tella d'Mauzalath
Tur Abdin
Beth Zabdai
Beth Dasen
Eshnuq
Tarsos
Cilicia
Doliche
Edessa
Zeugma
Serug
Batnae
til-Turahi
Harran
Resh Ayna
Nisibis
Beth Nuhadra
Salakh
Maragha
Cyrrhus
Mabbug
Osrhoene
Beth Arbaye
Balad
Marga
Hanitha
Shigara
Nineveh
Adiabene
Beroea
Barbalissus
Callinicus
Sura
Athur
Arbela
Shahrazur
Hatra
Hdatta
Lower Zab
Syria
Beth Garmai
Sergiopolis
Circesium
IRAQ
Tigris
Karkha d'Beth Slokh
Beth Waziq
Daquqa
Lashom
Palmyra
Dura-Europos
Anatha
Tagrit
Tirhan
Hulwan
Karme
Sadad
Anbar
Euphrates
Udhaim
Diyala
IRAN
Piroz Shabur
0 (km) 200
0 (mi) 120


1 "Landing-place" Nakhchivan
Araxes River
6 Pheliga
1 Noah
2 Shem
3 Arpaxad
4 Salah
5 Eber
6 Peleg
7 Reu
8 Serug
9 Nahor
10 Terah

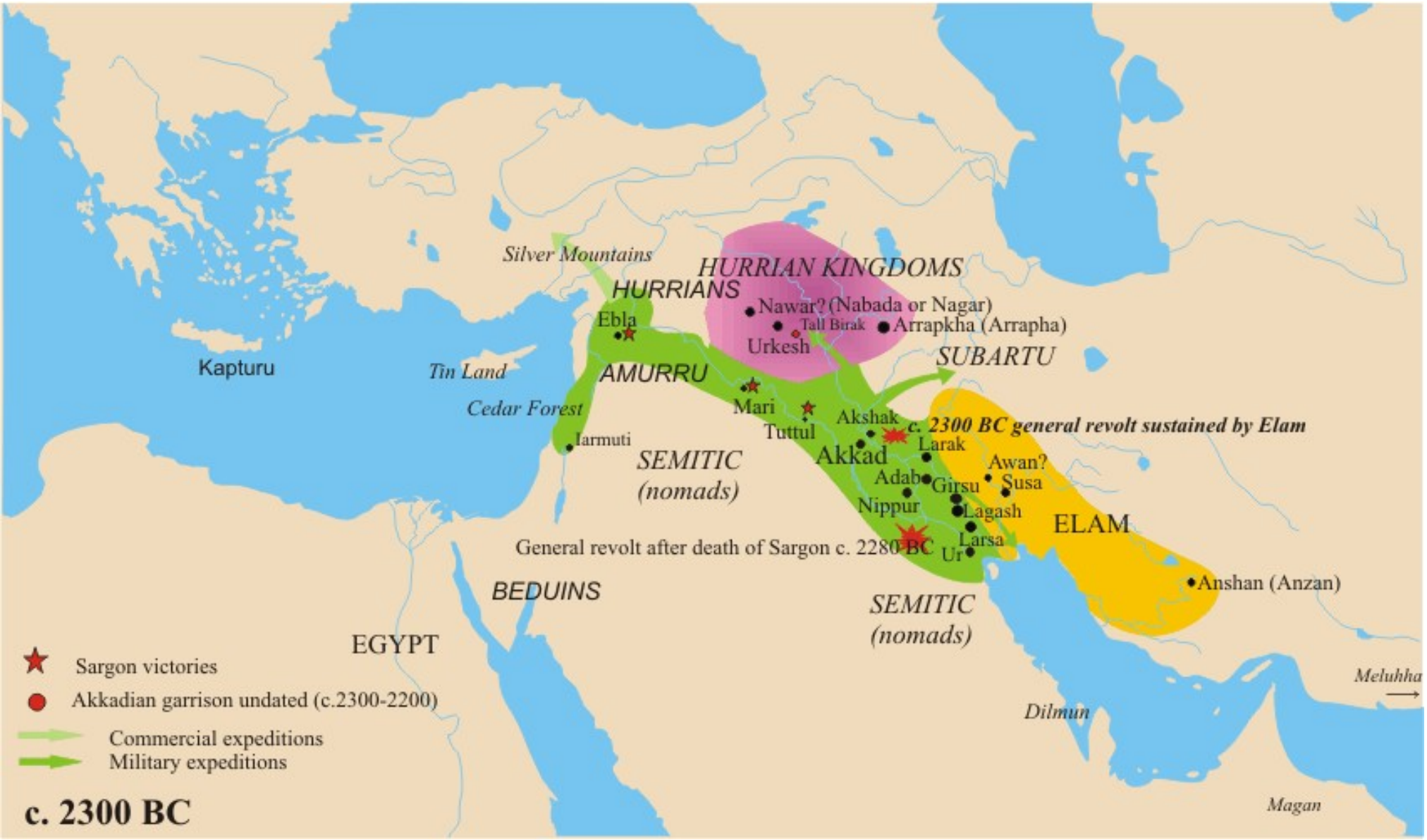


1 Noah
2 Shem
3 Arphaxad
4 Salah
5 Eber
6 Peleg
7 Reu
8 Serug
9 Nahor
10 Terah
11Haran



MODERN Ray, Iran (near **Shahr-e-Rey) as a military objective**, not the large territory of which it was once capital ("**Ragau**" in LXX & the Apocryphal Book of Judith). Alexander the Great passed through Ray (then called **Rhagae**) in pursuit of Darayavahush (Darius) III, last of the Achaemenid dynasty of Persia, resting his exhausted troops there for five days when he heard that his quarry had already reached the Caspian Gates pass[1] (the much later historical epic, Shah-nameh, suggests that the garrison at Ray elected to join Alexander, and aided his conquest of Persia).[2]

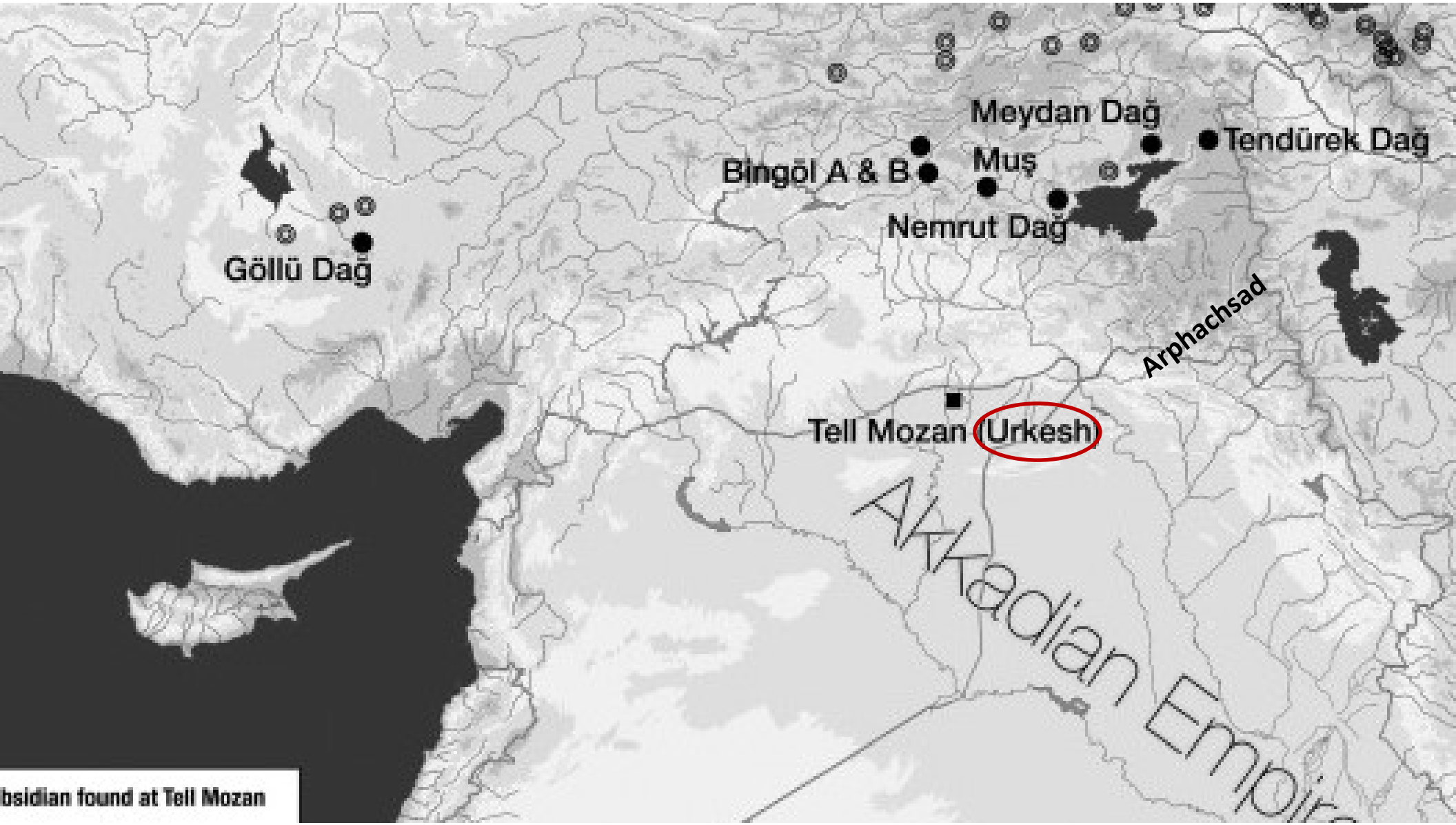
("Rages," *Tobit* 1:14; 4:1,20; 5:5; 6:9,12; 9:2; "Ragau," *Judith* 1:5,15; Rhagai, Rhaga, Rhage, Rhagau; in Darius' *Behistun Inscriptions*, II, 71, 72, Raga, a province; in *Avesta, Vend*. I, 15, Ragha, city and province;


Silver Mountains
HURRIAN KINGDOMS
HURRIANS
Nawar? (Nabada or Nagar)
Tall Birak
Arrapkha (Arrapha)
Urkesh
Ebla
Kapturu
Tin Land
AMURRU
SUBARTU
Cedar Forest
Mari
Tuttul
Akshak
c. 2300 BC general revolt sustained by Elam
Iarmuti
SEMITIC
(nomads)
Akkad
Larak
Awan?
Adab
Girsu
Susa
Nippur
Lagash
ELAM
Larsa
General revolt after death of Sargon c. 2280 BC
Ur
Anshan (Anzan)
BEDUINS
SEMITIC
(nomads)
EGYPT
Meluhha
Dilmun
Magan
Sargon victories
Akkadian garrison undated (c.2300-2200)
Commercial expeditions
Military expeditions
c. 2300 BC

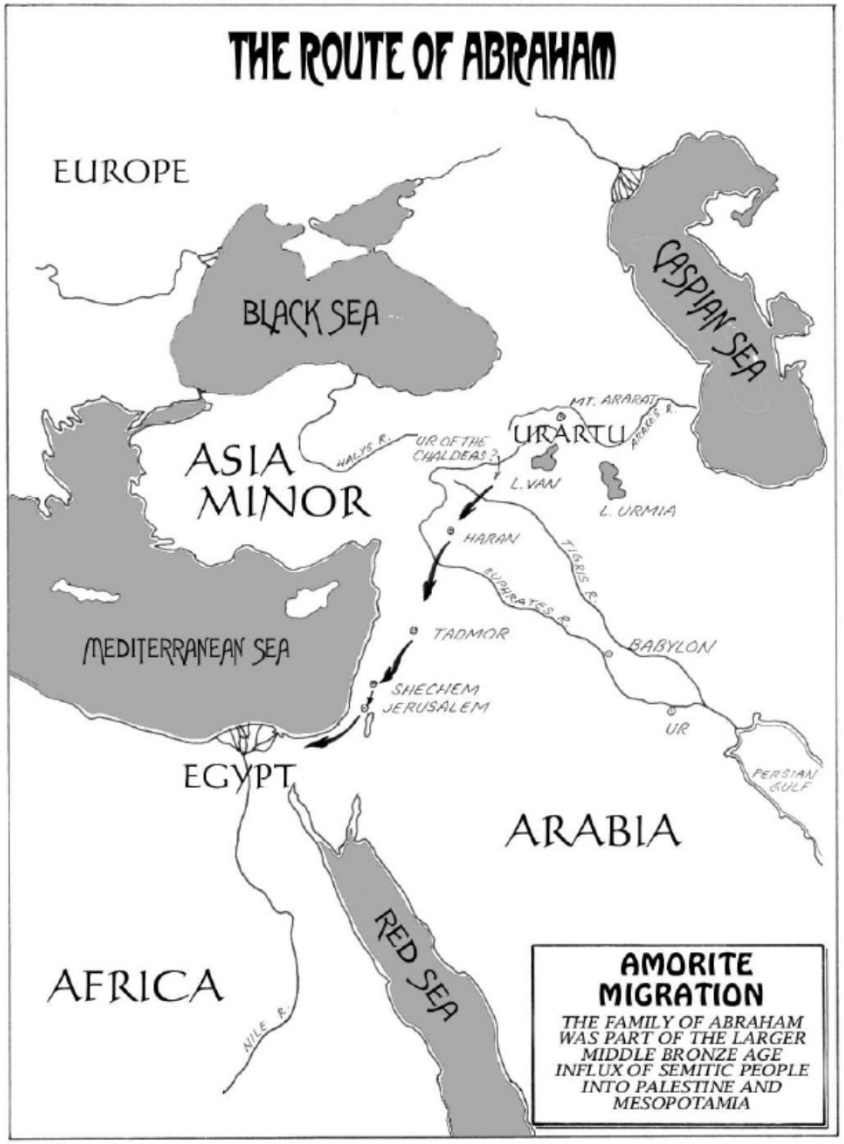
- The Hurrians, like the Hattians or Lullubis, adopted the Assyrian Akkadian cuneiform script for their own language about 2000 BCE. Texts in the Hurrian language in cuneiform have been found at Hattusa, Ugarit (Ras Shamra), as well as in one of the longest of the Amarna letters, written by King Tushratta of Mitanni to Pharaoh Amenhotep III.
- The Khabur River valley became the heart of the Hurrian lands for a millennium. The first known Hurrian kingdom emerged around the city of Urkesh (modern Tell Mozan) during the third millennium BCE. There is evidence that they were initially allied with the east Semitic Akkadian Empire of Mesopotamia, indicating they had a firm hold on the area by the reign of Naram-Sin of Akkad (c. 2254–2218 BCE).

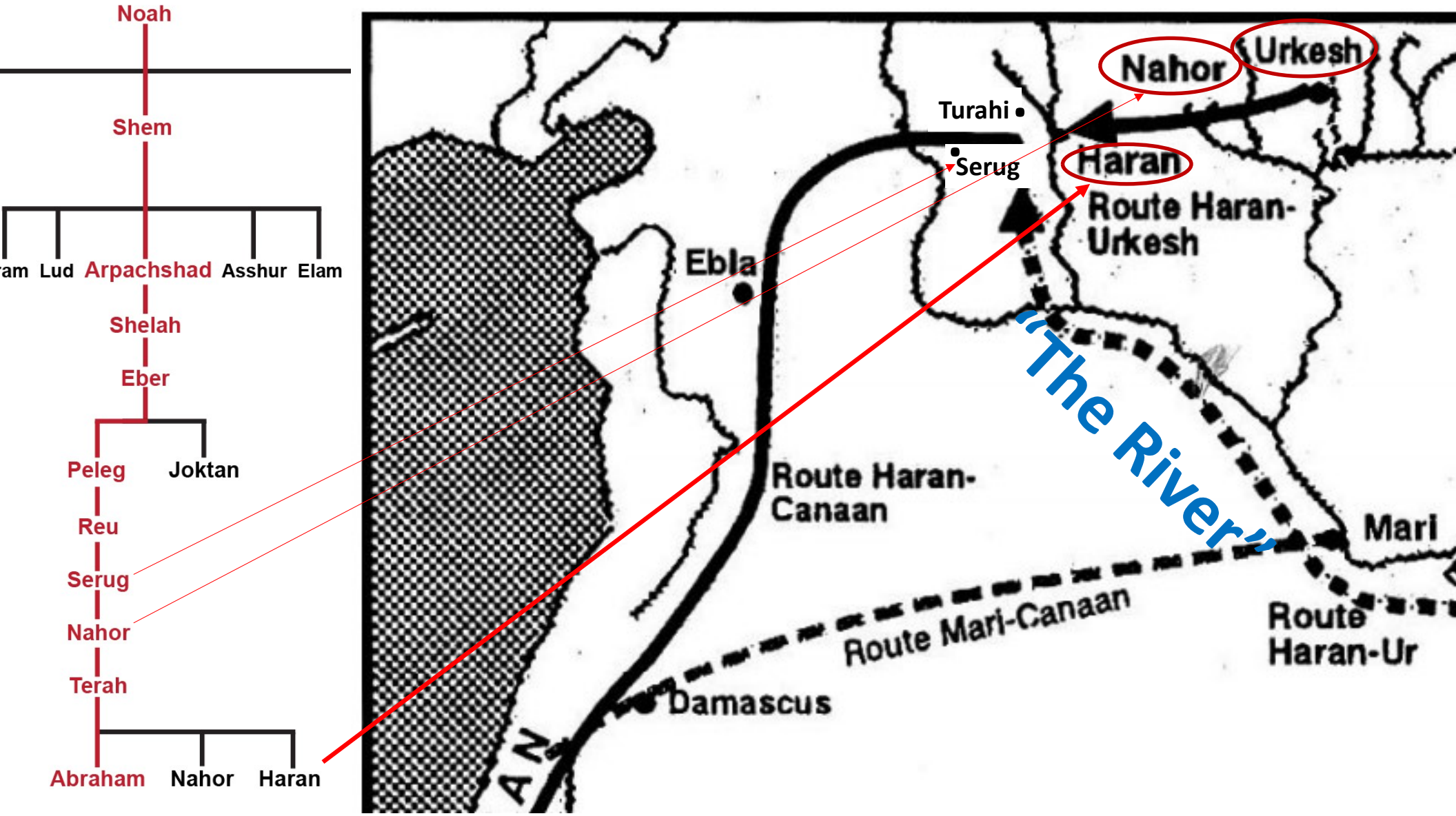

Aleuts
Arctic marine mammal hunters
Archaic Amerindian hunter-gatherers
Mesoamerican maize-farming hunting and gathering cultures
Valdivia culture
Aspero culture
Chinchoros culture
Archaic Amerindian hunter-gatherers
Finno-Ugrian taiga hunter-gatherers
Paleo-Siberian taiga hunter-gatherers
Bell Beaker cultures (late Neolithic farmers)
Late Neolithic corded ware cultures
Unetice culture
Catacomb grave culture (pastoral farmers)
Afanasevo culture (pastoral farmers)
Bronze Age cultures
Steppe pastoralists
Palaeo-Asiatic hunter gatherers
Hittites
Anatolian tribes
Caucasic tribes
Central Asian farming cultures
Tibeto-Burmese people
Koreans
Ainu
Late Jomon culture
Greeks
Minoan Civilization
Canaan
Egypt
Hurrians
Ur III
Kassites
Elam
Chinese
Longshan late Neolithic cultures
Thais
Saharan pastoral nomads
Arabian pastoral nomads
Indus Valley civilisation
Austro-Asiatic rice farming cultures
Austronesians
Nubians
South Semites
Tropical forest hunter-gatherers
Khoisan tribes
World 2000 BC
Australo-Melanesian Neolithic farming and hunter-gatherer cultures
Australian aboriginal hunter-gatherers
Tasmanian hunter-gatherers
Key
hunter-gatherers
nomadic pastoralists
simple farming societies
complex farming societies/chiefdoms
state societies
uninhabited
areas of bronze working

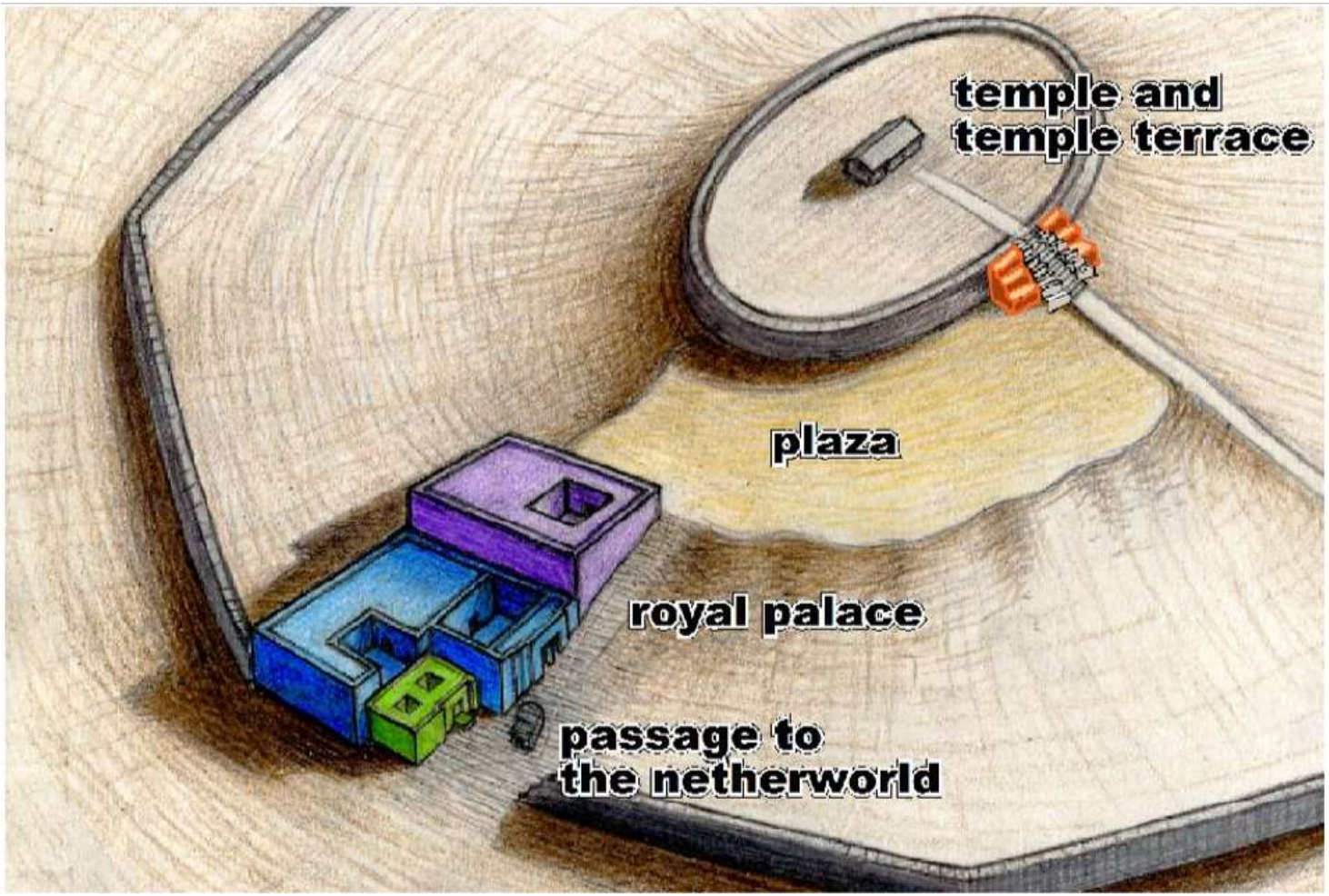
At some point in the early second millennium BCE, the Northwest Semitic speaking Amorite kingdom of Mari to the south subdued Urkesh and made it a vassal state. In the continuous power struggles over Mesopotamia, another Amorite dynasty had usurped the throne of the Old Assyrian Empire, which had controlled colonies in Hurrian, Hattian and Hittite regions of eastern Anatolia since the 21st century BCE. The Assyrians then made themselves masters over Mari and much of north east Amurru (Syria) in the late 19th and early 18th centuries BCE.



bsidian found at Tell Mozan


THE ROUTE OF ABRAHAM
EUROPE
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
MT. ARARAT
URARTU
ARAXES R.
HALYS R.
UR OF THE CHALDEES?
ASIA MINOR
L. VAN
L. URMIA
HARAN
TIGRIS R.
EUPHRATES R.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TADMOR
BABYLON
SHECHEM
JERUSALEM
UR
PERSIAN GULF
EGYPT
ARABIA
RED SEA
AFRICA
NILE R.
AMORITE MIGRATION
THE FAMILY OF ABRAHAM WAS PART OF THE LARGER MIDDLE BRONZE AGE INFLUX OF SEMITIC PEOPLE INTO PALESTINE AND MESOPOTAMIA


Noah
Shem
ram Lud Arpachshad Asshur Elam
Shelah
Eber
Peleg Joktan
Reu
Serug
Nahor
Terah
Abraham Nahor Haran
Nahor
Urkesh
Turahi
Serug
Haran
Route Haran-Urkesh
Ebla
"The River"
Route Haran-Canaan
Mari
Route Mari-Canaan
Route Haran-Ur
Damascus
AN



- **Ur**kesh housed monumental public buildings, including a large temple. It dominated the ancient skyline at the top of a built-up terrace that rivaled nearby mountains.



- “The two seals of the cook Tuli (figs. 11, 12) share a similar iconography, with one showing a butcher leading a sheep to the block and **a woman making butter** in a churn, and the other a butcher with a kid and **a woman making bread**. The cook is certainly not a low-level servant, but the administrator of the kitchen, and especially in charge of important ceremonial [food offerings], and the combination of the two (meat possibly stewed in cream) may represent a distinctive **northern** recipe.”



Fig. 11. Drawing of cylinder seal impression from the first seal of Tuli, the female chef of queen Uqnitum. Urkesh.



Fig. 12. Drawing of cylinder seal impression from the second seal of Tuli. Urkesh. Akkadian period

- Gen 18:6 And Abraham hastened into the tent unto Sarah, and said, Make ready quickly three measures of fine meal, **knead *[it]*, and make cakes** upon the hearth. 7 And Abraham ran unto the herd, and fetch a calf tender and good, and gave *[it]* unto a young man; and he hasted to dress it. 8 And **he took butter, and milk**, and the calf which he had dressed, and set *[it]* before them; and he stood by them under the tree, and they did eat.



Fig. 11. Drawing of cylinder seal impression from the first seal of Tuli, the female chef of queen Uqnitum. Urkesh.



Fig. 12. Drawing of cylinder seal impression from the second seal of Tuli. Urkesh. Akkadian period



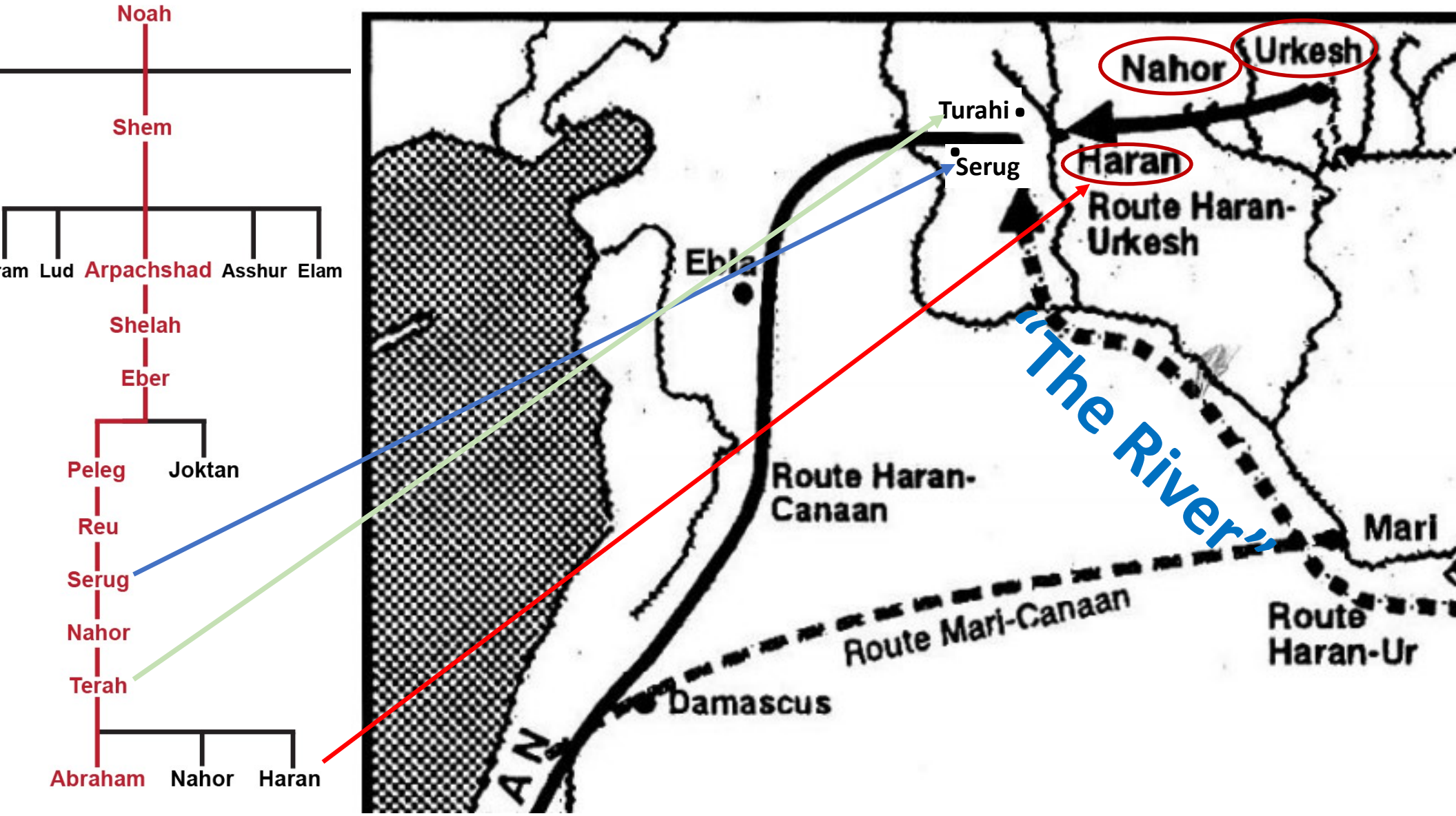
- **Ezek 16:3** Tell them, 'This is what the Almighty LORD says to the people of Jerusalem: Your birthplace and your ancestors were in the land of the **Canaanites**. Your father was an **Amorite**, and your mother was a **Hittite**."



- A letter from the **Amorite** governor of **Urkesh** (named **Terru**) to the King at Mari complained about the **Hittite** citizens: “Now I have to abandon the comfort of my house, and so I have to live as an outsider….”



- **Gen 11:31** Terah decided **to move from Ur** to the land of Canaan. He took along Abram and Sarai and his grandson Lot, the son of Haran. But when **they came to the city of Haran**, they decided to settle there instead.


Noah
Shem
ram Lud Arpachshad Asshur Elam
Shelah
Eber
Peleg Joktan
Reu
Serug
Nahor
Terah
Abraham Nahor Haran
Nahor
Urkesh
Turahi
Serug
Haran
Route Haran-
Urkesh
Ebla
"The River"
Route Haran-
Canaan
Mari
Route Mari-Canaan
Route
Haran-Ur
Damascus

The name *Terah* is also compared to the place name *Til (ša) turāḫi*, a place named in Assyrian texts during the period of Shalmaneser III (858-824 B.C.) located on the Balikh River in the vicinity of Haran (Kraeling, 153-54; Parpola, 355-56). This Assyrian king claims to have taken this town in 854 B.C. Other towns in this vicinity mentioned in the same records are Til Nāḫiri (Nāḫuru) and Sarugi, names that appear to correspond to Nahor and Serug, the grandfather of Terah. The term *til* (mound) possibly indicates

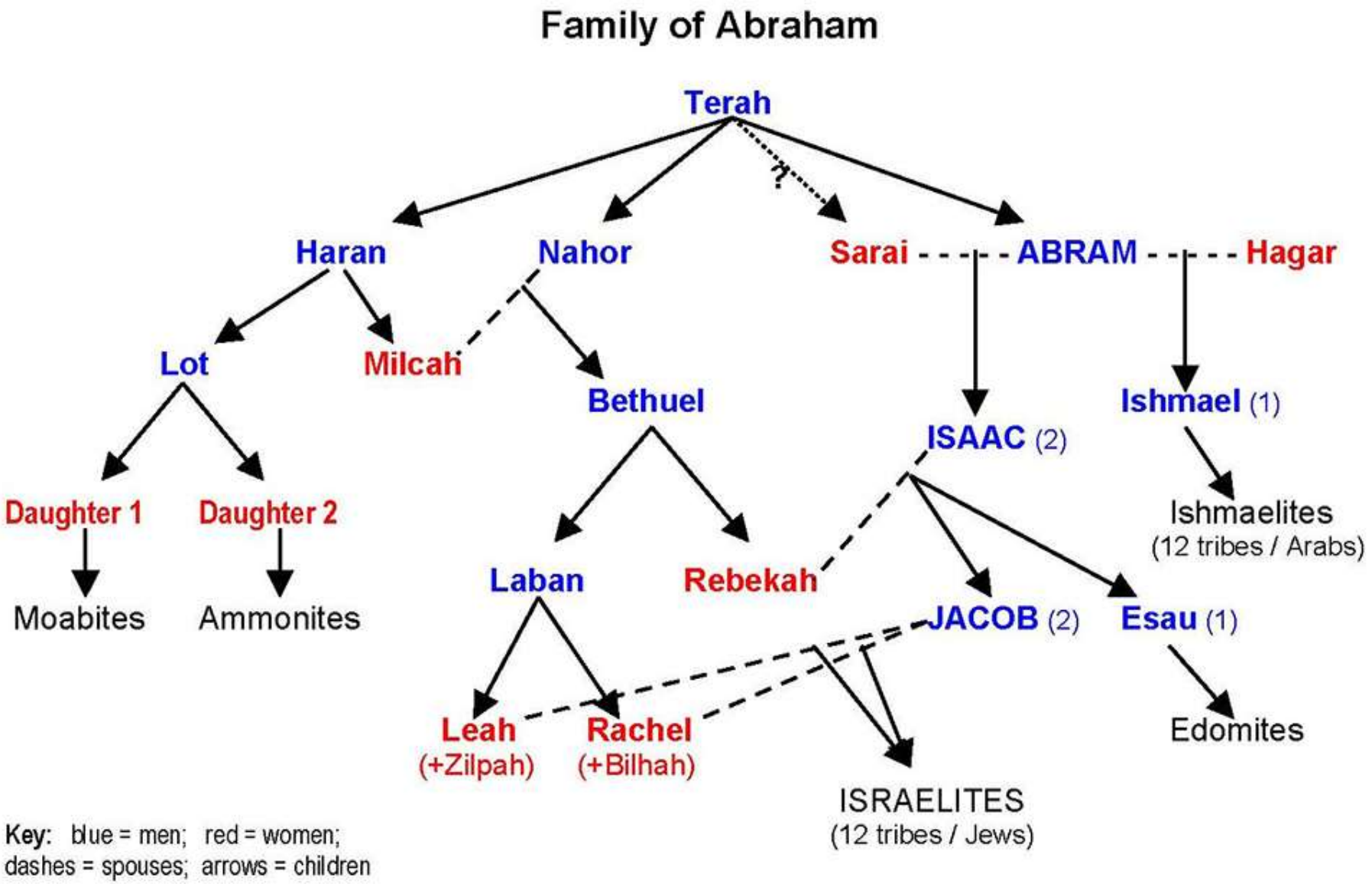
Til-Turahi *– literally means the "ruins of Terah" - Abraham's Father, located between Harran and Urfa*



The AMORITES

- Gen 12:4 When Abram was seventy-five years old, he started out from Haran, as the LORD **had told** him to do; and Lot went with him. 5 Abram took his wife Sarai, his nephew Lot, and **all the wealth and all the slaves they had acquired in Haran**, and they started out for the land of Canaan.

Acts 7:2 The God of glory appeared unto our father Abraham, when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Harran, 3 And said unto him, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and come into the land which I shall shew thee. 4 Then came he out of the land of the Chaldeans, and dwelt in Harran: and from thence, **when his father was dead**, He removed him into this land, wherein ye now dwell.


Family of Abraham
Terah
Haran
Nahor
Sarai
ABRAM
Hagar
Lot
Milcah
Bethuel
ISAAC (2)
Ishmael (1)
Daughter 1
Daughter 2
Ishmaelites
(12 tribes / Arabs)
Laban
Rebekah
JACOB (2)
Esau (1)
Moabites
Ammonites
Leah
(+Zilpah)
Rachel
(+Bilhah)
Edomites
ISRAELITES
(12 tribes / Jews)
Key: blue = men; red = women;
dashes = spouses; arrows = children

10, 1	1965	2008	Abraham[3] Parallel w/Nimrod? =Narmer? Dynasty I	Nahor II, Abraham's brother, who died before his arriving in Harran (Gn 11:29-31) would have given his name to the city of Nahur (Til-Nahiri), mentioned in the Cappadocian tablets (1800-1750) and in the letters of governor Itur-Asdu to King Zimri-Lim164 (1680-1667).		Haran Charran: one of the cities destroyed by Rabshakeh, king of Assyria (2Kgs 19:12; Isa 37:12). Merchants of Haran traded with Tyre (Eze27:23)
	1947	2026	Reu dies 239			
	1924	2049	Serug dies 230			
	1890	2083	Terah dies 205	**FAMINE** Gen 12:10//Gilgamesh Famine?	Abraham Enters Promised Land =Kenkenes? Dynasty I	
	1879	2094		Ishmael	Kemuel +brothers- Lot	
	1877	2096	Arpachshad dies 438			
Covenant	1866	2107	Gal 3:16-17=Gen 17:7-19	**Sodom&Gomorrah**	[Judgments of destruction both occurring	
confirmed			Average age after ~112		after an interval of ten generations]	
11 2	1865	2108	Isaac		Shem could tell Abram and Isaac what his grandfather Lamech shared about the Garden of Eden, and first-hand about the flood	
	1847	2126	Selah dies 433			
	1828	2145	Sarah dies 127			
	1815	2158	Shem dies 600			
				FAMINE Gen 26:1	//Sesochris-Neferkaseker Famine?? Dynasty II	
12 3	1805	2168	Jacob - The name *Ya-aḫ-qu-ub-el* which appears repeatedly in Lower Mesopotamia at the time of King Manana (c. 1800-1770) could fit to Jacob(el?) when he spent 20 years (1734-1714) near Haran in Mesopotamia (Gn 30:25; 31:41).	12 sons Ishmael- Esau	Aram - Moab&BenAmmi Dynasty II	//w/**Inachus**/Weneg?? Eusebius,Jerahmeel **1858-1802** Hoeh
	1790	2183	Abraham dies 175			
	1786	2187	Eber dies 464			
13 4				Esau slays Nimrod??	//Amenemhet I begins reign 1752	
	1749	2224		Ishmael dies 130 Jeush ben Esau	//Sesostris I	
	1734	2239	Jacob flees to Laban			
	1720 1719 1718	2253 2254 2255	Levi	**Ruben** born to **L**eah **Simeon** born, **L** born to **L**eah---**Dan** born to Bilhah		
	1717	2256	Judah*	born to **L**eah		
	1716	2257		**Naphtali** born to Bilhah---**Gad** to Zilpah		
	1715	2258	Issachar	**Asher** to Zilpah born to **L**eah		
	1714	2259	Joseph-Jacob laeves Laban	Eliphaz/Reuel		
		2276		Joseph in EGYPT		


Abraham in Canaan
Abraham's migration to Egypt and return to Canaan
Abraham's route of battle with enemy Kings
Military route of the kings from the north in Gen.14
G r e a t S e a
W e s t e r n S e a
E G Y P T
C A N A A N
REPHAIM
ZUZIM
EMIM
AMALEKITE
AMORITES
HORITES
Wilderness of Shur
Wilderness of Paran
Syro-Arabian Desert
Negev
Arabah
Dead Sea
Abraham leaves Canaan for Egypt
Abraham receives the blessing of Melchizedek
God promises a son to Abraham and Sarah
Conflict arises between Abraham and Lot
Abraham's attempt to sacrifice Isaac at Mt. Moriah
Possible location of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboiim
Cave of Machpelah
On (Heliopolis)
Hebron
Gaza
Jericho
Ai
Bethel
Shechem
Megiddo
Dan
Ashtaroth
Kadesh-barnea (En-Mishpat)
El Paran
Gulf of Aqaba (Eilat)
Gulf of Suez
Nile
50 km
50 miles

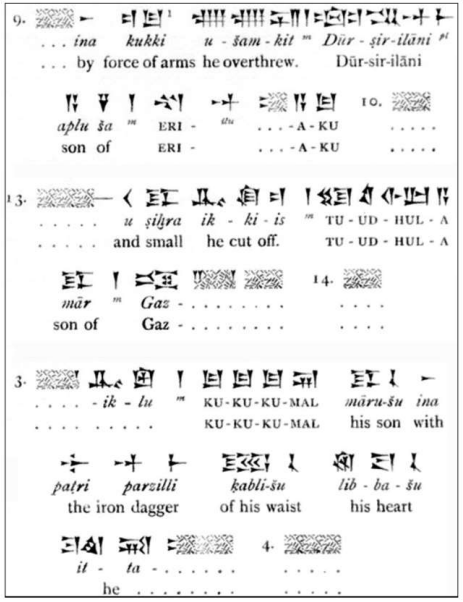


Shem -
Elam ben Shem– Founder of Awan
---- UNK -
Kudu-Lagamar

War w/Abraham
~1888 + 356 =
~2244 BC Founding of Awan

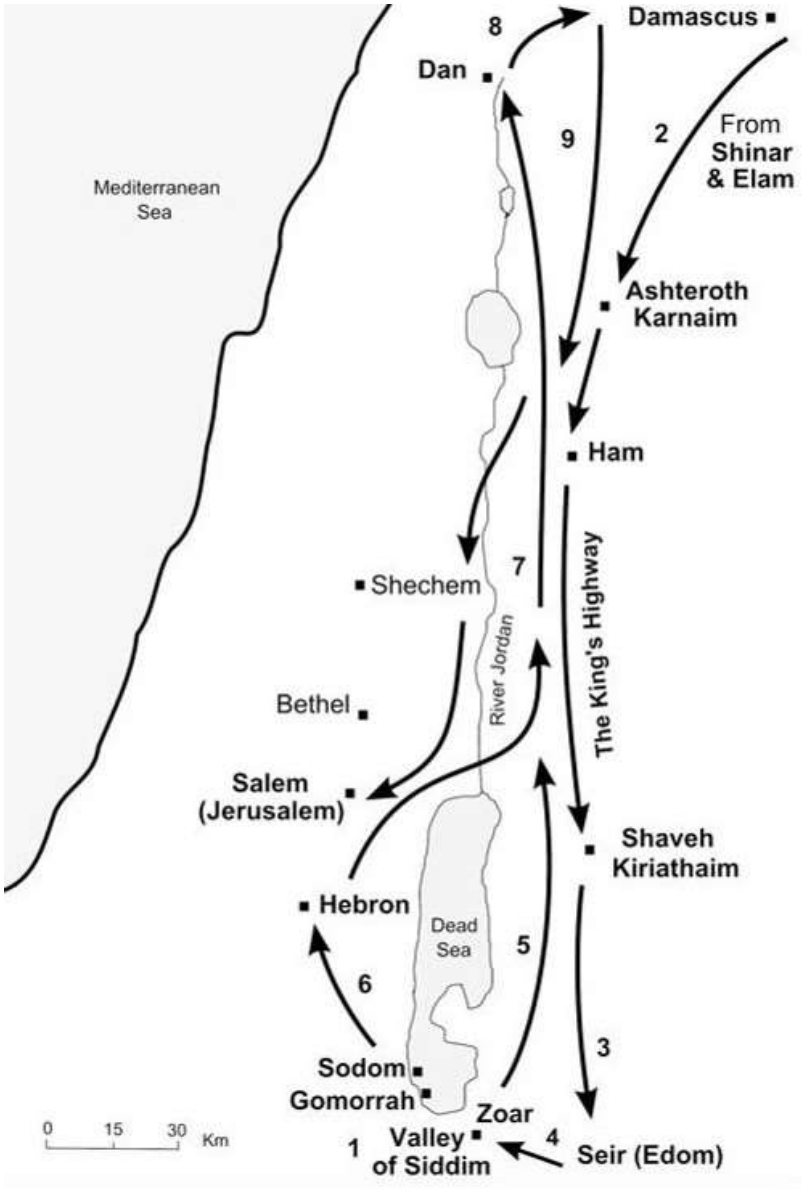
Name	Hebrew (MT)	Greek (LXX)	Spartoli tablets	Akkadian	Sumerian
Chedorlaomer	Kedorla'omer	Khodollogomor	KudurKUKUmal	KudurLagamar	KU.KU.
king of Elam	Elam	Ailam	Elam	Elamtu	ELAM
Tidal	Tid'al	Thargal	Tudḫula	Tud-Gula	TUD.ME.ME
king of Goiim	Goyim	nations	Umman-manda	Gutium	GU.TI.UM
Amraphel	Amraphel	Amarphal	-	Amar-*âpilu(m)?*	IGI.A.BIL?
king of Shinar	Šin'ar	Sennaar	Šumeru	Šanḫar	KI.EN.GI(R)
Arioch	Aryok	Ariôk	Eri-e-Aku	Eri-Aku	IR.AGA
king of Ellasar	Ellasar	Ellasar	(Larsa?)	Larsa?	LARSA



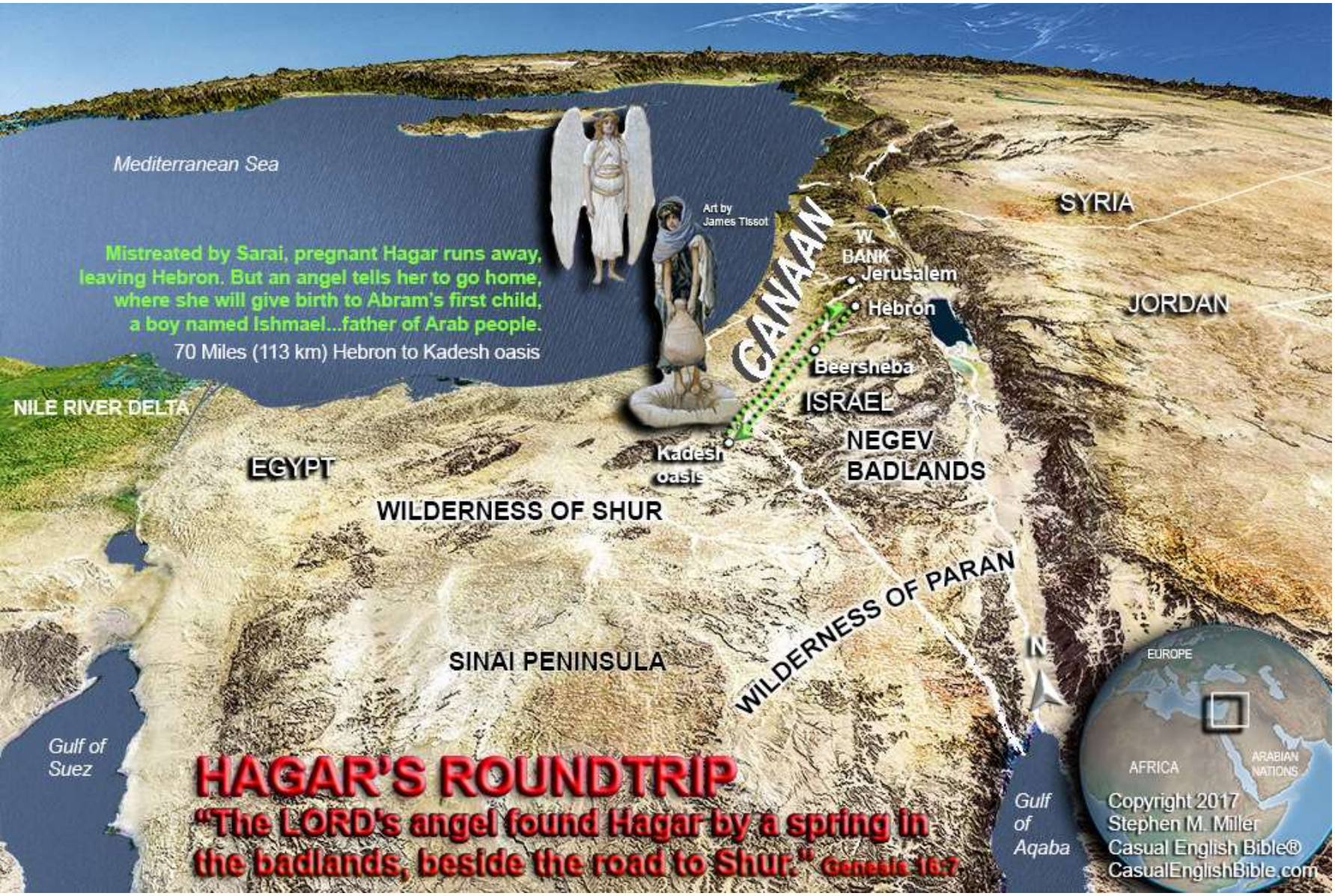


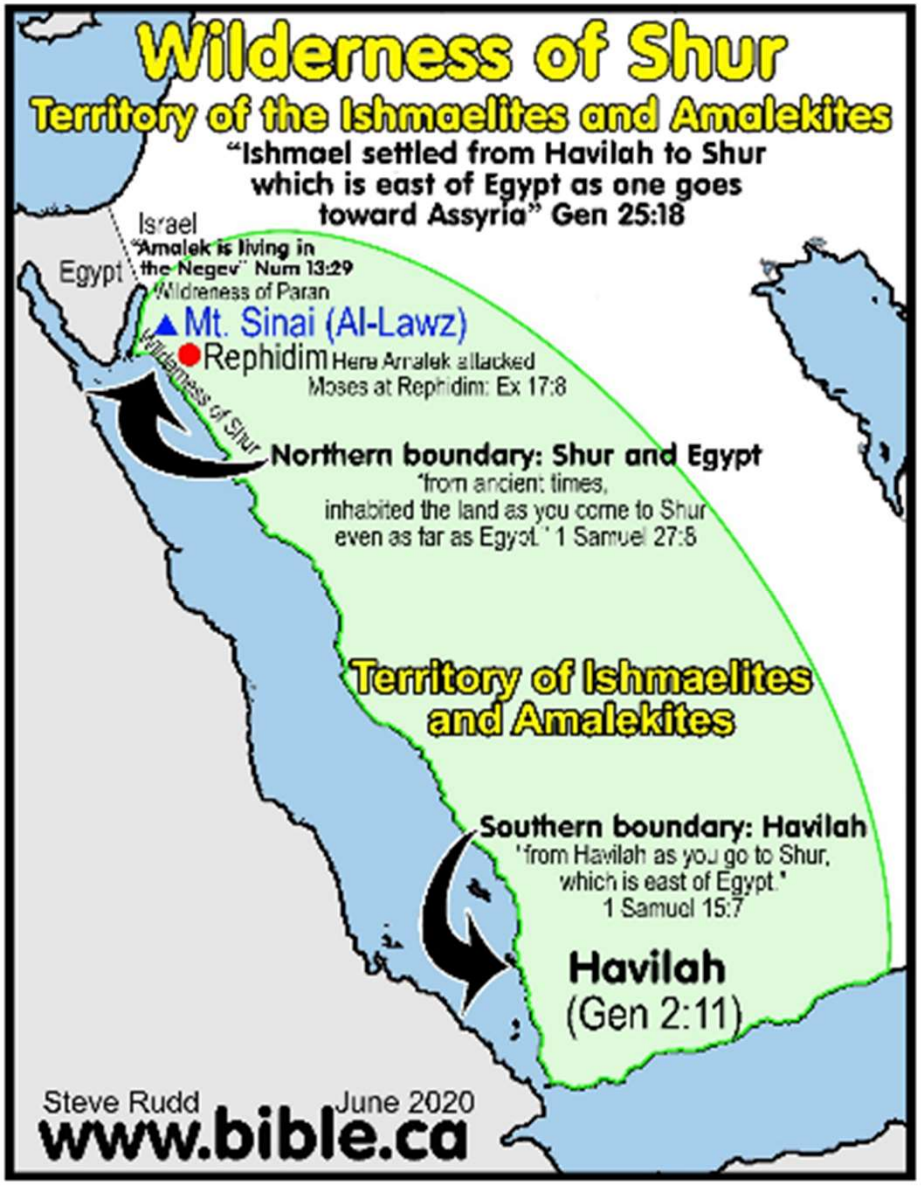
Although late (i.e. 140 BCE) these three **Spartoli** tablets were copied from an inscription dating from the time of Ashurbanipal around 650 BCE (Astour: 1966, 65-112).
King Kudu[r-Laga]mar the 3rd and last king of Awan (I) Dynasty (2040-1954) is also mentioned as "King of Akkad" in the King List WB 444 (Weld-Blundell Prism

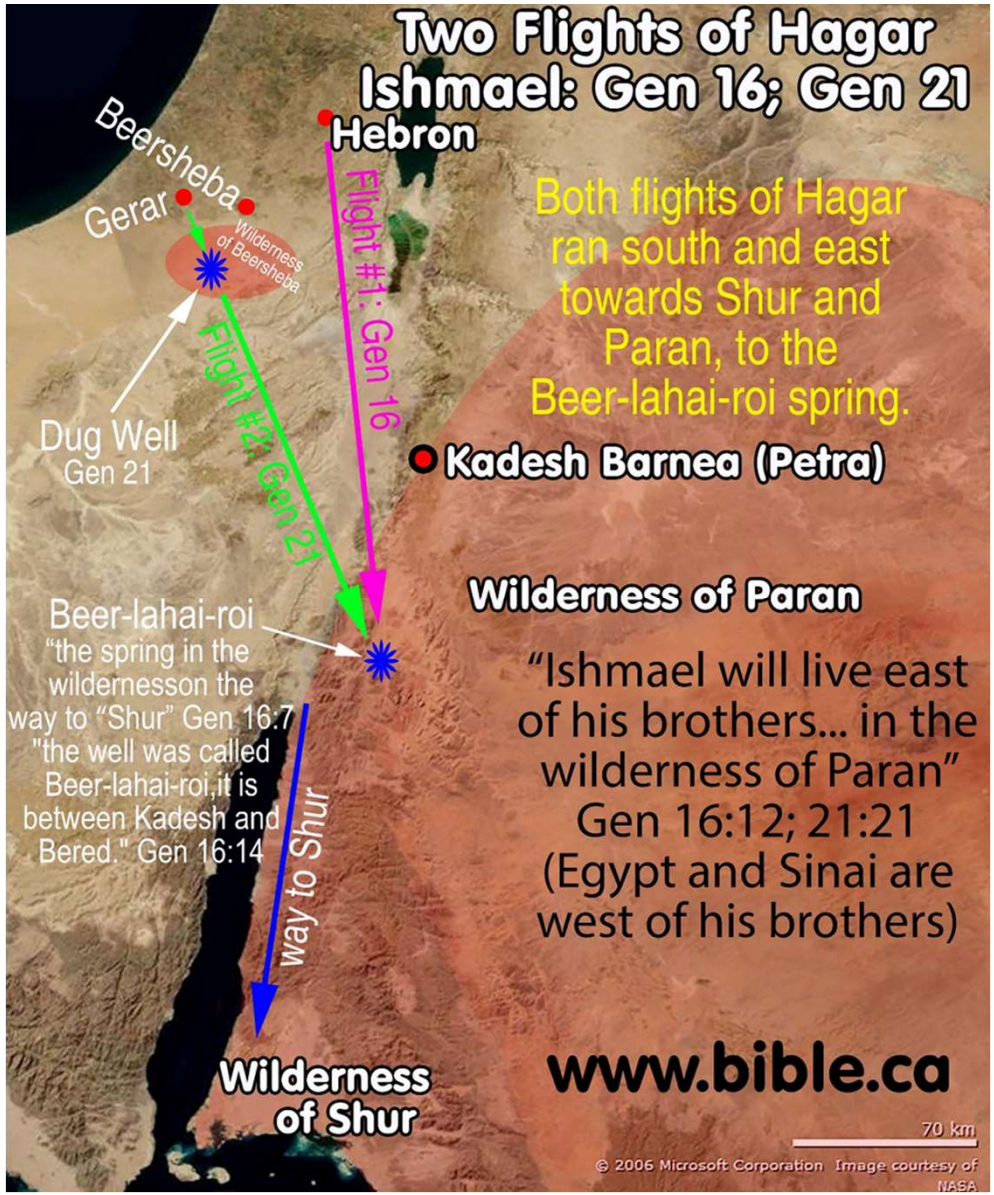

Possible route of raiders who kidnapped Lot's family
TURKEY
Hurrian kingdoms
Carchemish
Haran
TURKEY
Aleppo
Euphrates River
Hamath
CYPRUS
Mediterranean Sea
BATTLE AT DAN
LEBANON
At Hebron, Uncle Abraham musters a militia of 318 men. They rout the raiders at the city of Dan, chasing them all the way to Damascus, and rescuing Lot and all the other prisoners.
Dan
Sea of Galilee
Damascus
SYRIA
About 650 miles (1,050 km) from Damascus to Dan, following this scenic route.
Ashteroth-karnaim
Al-Shaykh Saad
JORDAN
Kingdoms of Ham
Ammonites
Abraham's militia catches raiders at Dan
JORDAN RIVER VALLEY
Jericho
Shaveh-kiriathaim
PLAINS BATTLE
IRAQ
Jerusalem
CANAAN
Hebron
Abraham's camp
Dead Sea
Raiders led by 4 kings overrun Sodom, Gomorrah and other cities of the plain in the Jordan River Valley. They take Lot and family as slaves.
Ein-gedi oasis
Hazazon-tamar
Sodom?
GAZA STRIP
Gomorrah?
Beersheba
ISRAEL
Siddim Valley
Zoar?
EUROPE
N
NEGEV badlands
King's Highway
AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS
Kadesh oasis
Petra
EGYPT
Mt. Seir
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El-paran desert


Mediterranean Sea
Dan
8
Damascus
9
2
From Shinar & Elam
Ashteroth Karnaim
Ham
Shechem
7
River Jordan
The King's Highway
Bethel
Salem (Jerusalem)
Shaveh Kiriathaim
Hebron
Dead Sea
5
6
3
Sodom
Gomorrah
Zoar
0 15 30 Km
1
Valley of Siddim
4
Seir (Edom)

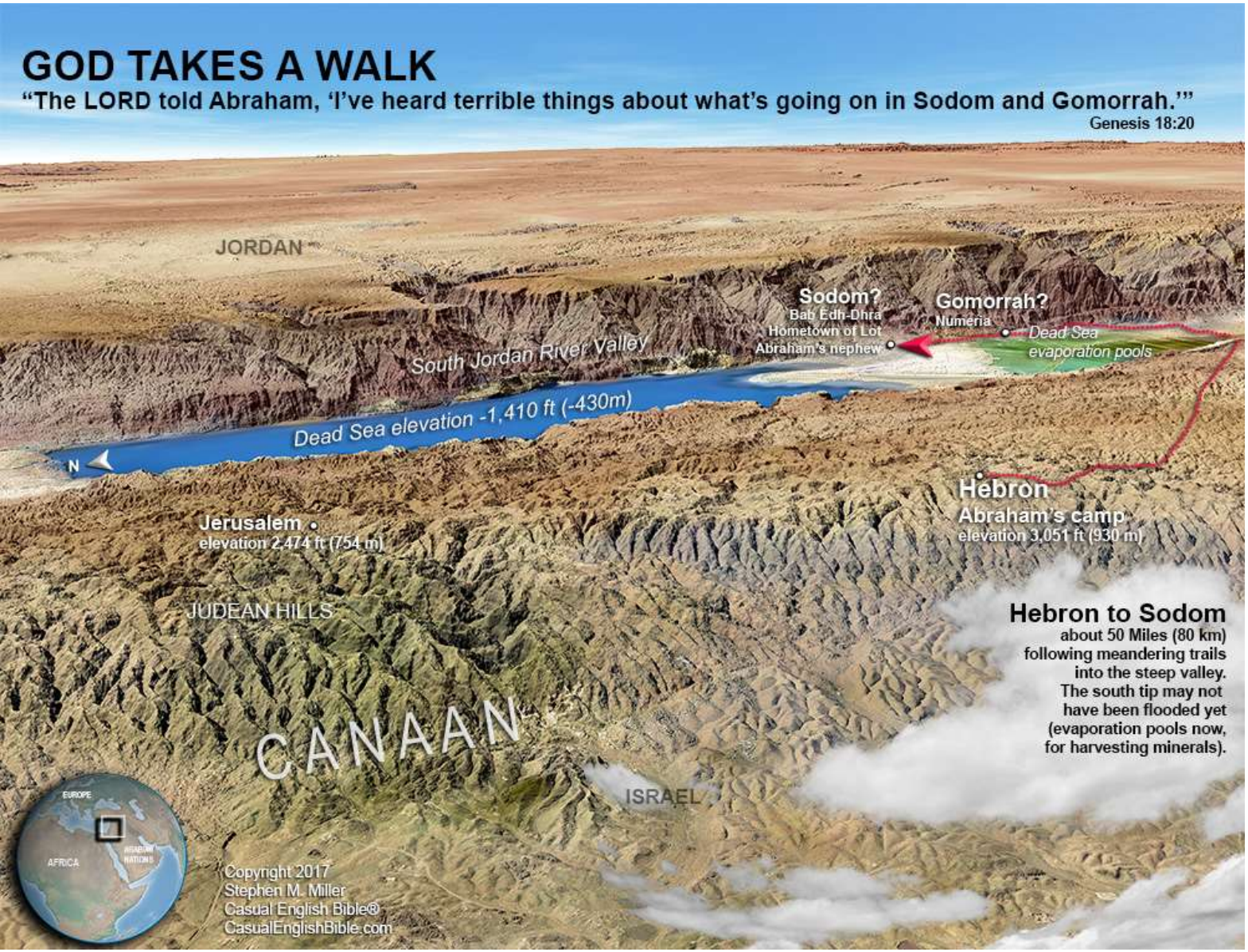

The Route of the 'King's Highway'
Major roads
Minor roads
Great Sea
Western Sea
Shinar
Elam
Ellasar
Goiim
Damascus
Tyre
Dan
Gishala
Acco
Bethsaida
Cana
Lake Gennesaret
Nazareth
Dor
Megiddo
Ashtaroth
Edrei
Ramoth-gilead
Beth-arbel
Aenon
Salim
Samaria
Aphek
Joppa
Rabbah-ammon
Abel-shittim
Jericho
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Ekron
Bethlehem
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Abraham
Mamre
Hebron (Kiriath-arba)
Gaza
Raphia
Gerar
Arad
Masada
Beersheba
TAR PITS
Dead Sea
Zoar (Bela)
Tamar
Beer-lahai-roi
Punon
Kadesh-barnea (En-Mishpat)
Petra
Negev
Arabah
Syro-Arabian Desert
Wilderness of Paran
Mt. Seir
El-paran
Gulf of Aqaba (Elat)
Southern Kingdoms
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
20 km

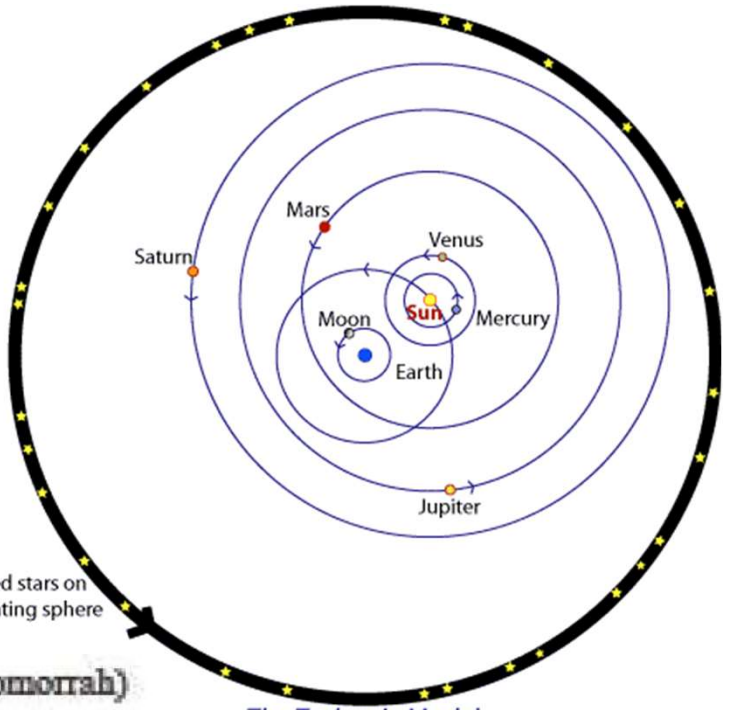

Mediterranean Sea
Art by James Tissot
Mistreated by Sarai, pregnant Hagar runs away, leaving Hebron. But an angel tells her to go home, where she will give birth to Abram's first child, a boy named Ishmael...father of Arab people.
70 Miles (113 km) Hebron to Kadesh oasis
NILE RIVER DELTA
EGYPT
CANAAN
W. BANK
Jerusalem
Hebron
Beersheba
ISRAEL
NEGEV BADLANDS
Kadesh oasis
SYRIA
JORDAN
WILDERNESS OF SHUR
WILDERNESS OF PARAN
SINAI PENINSULA
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
N
EUROPE
AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS
HAGAR'S ROUNDTRIP
"The LORD's angel found Hagar by a spring in the badlands, beside the road to Shur." Genesis 16:7
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Wilderness of Shur
Territory of the Ishmaelites and Amalekites
"Ishmael settled from Havilah to Shur which is east of Egypt as one goes toward Assyria" Gen 25:18
Israel
Egypt
"Amalek is living in the Negev" Num 13:29
Wilderness of Paran
Mt. Sinai (Al-Lawz)
Rephidim Here Amalek attacked Moses at Rephidim: Ex 17:8
Wilderness of Shur
Northern boundary: Shur and Egypt
"from ancient times, inhabited the land as you come to Shur even as far as Egypt." 1 Samuel 27:8
Territory of Ishmaelites and Amalekites
Southern boundary: Havilah
"from Havilah as you go to Shur, which is east of Egypt."
1 Samuel 15:7
Havilah
(Gen 2:11)
Steve Rudd
June 2020
www.bible.ca


Two Flights of Hagar
Ishmael: Gen 16; Gen 21
Beersheba
Gerar
Wilderness of Beersheba
Hebron
Flight #1: Gen 16
Flight #2: Gen 21
Dug Well
Gen 21
Both flights of Hagar ran south and east towards Shur and Paran, to the Beer-lahai-roi spring.
Kadesh Barnea (Petra)
Wilderness of Paran
Beer-lahai-roi
"the spring in the wildernesson the way to "Shur" Gen 16:7
"the well was called Beer-lahai-roi,it is between Kadesh and Bered." Gen 16:14
way to Shur
"Ishmael will live east of his brothers... in the wilderness of Paran" Gen 16:12; 21:21
(Egypt and Sinai are west of his brothers)
Wilderness of Shur
www.bible.ca
70 km
© 2006 Microsoft Corporation Image courtesy of NASA

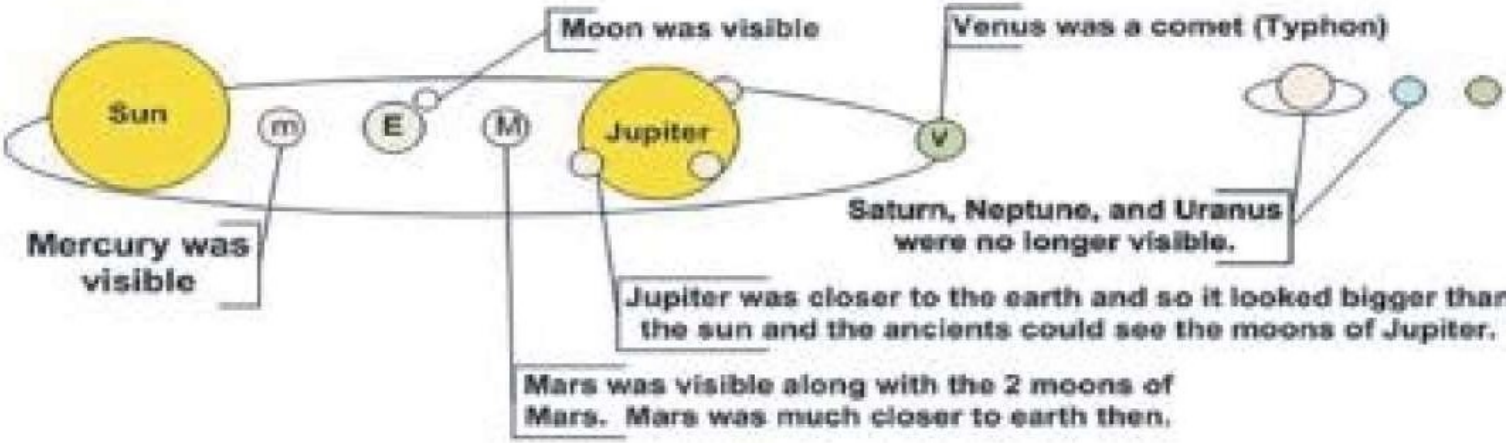

LEBANON
SYRIA
Jordan River Valley
WEST BANK
JORDAN
Jerusalem
HEBRON
Dead Sea
Sodom?
Bab Edh-Dhra
Gomorrah?
Numeria
Mediterranean Sea
Gaza
ISRAEL
Beersheba
GAZA STRIP
CANAAN
NEGEV BADLANDS
EGYPT
EXIT 2
HEBRON - KADESH
70 MILES
113 KM
Wadi El-Arish
dry riverbed natural boundary into ancient Egypt
KADESH OASIS
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N
EUROPE
AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS
HAGAR RUNS AWAY
"The LORD's angel...said, 'Hagar, Sarai's slave, what are you doing here?'"
Genesis 16.7-8


GOD TAKES A WALK
"The LORD told Abraham, 'I've heard terrible things about what's going on in Sodom and Gomorrah.'"
Genesis 18:20
JORDAN
Sodom?
Bab Edh-Dhra
Hometown of Lot
Abraham's nephew
Gomorrah?
Numeria
Dead Sea
evaporation pools
South Jordan River Valley
Dead Sea elevation -1,410 ft (-430m)
N
Hebron
Abraham's camp
elevation 3,051 ft (930 m)
Jerusalem
elevation 2,474 ft (754 m)
JUDEAN HILLS
Hebron to Sodom
about 50 Miles (80 km)
following meandering trails
into the steep valley.
The south tip may not
have been flooded yet
(evaporation pools now,
for harvesting minerals).
CANAAN
ISRAEL
EUROPE
AFRICA
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The Tychonic Model

Illustration 121b: Solar System with latest changes: (as of Sodom and Gomorrah)



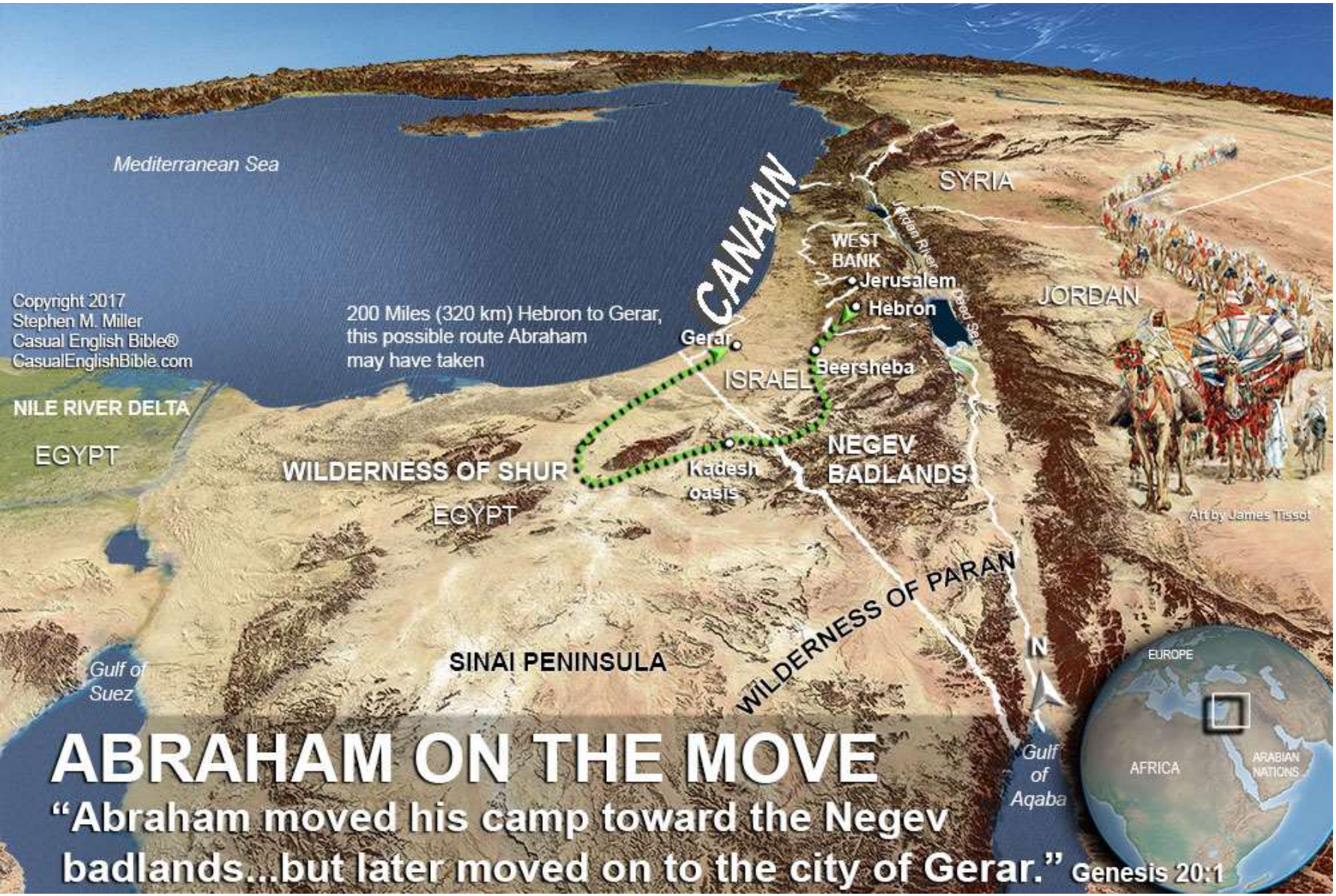
Study	Result A	Result B	Year 30/31	Percentage
Borchardt	FC 7/14	ND+	1852-1851 BC	50%
Parker	LD 8/14	20/39	1813-1812 BC	51%
Reid	FC 11+/12	23/39	1549-1548 BC	59%
Weggelaar *et al.*	LD 14/15	19/39	1557-1556 BC	49%
Krauss	LD 10/20	22/39	1788-1787 BC	56%
Luft	LD 23/39	23/39	1824-1823 BC	59%
Rose	LD 35/37	32/39*	353-352 BC	82-95%
Lappin	LD 35/39	31/39*	1686-1685 BC	80-90%
Lappin	FC 37/39	38/39*	1649-1648 BC	95-97%
Lappin	LD 32/39	36/39*	1649-1648 BC	82-92%

***Table 4:** Comparison of lunar dating attempts. Result A = the original study; **Result B** = my reassessment; * = Redshift results; + = D dated to Senuseret III.*

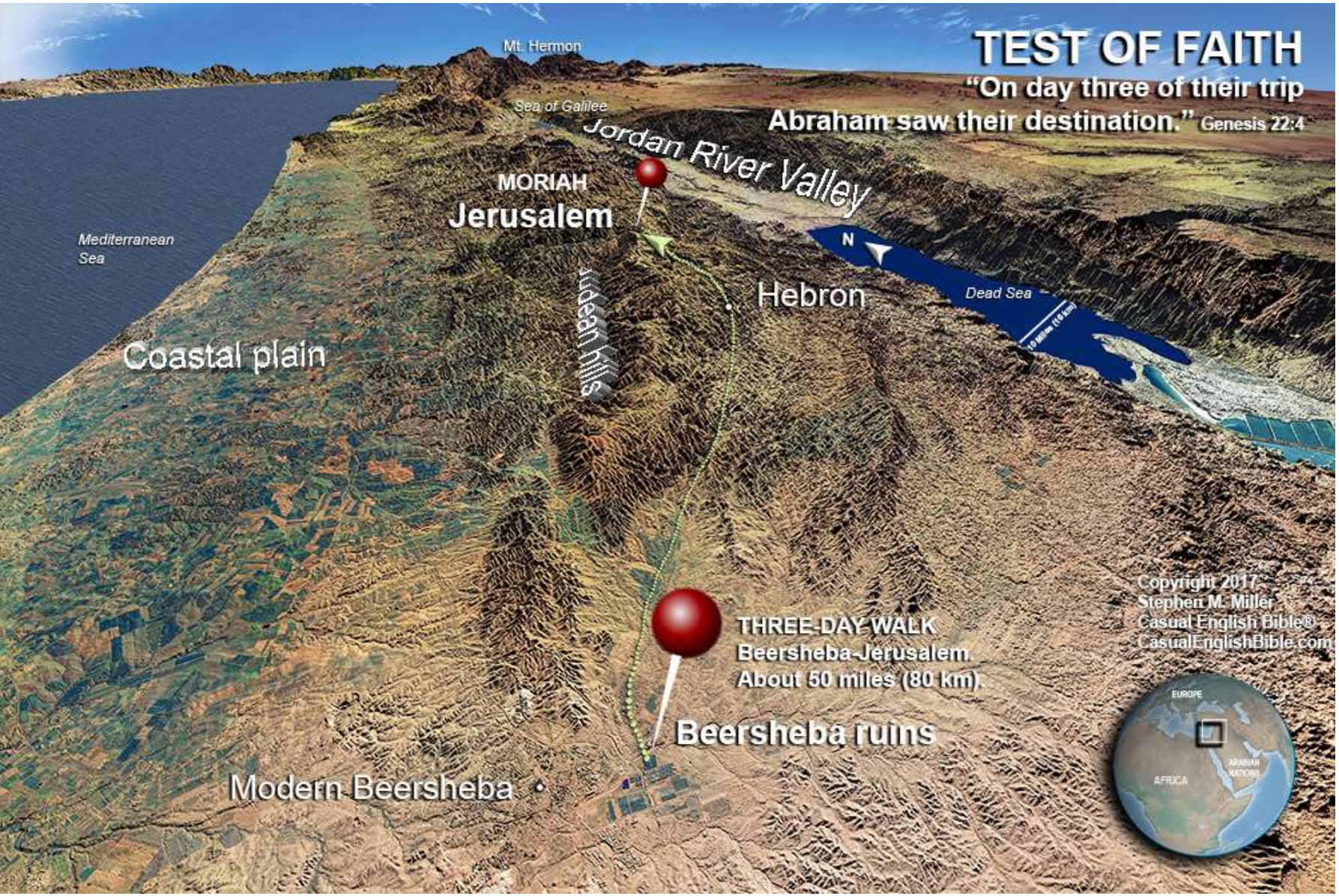
		No calendar reform: flood start dates			Calendar reform: flood recedes dates		
Nilotic Text	Egyptian Date	Reign	Julian Date	Year (NC)	Reign	Julian Date	Year (NC)
G.882	Year 1, III.3	Merenptah	31st August	884 BC	Merenptah	29th November+	884 BC
	or Year 2, II.3	Merenptah	1st August*	883 BC	Merenptah	30th October	883 BC
G.856	Year 7, III.5	Merenptah	1st September	877 BC	Ramesses II	16th September	937 BC
G.881d	Year 22, II.5	Ramesses II	14th August	922 BC	Ramesses III	20th October	832 BC
G.1158	Year 18, III.4	Ramesses III	21st August	836 BC	Ramesses II	13th September	925 BC
O.25801	Year 4, III.4	Ramesses III	24th August	850 BC	Ramesses II	16th September	940 BC
		Merenptah	1st September	881 BC			

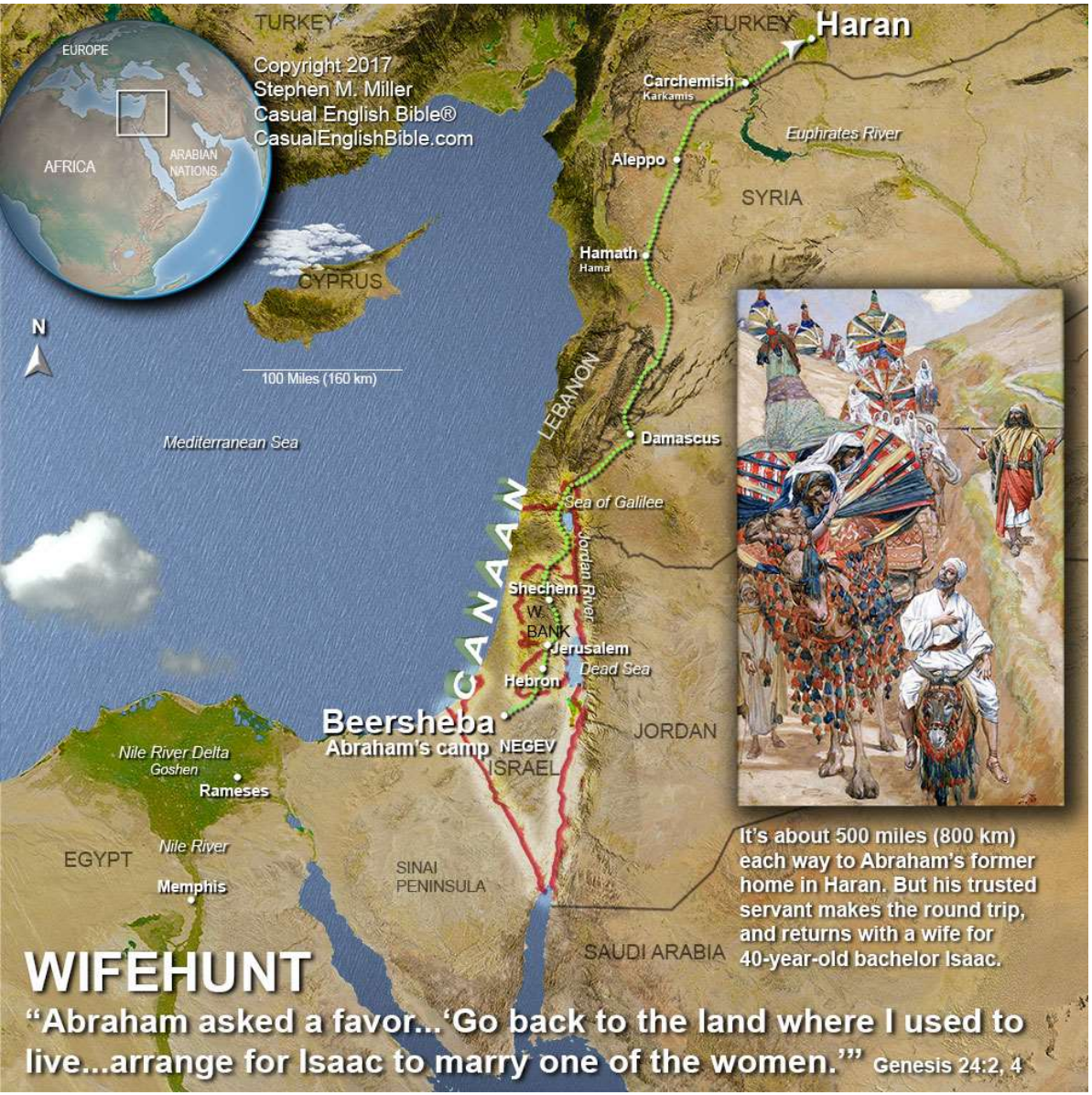
*Table 5: NC dates derived from Nilotic texts. * = This date is probably too early. + = This date would require a long or late flood.*

Name	Notes	NC from	NC to
Khety IV	Pharaoh whom Abraham visited	1876	1847
Abraham in Egypt		1853	
Amenemhat I		1800	1770
Amenemhat III		1682	1637
Joseph appointed vizier		1670	
Wegaf		1632	1630
Sobekhotep III	Enslaved the Israelites	1568	1563
Sobekhotep IV	Moses fled from him	1530	1508
Dudimose	The Exodus took place in 1447	1450	1446
Sheshi		1416	1385
Nehesy		1404	1375
Shalek	First of the major Hyksos rulers	1298	1279
Khyan		1255	1226
Apepi		1209	1195
Ahmose I	The end of the Hyksos rule at Avaris took place in 1183	1194	1170
Amenhotep I		1170	1150
Amenhotep IV Akhenaten		1022	1007
Ugarit Eclipse		1012	
Tutankhamun		1007	998
Horemheb		990	962
Ramesses II	Shishak, King of Egypt (1 Kings 14:25f; 2 Chronicles 12:2-9)	943	877
Battle of Kadesh		939	
Merneptah		888	875
Shoshenq I		823	803
Herihor		823	813
Shoshenq II		765	762
Taharqa		690	664


Mediterranean Sea
CANAAN
SYRIA
WEST BANK
Jerusalem
Hebron
Jordan River
Dead Sea
JORDAN
Gerar
ISRAEL
Beersheba
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200 Miles (320 km) Hebron to Gerar, this possible route Abraham may have taken
NILE RIVER DELTA
EGYPT
WILDERNESS OF SHUR
Kadesh oasis
NEGEV BADLANDS
EGYPT
Art by James Tissot
WILDERNESS OF PARAN
SINAI PENINSULA
Gulf of Suez
N
EUROPE
AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS
Gulf of Aqaba
ABRAHAM ON THE MOVE
"Abraham moved his camp toward the Negev badlands...but later moved on to the city of Gerar." Genesis 20:1


Sea of Galilee
EUROPE
AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS
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Mediterranean Sea
ISRAEL
WEST BANK
Jordan River Valley
JUDEAN HILLS
JORDAN
CANAAN
Bethel
MORIAH
Jerusalem
N
Dead Sea
Hebron
10 Miles (16 km)
GAZA STRIP
THREE-DAY WALK
Beersheba-Jerusalem.
About 50 miles (80 km).
Beersheba
Abraham's camp
THE SACRIFICE
"God said, 'I know Isaac is your only son...take him to the area of Moriah...kill him and burn his body.'" Genesis 22:2


TEST OF FAITH
"On day three of their trip
Abraham saw their destination." Genesis 22:4
Mt. Hermon
Sea of Galilee
Jordan River Valley
MORIAH
Jerusalem
Mediterranean Sea
Hebron
Dead Sea
N
Judean hills
Coastal plain
THREE-DAY WALK
Beersheba-Jerusalem
About 50 miles (80 km).
Beersheba ruins
Modern Beersheba
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AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS


TURKEY
EUROPE
AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS
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TURKEY
Haran
Carchemish
Karkamis
Euphrates River
Aleppo
SYRIA
Hamath
Hama
CYPRUS
N
100 Miles (160 km)
LEBANON
Damascus
Mediterranean Sea
Sea of Galilee
Jordan River
CANAAN
Shechem
W. BANK
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
Hebron
Beersheba
Abraham's camp
NEGEV
ISRAEL
JORDAN
Nile River Delta
Goshen
Rameses
Nile River
EGYPT
Memphis
SINAI PENINSULA
SAUDI ARABIA
It's about 500 miles (800 km) each way to Abraham's former home in Haran. But his trusted servant makes the round trip, and returns with a wife for 40-year-old bachelor Isaac.
WIFEHUNT
"Abraham asked a favor...'Go back to the land where I used to live...arrange for Isaac to marry one of the women.'" Genesis 24:2, 4


LEBANON
SYRIA
Mediterranean Sea
Sea of Galilee
CANAAN
Jordan River
JORDAN
Jerusalem
WEST BANK
Hebron
Dead Sea
PHILISTINE TERRITORY
ISRAEL
GAZA STRIP
1-day walk
Beersheba
Gerar
Tel Haror
15 miles (24 km)
Drought convinces Isaac to move his camp toward the coastal town of Gerar, for water and better grazing for his flocks.
EGYPT
NEGEV BANDLANDS
N
Kadesh oasis
BREAKING CAMP
"Isaac moved his camp to Gerar, a Philistine town ruled by King Abimelech."
Genesis 26:1
AFRICA
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DYNASTY XII of EGYPT – J. REILLY

- The pharaohs of this dynasty did accept in principle the elevation of at least one of their offspring to act as pharaoh in joint rule with themselves. The only question remaining is how long, if at all, each king ruled jointly with his father. The evidence from the monuments is slight to non existent. The only inscription with a moderately clear co-regency date is one that appears to describe the elevation of Sesostris I to pharaonic status in the 21st year of his father Amenemhet I. The stated reason for this event was an attempted assassination of Amenemhet I which left him partially incapacitated. This inscription, however, can be otherwise interpreted. In our estimation it is nothing more than an acknowledgment that from this time forward Sesostris I was to assume a more dominant role in leading the country. Amenemhet I was no longer able to adequately fulfill his duties as the primary pharaoh….
- The operative principle supporting these earlier revisions was our assumption that pharaohs of these dynasties never ruled alone. The ruling pharaoh in the north of the country would always ensure that one of his sons represented him in the extreme south, i.e. in the Theban area. The younger pharaoh was always subordinate to his father, but conceived of his rule as being pharaonic, and numbered sequentially the years of his joint rule, and those of his reign after his father's death. We believe that this principle was operative also through the 12th dynasty, beginning with the first year of the reign of Amenemhet I

JACOB

- The name *Ya-aḫ-qu-ub-el* which appears repeatedly in Lower Mesopotamia at the time of King Manana could fit to Jacob(el?) when he spent 20 years near Haran in Mesopotamia (Gn 30:25; 31:41).
- Daphna Ben-Tor and Suzanne Allen note that Yaqub-Har's scarab seals are stylistically almost identical with those of the well-attested Hyksos king Khyan.[7] This suggests that Yaqub-Har was either Khyan's immediate 15th Dynasty successor or a vassal of the Hyksos king who ruled a part of the Egyptian Delta under Khyan's authority. As Ben-Tor writes, "Supporting evidence for the Fifteenth Dynasty affiliation of King Yaqubhar is provided by the close stylistic similarity between his scarabs and the scarabs of King Khayan".[8] Additionally, the form of the *wsr*-sign used in these kings' royal prenomina "argue for a chronological proximity [between Yaqub-Har and Khyan] and against Ryholt's assigning of Yaqub-Har to the Fourteenth Dynasty and Khayan to the Fifteenth Dynasty."[8]

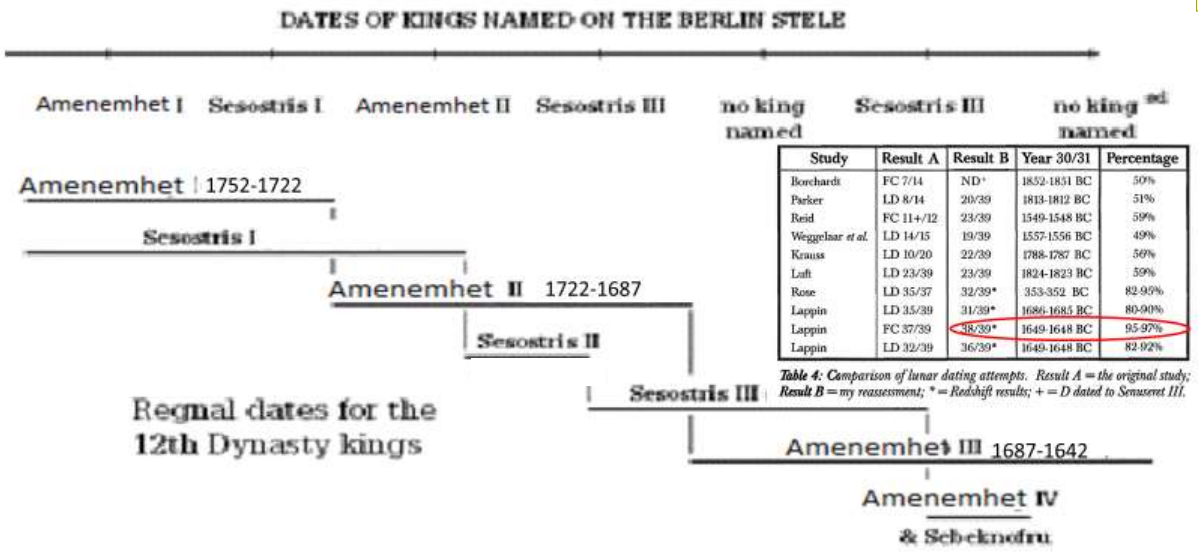


Egyptian Scarab from Tel-Shikmona bearing the cartouche of the Hyksos ruler Yaqub-Har.

JACOB

- Ryholt points to a scarab seal of Yaqub-Har which was discovered during excavations in Tel Shikmona in modern-day Israel. The archaeological context of the seal was dated to the MB IIB period (Middle Bronze Age 1750 BC-1650 BC), which means that Yaqub-Har predated the 15th Dynasty.[4][5] Since the name "Yaqub-Har" may have a West Semitic origin, meaning "Protected by Har", Yaqub-Har would then be a 14th Dynasty ruler.[6]
- Second, Ryholt's argument is based on the observation that while early Hyksos kings of the 15th Dynasty, such as Sakir-Har, used the title *Heka-Khawaset*, later Hyksos rulers adopted the traditional Egyptian royal titulary. This change happened under Khyan, who ruled as the *Heka-Khawaset* early in his reign, but later adopted the Egyptian prenomen *Seuserenre*. Later Hyksos kings, such as Apophis, abandoned the *Heka-Khawaset* title and retained instead the customary Egyptian prenomen, just like the kings of the 14th Dynasty. Ryholt then notes that Yaqub-Har himself always used a prenomen, *Meruserre*, which suggests that he either ruled at the end of the 15th Dynasty or was a member of the Asiatic 14th Dynasty. Since the end of the 15th Dynasty is known not to have included a ruler by the name of Meruserre, Ryholt concludes that Yaqub-Har was a 14th Dynasty ruler.[5]

JACOBb. 1805						Amenemhat I **R:** 1752-1722			ESAU
LEVI b. **1718**	ISSACHAR b. 1717	JOSEPH b. 1714				Senusret I Amenemhet II **R:** 1722-1687 Senusret III	Sinuhe		//JEUSH
Kohath	JOB	>1683 MANASSEH				Amenemhet III **R:** 1687-			
1675 Jacob and sons enter Egypt – APPOINTED HYKSOS REGENT							1684 –Joseph 2nd in command		
1658 Jacob adopts Ephraim & Manasseh before death						Amenemhet III **R:** **-1642**			
Amram	Job's 7 sons	Machir							
1604 JOSEPH adopts Machir's children before death									
Moses b. **1516**	Job's sons' sons Jobs' great-grandchildren	Gilead							
1436									
d. **1396**									

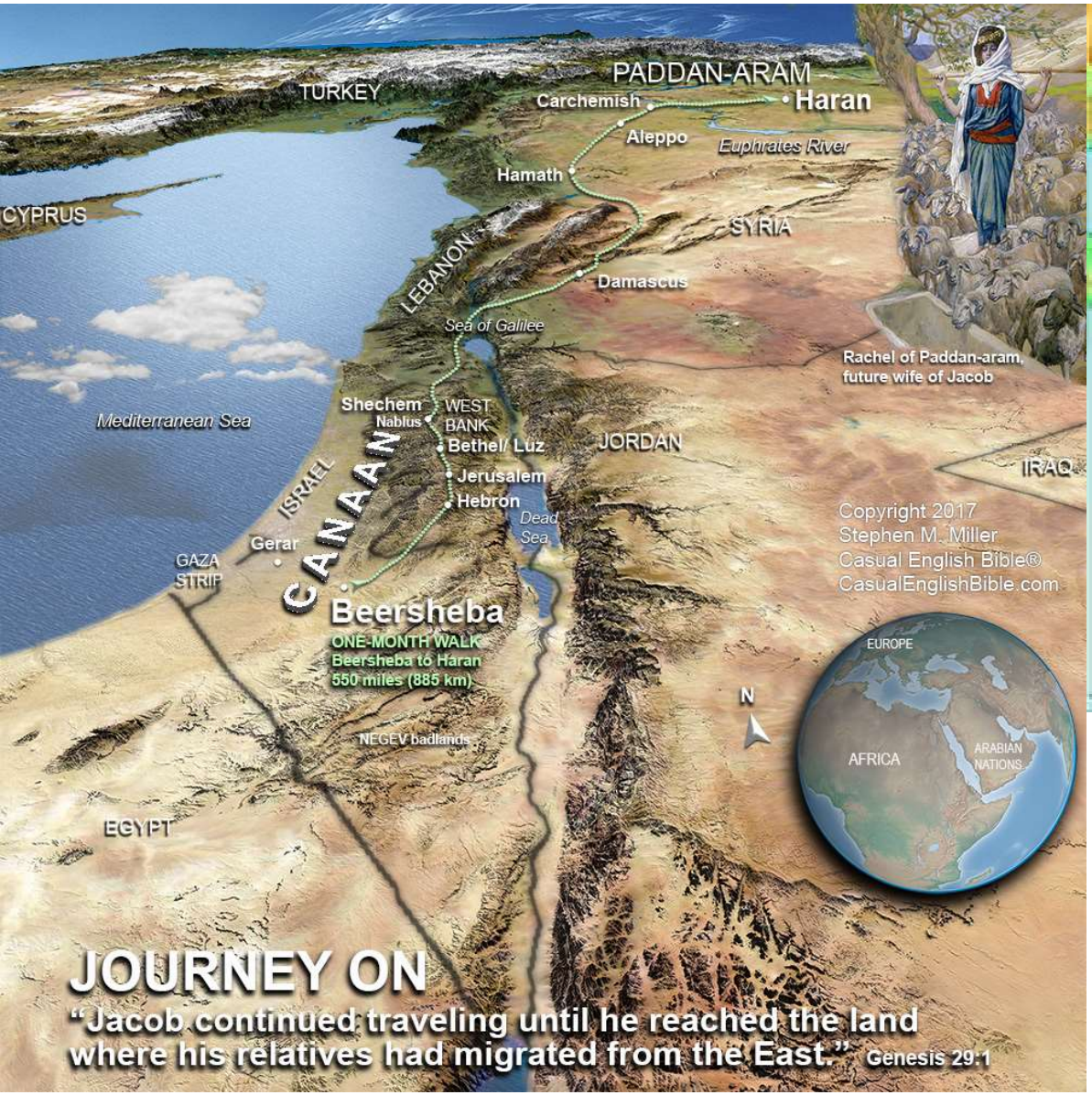


Study	Result A	Result B	Year 30/31	Percentage
Borchardt	FC 7/14	ND+	1852-1851 BC	50%
Parker	LD 8/14	20/39	1813-1812 BC	51%
Reid	FC 11+/12	23/39	1549-1548 BC	59%
Weggelaar *et al.*	LD 14/15	19/39	1557-1556 BC	49%
Krauss	LD 10/20	22/39	1788-1787 BC	56%
Luft	LD 23/39	23/39	1824-1823 BC	59%
Rose	LD 35/37	32/39*	353-352 BC	82-95%
Lappin	LD 35/39	31/39*	1686-1685 BC	80-90%
Lappin	FC 37/39	38/39*	1649-1648 BC	95-97%
Lappin	LD 32/39	36/39*	1649-1648 BC	82-92%

*Table 4: Comparison of lunar dating attempts. Result A = the original study; Result B = my reassessment; * = Redshift results; + = D dated to Senuseret III.*

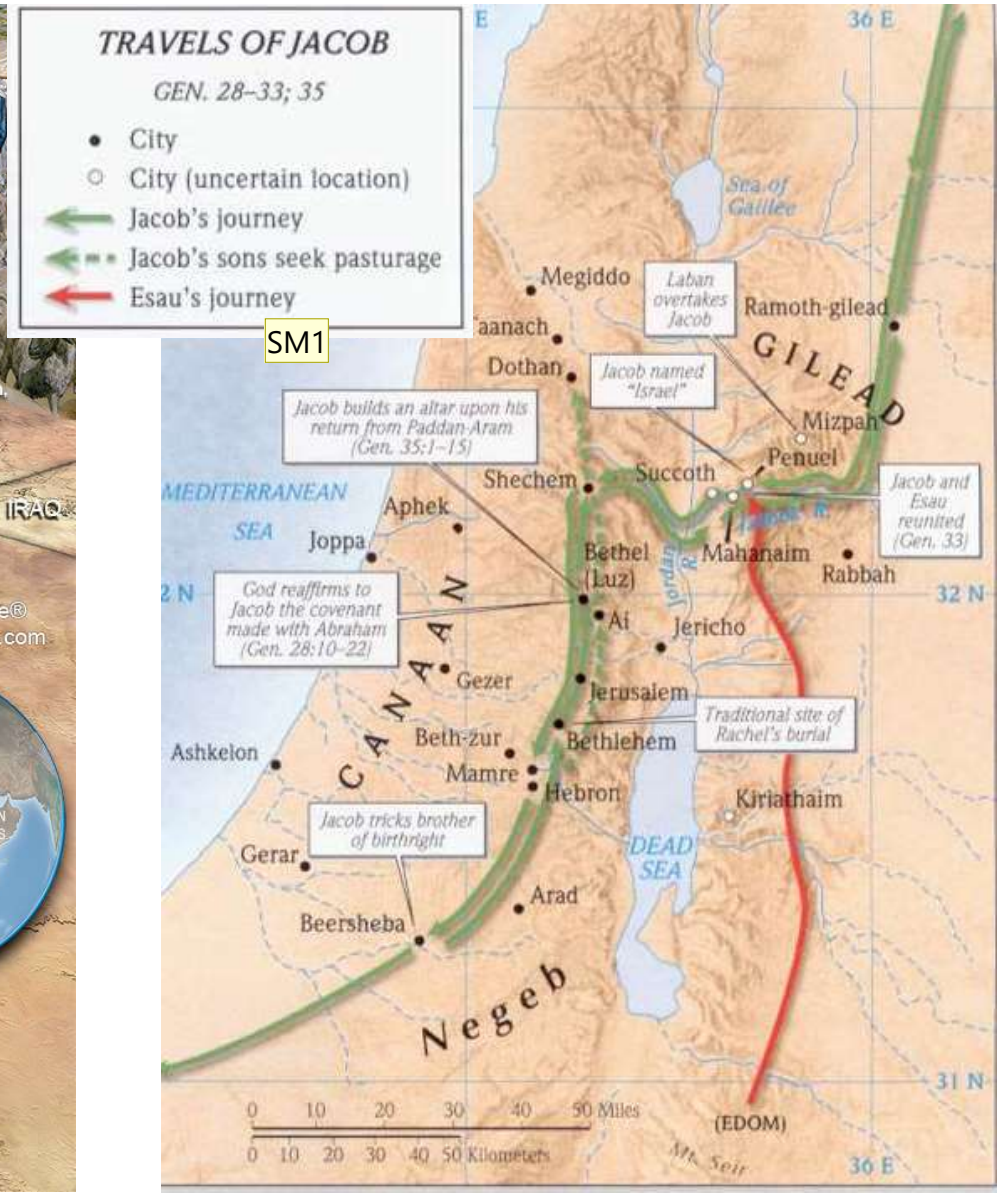
Slide 119

SM3 Susanna Martinez, 8/10/2021


PADDAN-ARAM
TURKEY
Carchemish
Haran
Aleppo
Euphrates River
Hamath
CYPRUS
SYRIA
LEBANON
Damascus
Sea of Galilee
Rachel of Paddan-aram, future wife of Jacob
Shechem
Nablus
WEST BANK
Mediterranean Sea
Bethel/ Luz
JORDAN
IRAQ
Jerusalem
Hebron
ISRAEL
CANAAN
Dead Sea
Gerar
GAZA STRIP
Beersheba
ONE-MONTH WALK
Beersheba to Haran
550 miles (885 km)
NEGEV badlands
EGYPT
EUROPE
AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS
N
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JOURNEY ON
"Jacob continued traveling until he reached the land where his relatives had migrated from the East." Genesis 29:1


Carchemish
Haran
Aleppo
Jacob's Journey Covered
Approximately 550 miles.
Ebla
Ugarit
Hamath
Sidon
Tyre
Damascus
Ramoth-gilead
Shechem
Bethel
Jericho
Abel-shittim
Jerusalem
Hebron
Beersheba
JACOB'S FLIGHT

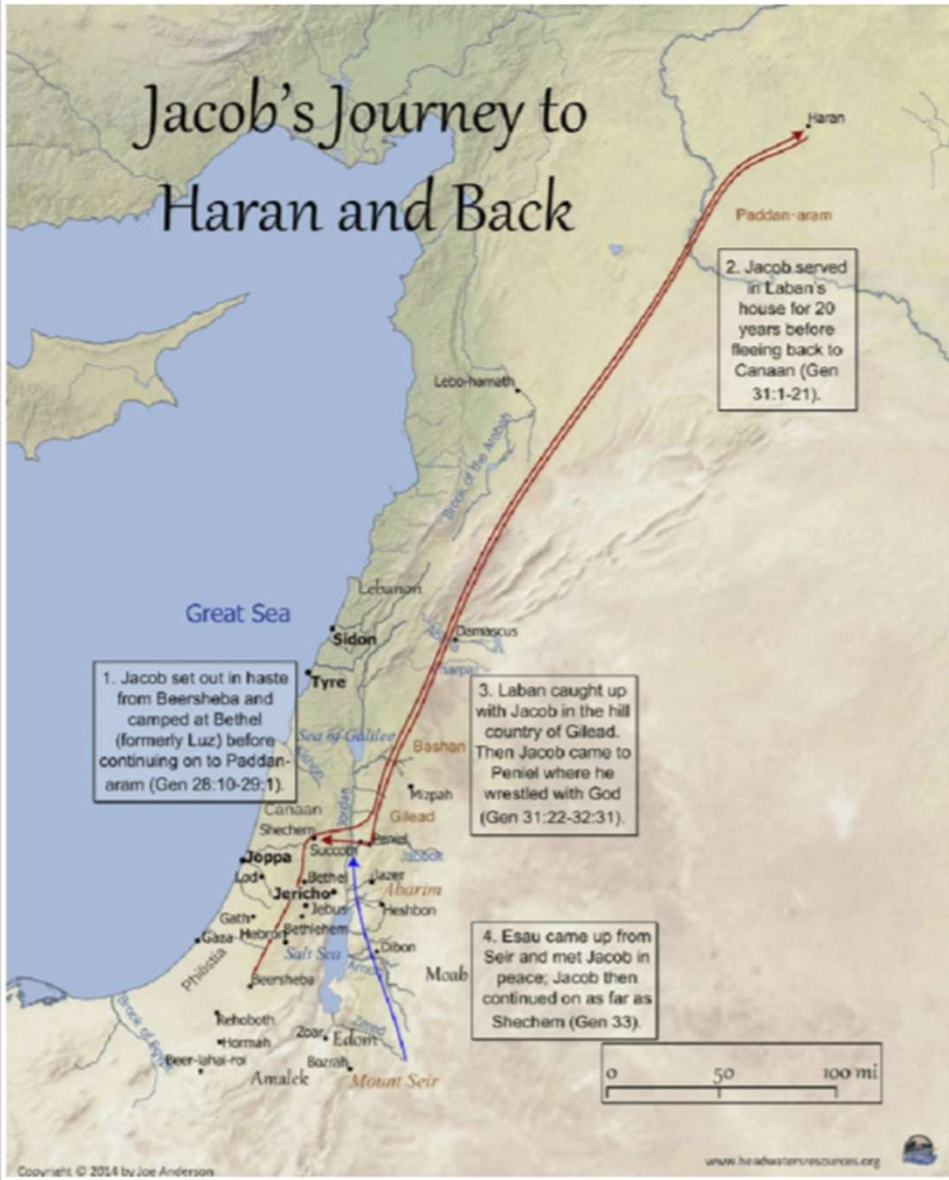

PADDAN-ARAM
TURKEY
Carchemish
Haran
Aleppo
Euphrates River
Hamath
CYPRUS
SYRIA
LEBANON
Damascus
Sea of Galilee
Rachel of Paddan-aram, future wife of Jacob
Mediterranean Sea
Shechem
Nablus
WEST BANK
Bethel/ Luz
JORDAN
IRAQ
Jerusalem
Hebron
ISRAEL
CANAAN
Dead Sea
Gerar
GAZA STRIP
Beersheba
ONE-MONTH WALK
Beersheba to Haran
550 miles (885 km)
NEGEV badlands
EGYPT
EUROPE
AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS
N
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JOURNEY ON
"Jacob continued traveling until he reached the land where his relatives had migrated from the East." Genesis 29:1

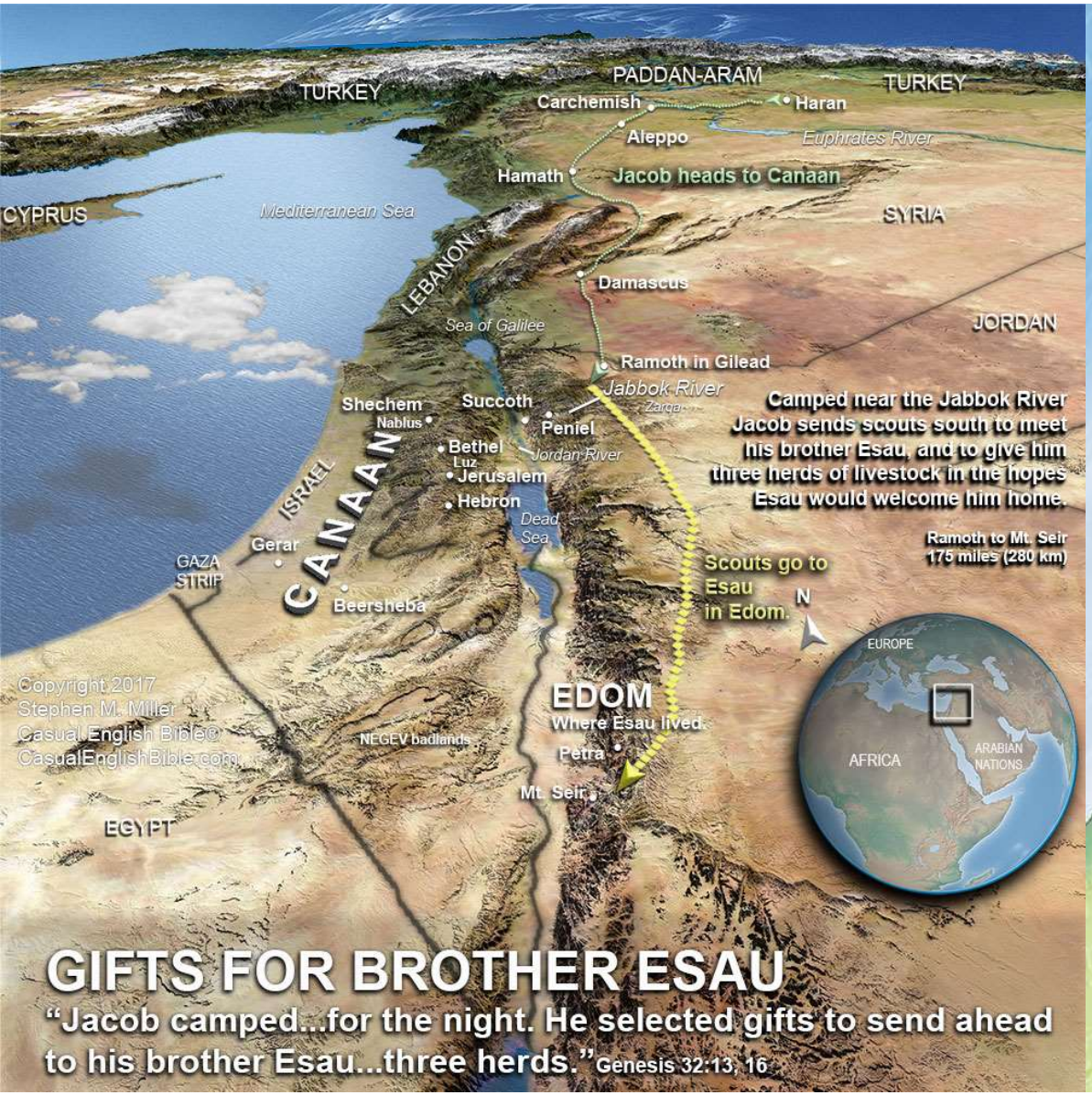

TRAVELS OF JACOB
GEN. 28–33; 35
City
City (uncertain location)
Jacob's journey
Jacob's sons seek pasturage
Esau's journey
SM1
36 E
Sea of Galilee
Megiddo
Laban overtakes Jacob
Ramoth-gilead
GILEAD
Dothan
Jacob named "Israel"
Jacob builds an altar upon his return from Paddan-Aram (Gen. 35:1–15)
Mizpah
Penuel
Shechem
Succoth
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Aphek
Joppa
Jacob and Esau reunited (Gen. 33)
Bethel (Luz)
Mahanaim
Rabbah
God reaffirms to Jacob the covenant made with Abraham (Gen. 28:10–22)
Ai
Jericho
32 N
CANAAN
Gezer
Jerusalem
Traditional site of Rachel's burial
Ashkelon
Beth-zur
Bethlehem
Mamre
Hebron
Kiriathaim
Jacob tricks brother of birthright
DEAD SEA
Gerar
Arad
Beersheba
Negeb
31 N
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
(EDOM)
Mt. Seir
36 E

Slide 121

SM1 Susanna Martinez, 2/5/2021

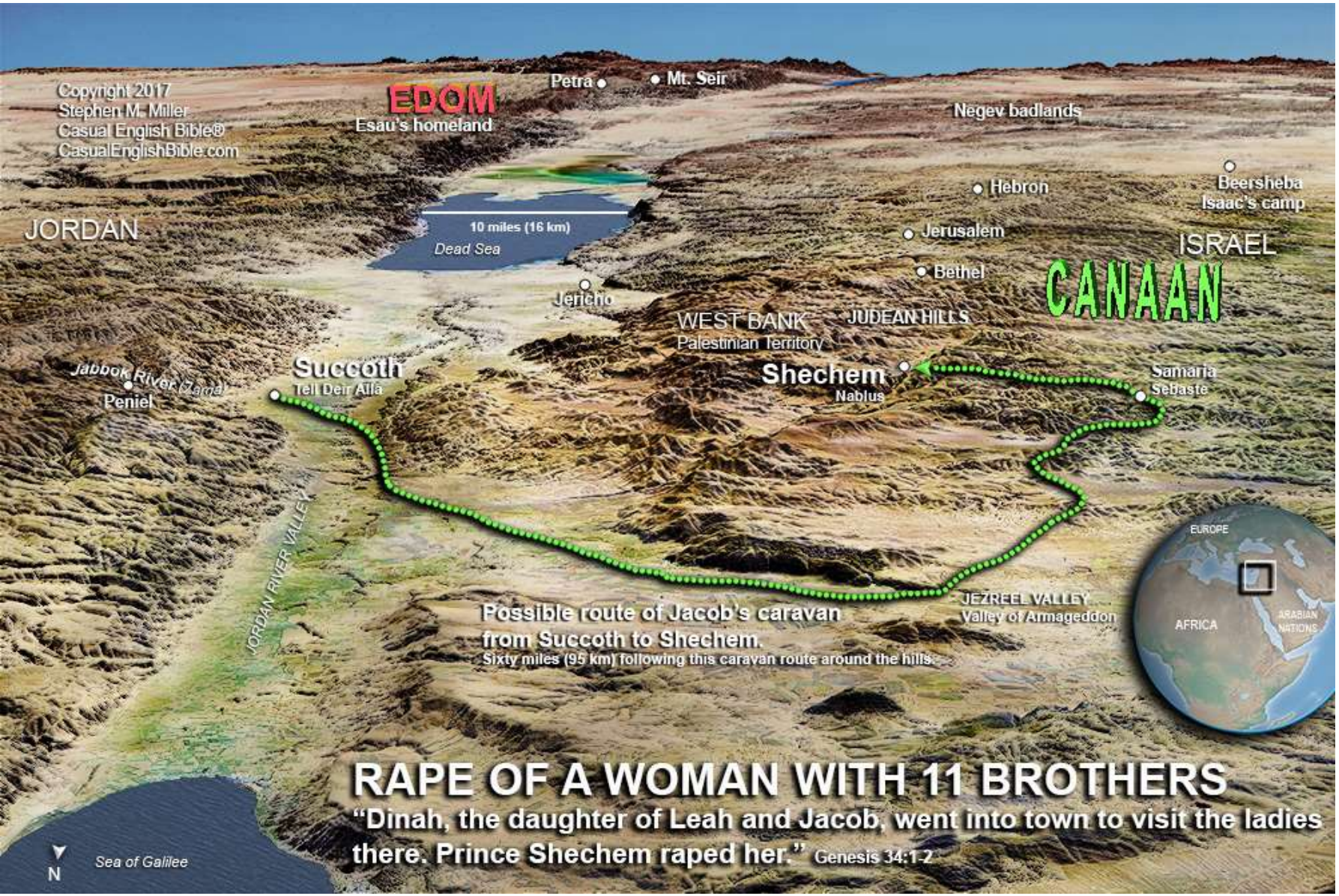

PADDAN-ARAM
Haran
Carchemish
Aleppo
Euphrates River
TURKEY
TURKEY
Hamath
CYPRUS
Mediterranean Sea
SYRIA
LEBANON
Damascus
Sea of Galilee
Ramoth in Gilead
Succoth
Jabbok River
Shechem
Nablus
WEST BANK
Peniel
Bethel
Luz
Jordan River
JORDAN
IRAQ
Jerusalem
Hebron
ISRAEL
CANAAN
Dead Sea
Gerar
GAZA STRIP
Beersheba
ONE-MONTH WALK
without sheep and children.
Haran to Beersheba
550 miles (885 km)
NEGEV badlands
EDOM
Where Esau lived.
Petra
Mt. Seir
EGYPT
N
EUROPE
AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS
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GOODBYE ROTTEN FATHER-IN-LAW
"Jacob...and his wives and children...left Laban's region of Paddan-aram, taking everything they owned." Genesis 31:21


Jacob's Journey to Haran and Back
Haran
Paddan-aram
2. Jacob served in Laban's house for 20 years before fleeing back to Canaan (Gen 31:1-21).
Lebo-hamath
Great Sea
Lebanon
Damascus
Sidon
Tyre
1. Jacob set out in haste from Beersheba and camped at Bethel (formerly Luz) before continuing on to Paddan-aram (Gen 28:10-29:1).
3. Laban caught up with Jacob in the hill country of Gilead. Then Jacob came to Peniel where he wrestled with God (Gen 31:22-32:31).
Sea of Galilee
Bashan
Mizpah
Gilead
Canaan
Shechem
Peniel
Succoth
Jabbok
Joppa
Lod
Bethel
Jericho
Jazer
Abarim
Jebus
Heshbon
Gath
Gaza
Hebron
Bethlehem
Dibon
Salt Sea
Arnon
Moab
Philistia
Beersheba
4. Esau came up from Seir and met Jacob in peace; Jacob then continued on as far as Shechem (Gen 33).
Rehoboth
Zoar
Edom
Hormah
Beer-lahai-roi
Bozrah
Amalek
Mount Seir
0
50
100 mi
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www.headwatersresources.org

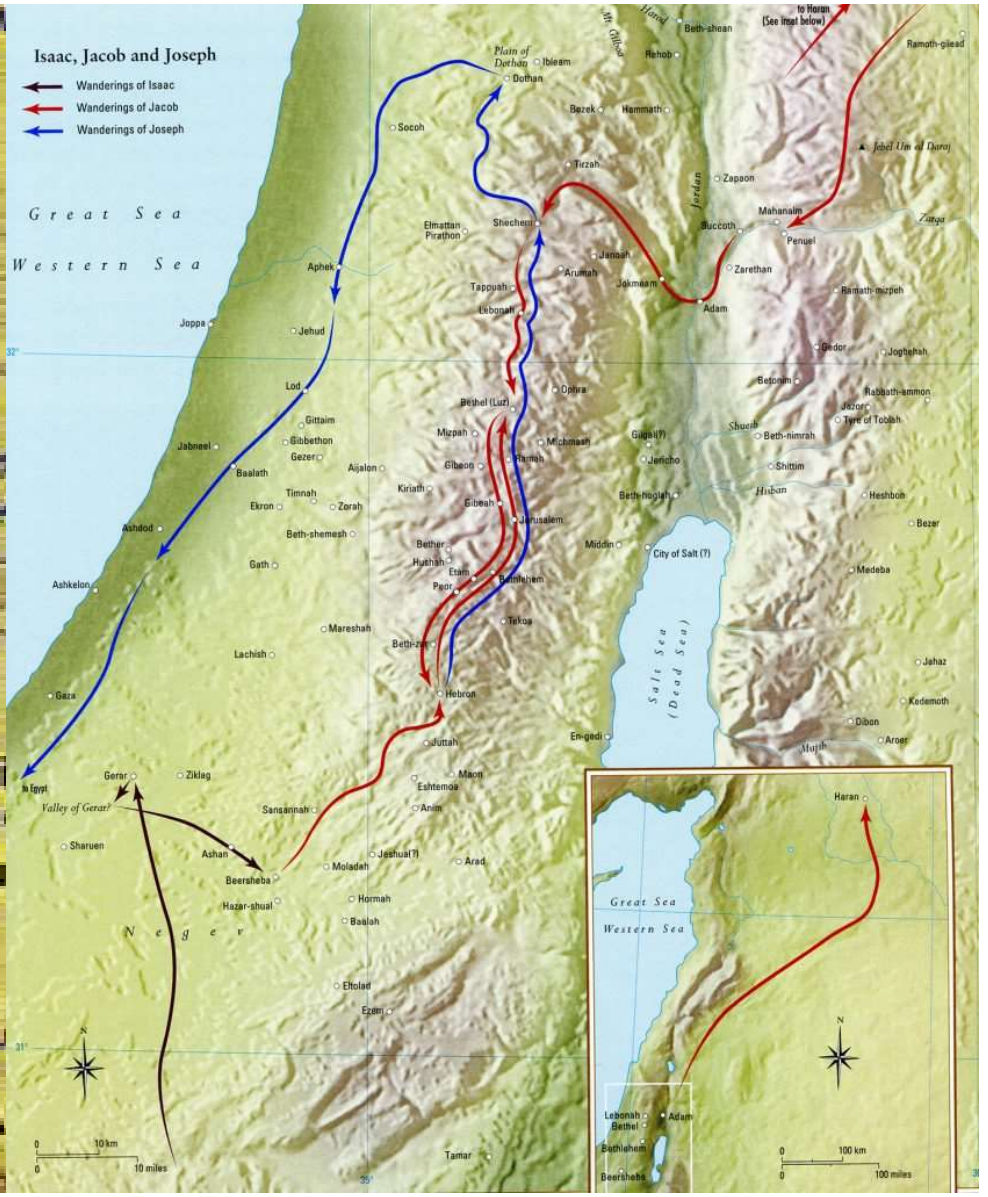

TURKEY
PADDAN-ARAM
TURKEY
Carchemish
Haran
Aleppo
Euphrates River
Hamath
Jacob heads to Canaan
CYPRUS
Mediterranean Sea
SYRIA
LEBANON
Damascus
Sea of Galilee
JORDAN
Ramoth in Gilead
Jabbok River
Zarqa
Shechem
Nablus
Succoth
Peniel
Bethel
Luz
Jordan River
Jerusalem
Hebron
ISRAEL
CANAAN
Dead Sea
Gerar
GAZA STRIP
Beersheba
Camped near the Jabbok River Jacob sends scouts south to meet his brother Esau, and to give him three herds of livestock in the hopes Esau would welcome him home.
Ramoth to Mt. Seir 175 miles (280 km)
Scouts go to Esau in Edom.
N
EUROPE
AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS
EDOM
Where Esau lived.
NEGEV badlands
Petra
Mt. Seir
EGYPT
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GIFTS FOR BROTHER ESAU
"Jacob camped...for the night. He selected gifts to send ahead to his brother Esau...three herds." Genesis 32:13, 16


Mediterranean Sea
N
Sea of Galilee
JACOB'S ROUTE
Succoth
Shechem
Jordan River
Jabbok River
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
ESAU'S ROUTE
0 20 Mi.
0 20 Km
LAND OF EDOM


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Petra
Mt. Seir
EDOM
EGYPT
Beersheba
ISRAEL
Hebron
JORDAN
10 miles (16 km)
N
Dead Sea
Jerusalem
Jericho
CANAAN
JORDAN RIVER VALLEY
Jacob stays alone at Peniel, where "A man came and wrestled him until it was almost sunrise."
Genesis 32:24
Peniel
Succoth
Tell Deir Alla
Shechem
Nablus
Jabbok River
Zarqa
Jacob later moved to Succoth. "He settled there for a time."
Genesis 33:17
RIVER CROSSING
"Sometime during the night Jacob woke up. Then he woke up everyone else. He led his two wives, two slave wives, and 11 children across the Jabbok River." Genesis 32:22


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EDOM
Esau's homeland
Petra
Mt. Seir
Negev badlands
Hebron
Beersheba
Isaac's camp
JORDAN
10 miles (16 km)
Dead Sea
Jerusalem
ISRAEL
Bethel
CANAAN
Jericho
WEST BANK
Palestinian Territory
JUDEAN HILLS
Jabbok River (Zarqa)
Peniel
Succoth
Tell Deir Alla
Shechem
Nablus
Samaria
Sebaste
JORDAN RIVER VALLEY
JEZREEL VALLEY
Valley of Armageddon
EUROPE
AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS
Possible route of Jacob's caravan
from Succoth to Shechem.
Sixty miles (95 km) following this caravan route around the hills.
RAPE OF A WOMAN WITH 11 BROTHERS
"Dinah, the daughter of Leah and Jacob, went into town to visit the ladies there. Prince Shechem raped her." Genesis 34:1-2
N
Sea of Galilee

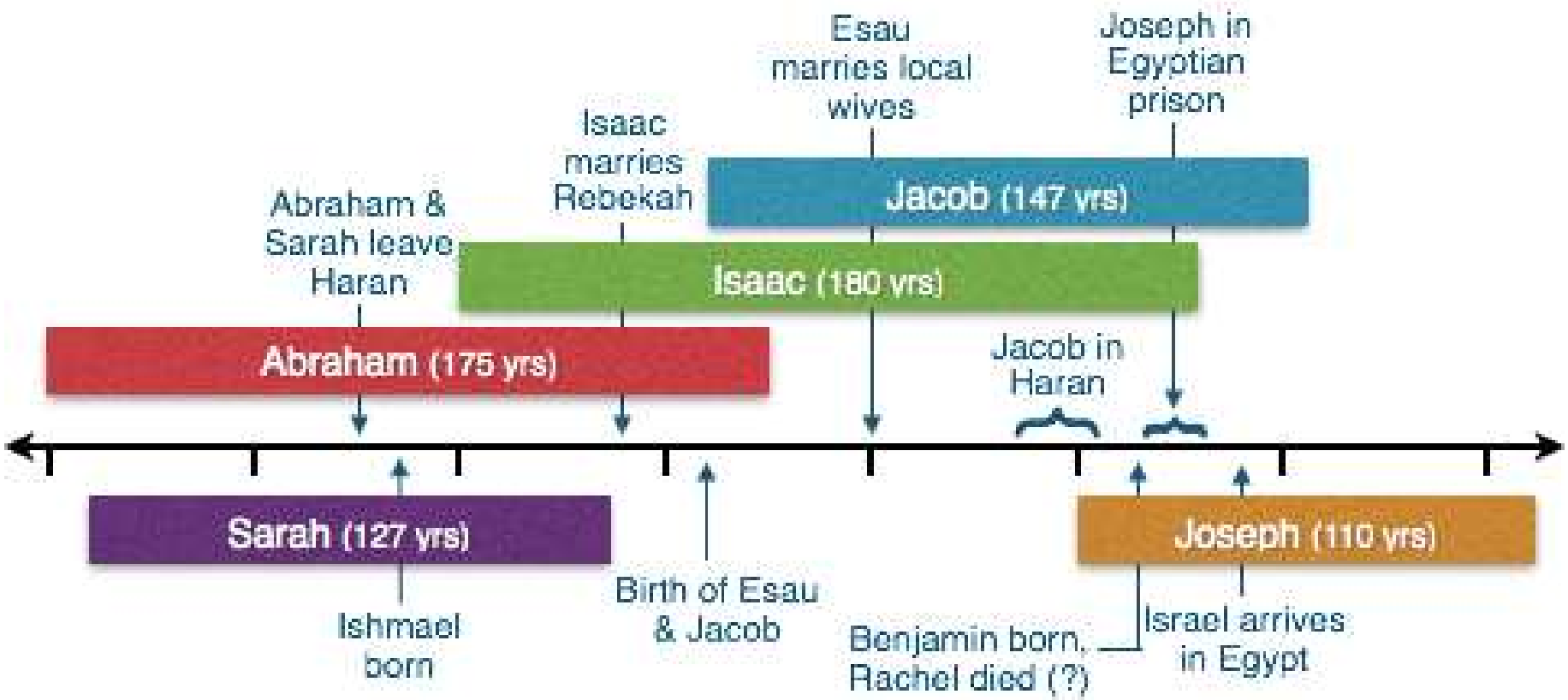

Megiddo
Beth-shan
Jordan River
Yarmuk R.
GILEAD
Shechem
Jabbok
CANAAN
PLAINS OF MOAB
Jazer?
Jericho
Abel-shitti
Beth-jeshimoth
Jebus (Jerusalem)
Medeba
Dead Sea
Jahaz?
Hebron
Dibon


Isaac, Jacob and Joseph
Wanderings of Isaac
Wanderings of Jacob
Wanderings of Joseph
Great Sea
Western Sea
Negev
Salt Sea (Dead Sea)
Jordan
Plain of Dothan
Valley of Gerar
Dothan
Shechem
Hebron
Beersheba
Jericho
Jerusalem
Bethel (Luz)
Ai
Gibeon
Gibeah
Mizpah
Ramah
Lachish
Gaza
Ashkelon
Ashdod
Joppa
Lod
Aphek
Megiddo
Beth-shan
Tirzah
Penuel
Succoth
Zaphon
Zaretan
Adam
Jabbok
Arnon
Heshbon
Medeba
Dibon
Aroer
Kedemoth
Jahaz
Ramoth-gilead
Mahanaim
Tamar
Haran
Lebonah
Bethel
Adam
Bethlehem
Beersheba
0 10 km
0 10 miles
0 100 km
0 100 miles

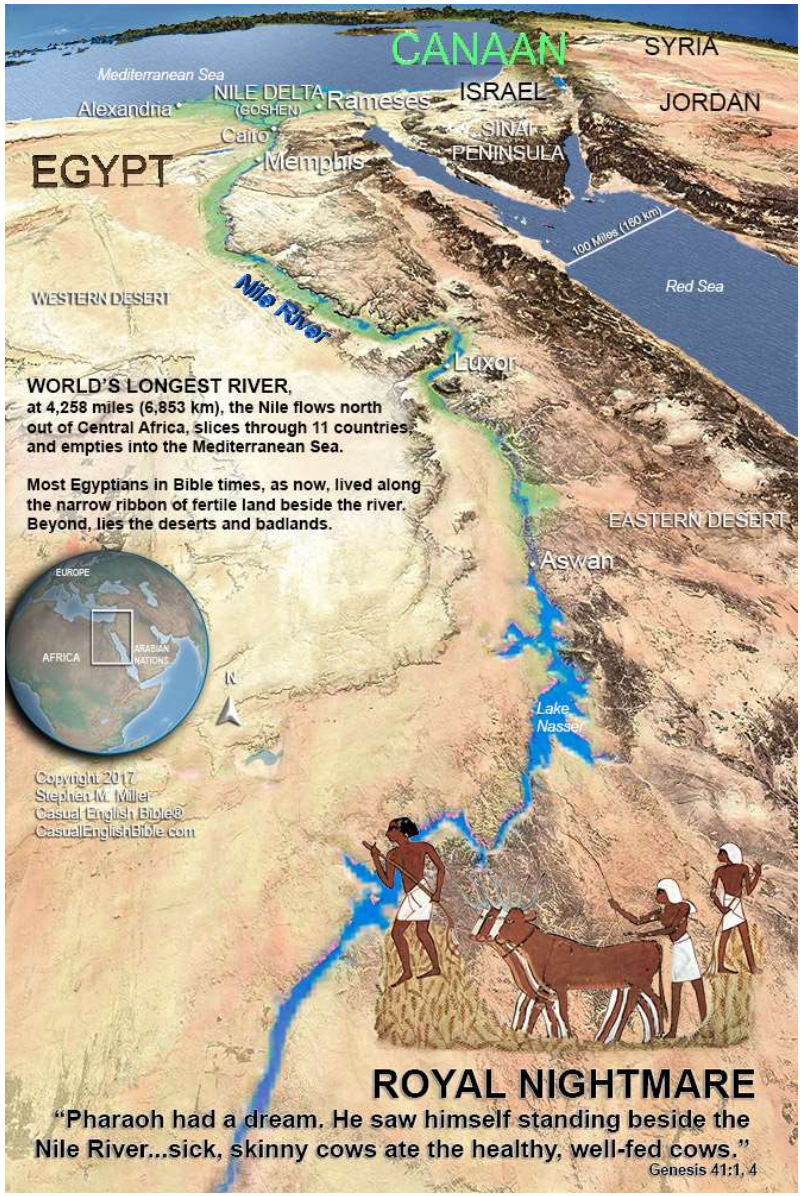

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Petra
Mt. Seir
EDOM
Esau's homeland
EGYPT
Beersheba
Isaac's camp
Hebron
ISRAEL
JORDAN
10 miles (16 km)
N
Dead Sea
Bethlehem
Ephrath
Jerusalem
Bethel
Jericho
CANAAN
JORDAN RIVER VALLEY
Shechem
Nablus
25 Miles (40 km) to Bethel
on meandering caravan route
Peniel
Jabbok River
Zarqa
Succoth
Tell Deir Alla
Shechem's prince rapes Jacob's daughter Diana.
Her brothers kill all the men and enslave the survivors.
GET OUT OF SHECHEM
"God told Jacob, 'It's time to move on. Go to Bethel and live there.'" Genesis 35:1


Mt. Hermon
CANAAN
SYRIA
Sea of Galilee
ISRAEL
JUDEAN HILLS
Jerusalem
Hebron
MOAB
Dead Sea
10 miles (16 km)
NEGEV BADLANDS
JORDAN
EDOM
Petra
EUROPE
N
AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS
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Mt. Seir
ESAU AT HOME IN EDOM
"Esau took everything he owned and moved out of Canaan…to the hills of Seir." Genesis 36:6, 8

“PROMISE” to EXODUS




KIDNAPPED
"Your brothers are grazing the flock at Shechem, right? I want you to go there for me." Genesis 37:13
SYRIA
LEBANON
Damascus
Mediterranean Sea
Sea of Galilee
Jordan River
CANAAN
Dothan
GILEAD
Shechem
W. BANK
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
Hebron
GAZA STRIP
Beersheba
JORDAN
ISRAEL
NEGEV
Nile River Delta
Goshen
Avaris
EGYPT
Nile River
Memphis
SINAI PENINSULA
100 miles (160 km)
EUROPE
AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS
N
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Painting by Charles-Théodore Frère
Joseph's possible route from Hebron to Dothan.
Possible route of Midian merchants.
MIDIAN
SAUDI ARABIA
Red Sea
Joseph's dad, Jacob, sends him from Hebron to check on Joseph's older brothers grazing sheep in Shechem. Joseph catches up with them at Dothan, where they sell him to a caravan of Midian merchants, coming from Gilead, headed to Egypt.


CANAAN
SYRIA
Mediterranean Sea
NILE DELTA (GOSHEN)
ISRAEL
JORDAN
Alexandria
Rameses
Cairo
SINAI PENINSULA
Memphis
EGYPT
100 Miles (160 km)
Red Sea
WESTERN DESERT
Nile River
Luxor
WORLD'S LONGEST RIVER,
at 4,258 miles (6,853 km), the Nile flows north out of Central Africa, slices through 11 countries, and empties into the Mediterranean Sea.
Most Egyptians in Bible times, as now, lived along the narrow ribbon of fertile land beside the river. Beyond, lies the deserts and badlands.
EASTERN DESERT
Aswan
EUROPE
AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS
N
Lake Nasser
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ROYAL NIGHTMARE
"Pharaoh had a dream. He saw himself standing beside the Nile River...sick, skinny cows ate the healthy, well-fed cows."
Genesis 41:1, 4


10 BROTHERS GO SHOPPING
"Jacob heard there was grain for sale in Egypt. So he told his sons...
'Go there and buy some so we won't starve to death.'" Genesis 42:1-2
Mediterranean Sea
SYRIA
CANAAN
Hebron
Jacob's family camp
NILE RIVER DELTA
coastal route
ISRAEL
Dead Sea
JORDAN
Beersheba
desert route
Avaris
one-time capital of Egypt
EGYPT
NEGEV BADLANDS
WILDERNESS OF ZIN
WILDERNESS OF SHUR
Cairo
Memphis
WILDERNESS OF PARAN
EGYPT
Gulf of Suez
SAUDI ARABIA
Mt. Sinai
Gulf of Aqaba
SINAI PENINSULA
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EUROPE
AFRICA
ARABIAN PENINSULA
N
About 200 miles (360 km),
Hebron to Nile River Delta,
by coastal or desert route.
Red Sea

Hebrew inscription
on limestone

Sinai 115
Hebrews from Bethel

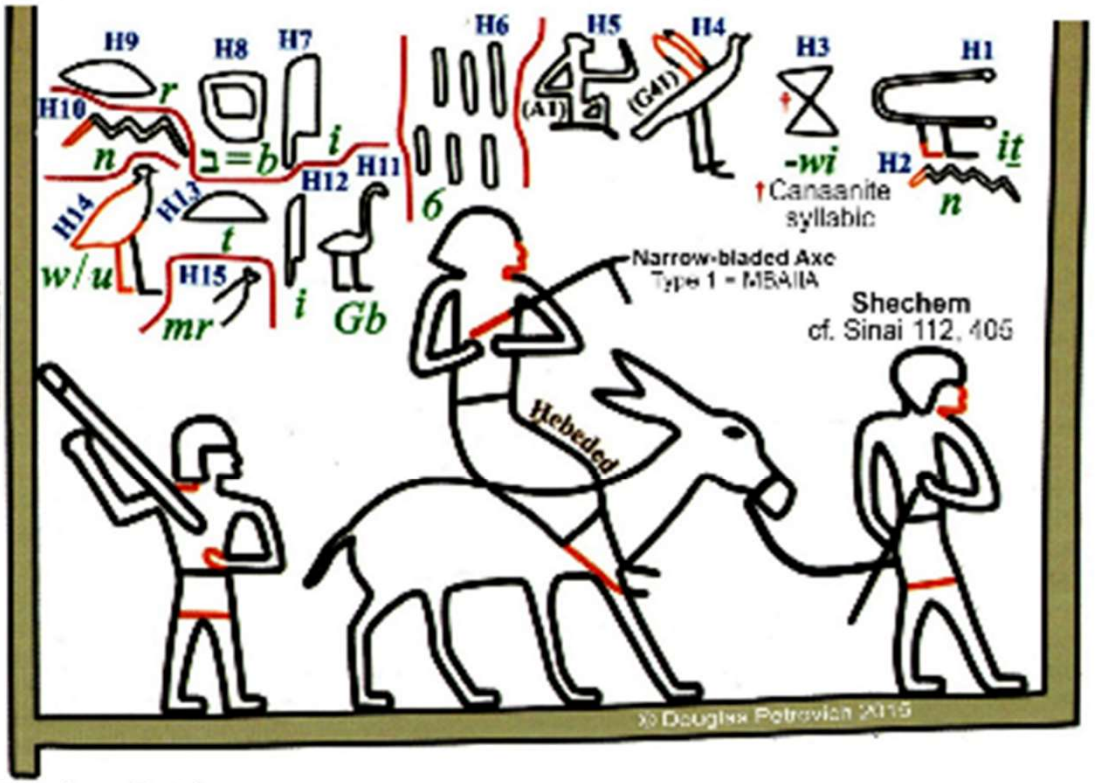
1842 BC
Year 18 of Amenemhat III
(1800 BC low chronology)
(Gen 13:3)

"Six Levantines: Hebrews of Bethel, the Beloved."

Translation by Douglas Petrovich from "The world's Oldest Alphabet", 2016

itn-wi srsw ibr n
Gb-[b]itu mr
Middle Egyptian Transcription

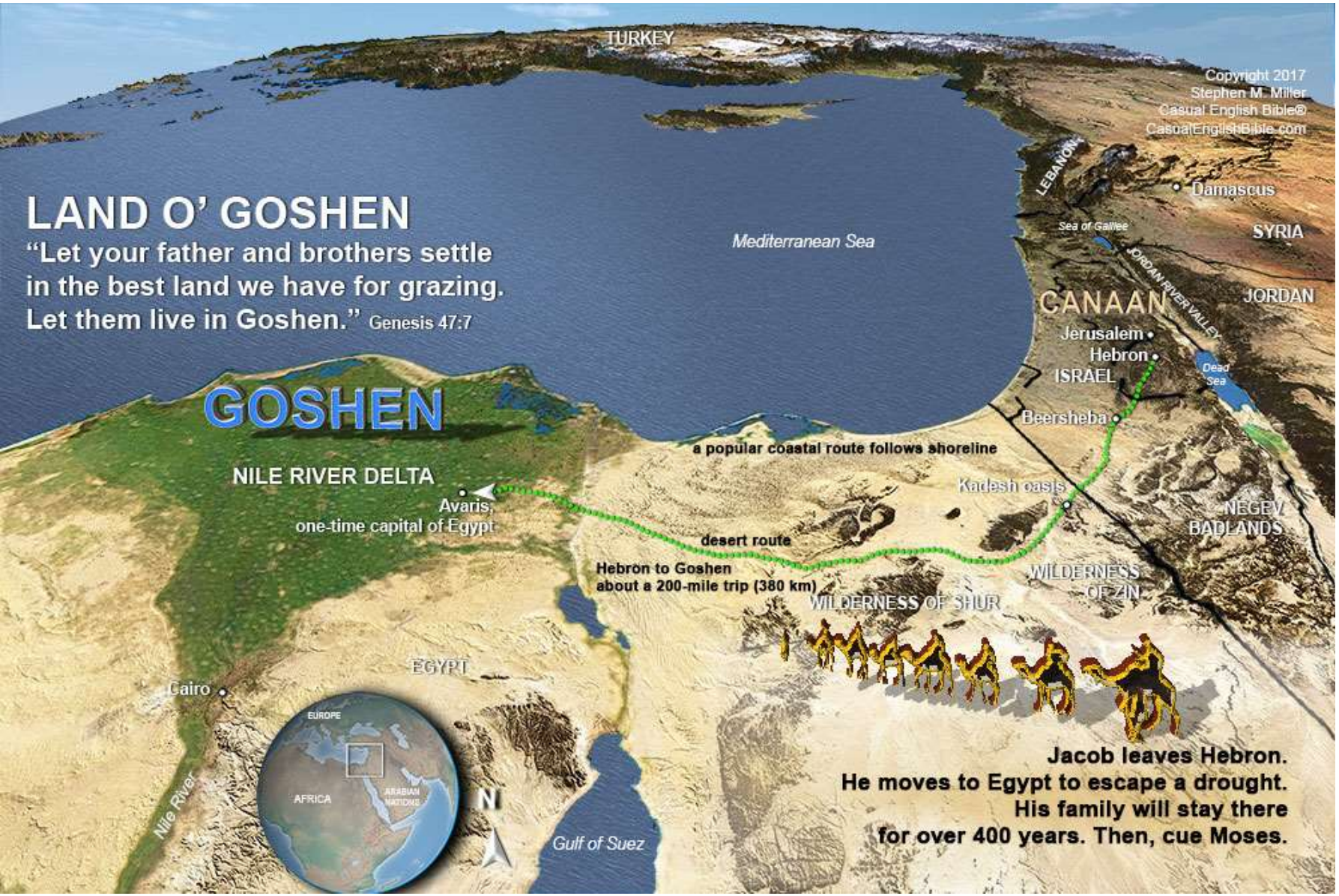


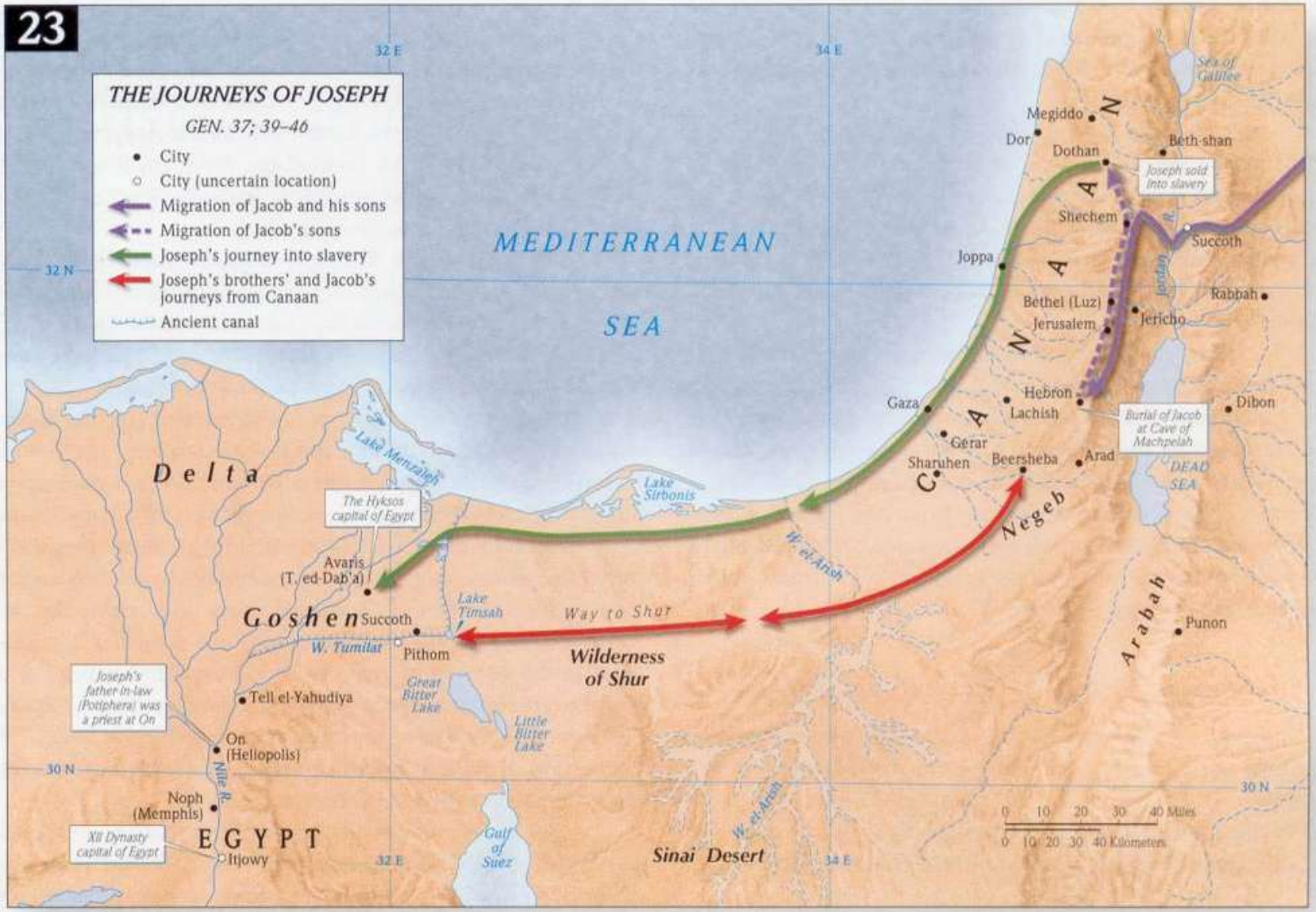


Explanation:
This inscription names the Hebrews as being from the Levant (ie. foreigners) and specifically, from Bethel, which incredibly is called "the beloved". All the patriarchs viewed Bethel as their capital city before the Exodus. See Gen 12:8; 13:3; 28:16-22.

Hilda & William Matthew Flinders Petrie
Serabit-el-Khadim, Egypt, 1905 AD

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LAND O' GOSHEN
"Let your father and brothers settle in the best land we have for grazing. Let them live in Goshen." Genesis 47:7
TURKEY
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LEBANON
Damascus
Sea of Galilee
SYRIA
Mediterranean Sea
JORDAN RIVER VALLEY
JORDAN
CANAAN
Jerusalem
Hebron
ISRAEL
Dead Sea
GOSHEN
Beersheba
a popular coastal route follows shoreline
NILE RIVER DELTA
Avaris,
one-time capital of Egypt
Kadesh oasis
NEGEV BADLANDS
desert route
Hebron to Goshen
about a 200-mile trip (380 km)
WILDERNESS OF ZIN
WILDERNESS OF SHUR
EGYPT
Cairo
EUROPE
AFRICA
ARABIAN NATIONS
N
Nile River
Gulf of Suez
Jacob leaves Hebron.
He moves to Egypt to escape a drought.
His family will stay there
for over 400 years. Then, cue Moses.


23
THE JOURNEYS OF JOSEPH
GEN. 37; 39–46
City
City (uncertain location)
Migration of Jacob and his sons
Migration of Jacob's sons
Joseph's journey into slavery
Joseph's brothers' and Jacob's journeys from Canaan
Ancient canal
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
32 E
34 E
32 N
30 N
Sea of Galilee
Megiddo
Dor
Dothan
Beth-shan
Joseph sold into slavery
Shechem
Succoth
Jordan R.
Joppa
Bethel (Luz)
Jerusalem
Jericho
Rabbah
CANAAN
Gaza
Hebron
Lachish
Burial of Jacob at Cave of Machpelah
Dibon
Gerar
Sharuhen
Beersheba
Arad
DEAD SEA
Negeb
Arabah
Punon
Delta
Lake Menzaleh
Lake Sirbonis
The Hyksos capital of Egypt
Avaris (T. ed-Dab'a)
W. el-Arish
Goshen
Succoth
Lake Timsah
Way to Shur
W. Tumilat
Pithom
Wilderness of Shur
Joseph's father-in-law (Potiphera) was a priest at On
Tell el-Yahudiya
Great Bitter Lake
Little Bitter Lake
On (Heliopolis)
Nile R.
Noph (Memphis)
XII Dynasty capital of Egypt
EGYPT
Itjowy
Gulf of Suez
Sinai Desert
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

2100 BC

Agade

Sargon

Rimush

Naramsin

Sharkalisharri

1959 BC

Interregnum

Shudurul

Ur III

1900 BC

Urnammu

1889 BC

Shulgi

Lunar eclipse (July 31) of 1835 BC – end of Shulgi.

1835 BC

Bursin

Ibbisin

1793 BC

Larsa

Naplanum

Gungunum

Babylon I

1667 BC

Rohl

Gutium

Imta

Sarlagab

Sarlagab temp. Sharkalisharri.
Lunar eclipse (Mar. 27) of 1959 BC.

Elulumesh

Elulu[mesh] in Agade.

Uruk IV

Umigin

Urutu

Uruk V

Utuhegal

Tirigan

Lunar eclipse (Jun. 28) of 1889 BC.

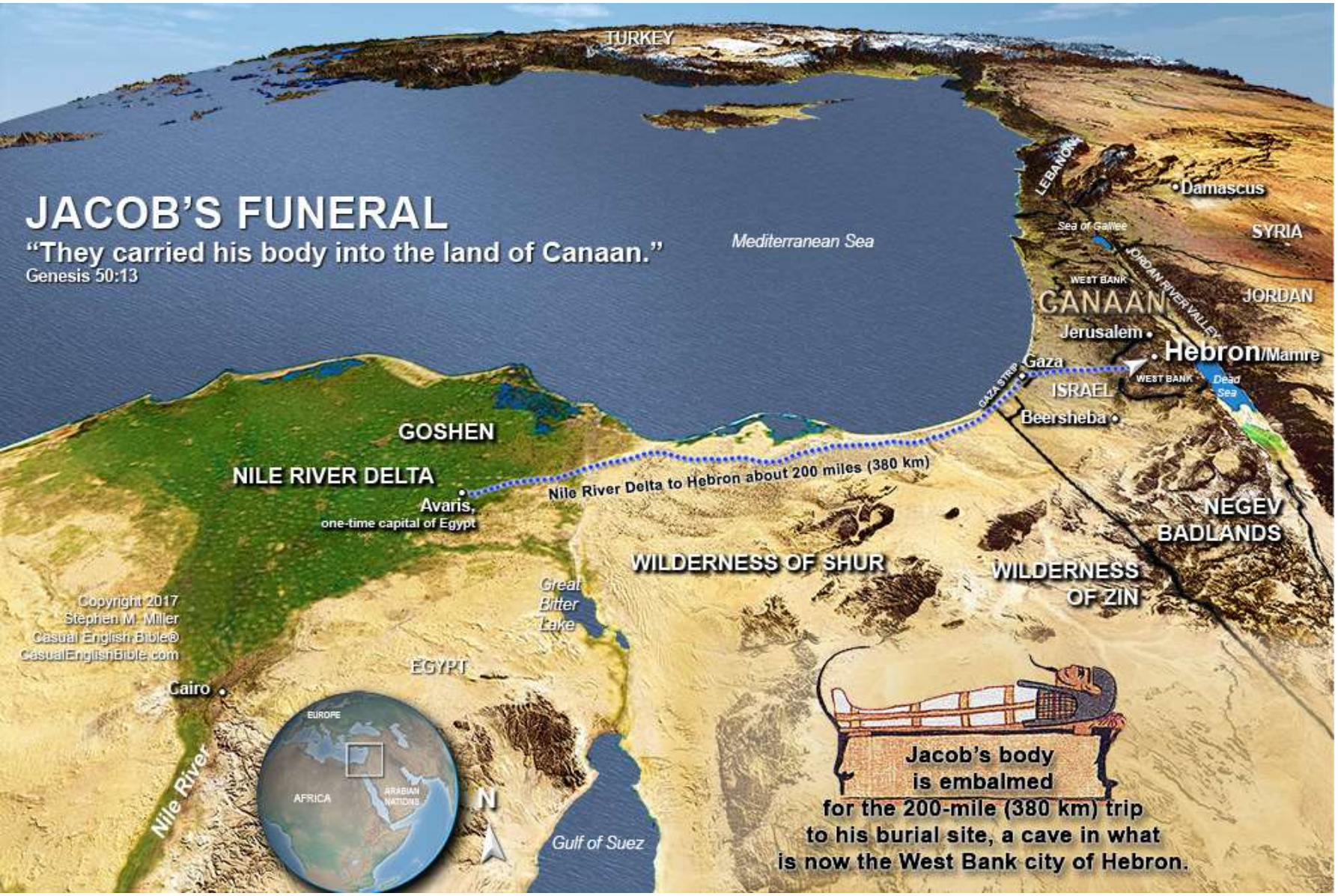
Isin

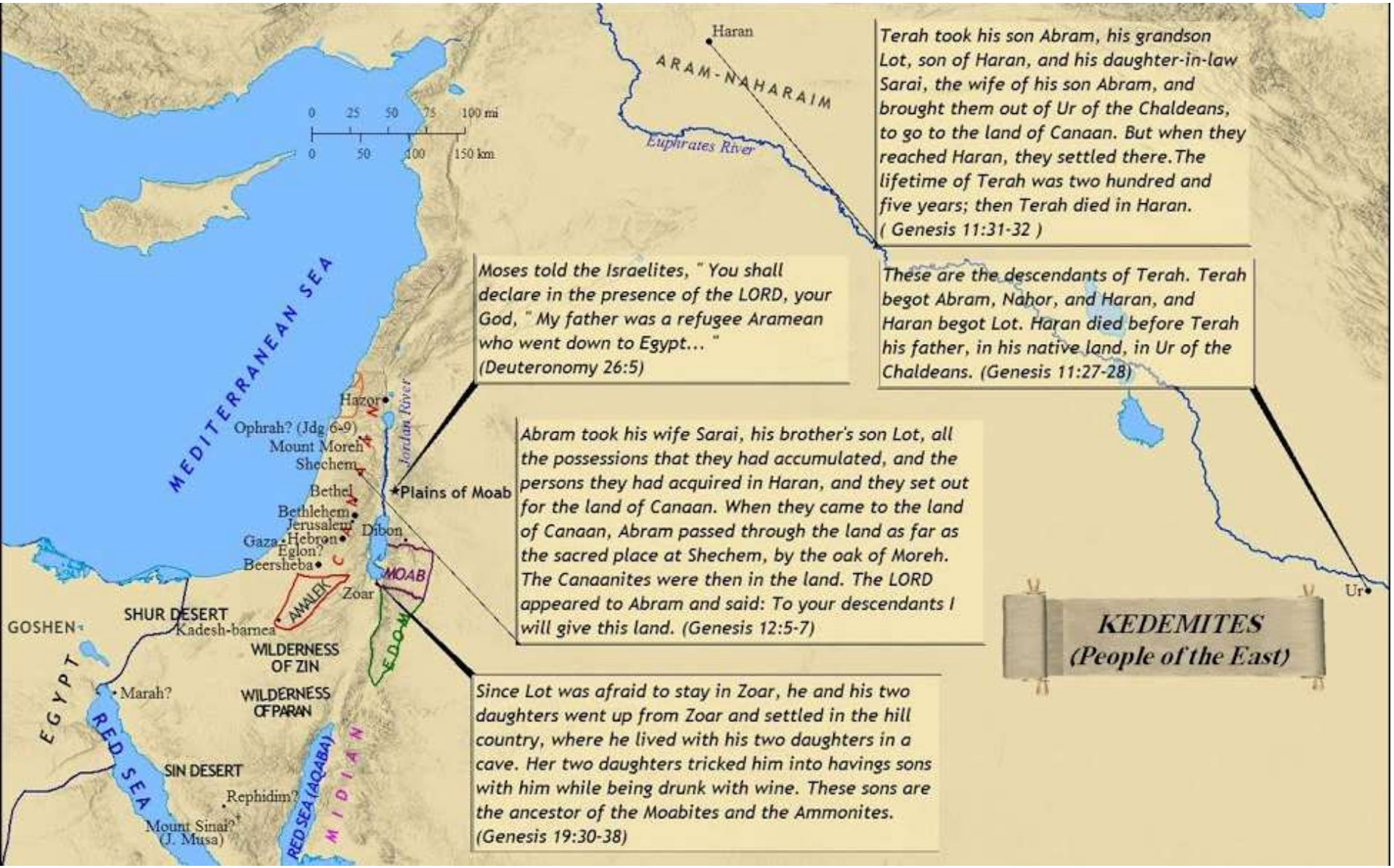
Ishbiirra

Ishbiirra temp. Ibbisin.
Lunar eclipse (Apr. 19) of 1793 BC.

Urninurta

Joseph in Egypt from 1683 BC.


JACOB'S FUNERAL
"They carried his body into the land of Canaan."
Genesis 50:13
TURKEY
Mediterranean Sea
LEBANON
Damascus
Sea of Galilee
SYRIA
JORDAN RIVER VALLEY
WEST BANK
CANAAN
JORDAN
Jerusalem
Hebron/Mamre
Gaza
GAZA STRIP
WEST BANK
Dead Sea
ISRAEL
Beersheba
GOSHEN
NILE RIVER DELTA
Avaris,
one-time capital of Egypt
Nile River Delta to Hebron about 200 miles (380 km)
NEGEV
BADLANDS
WILDERNESS OF SHUR
WILDERNESS
OF ZIN
Great
Bitter
Lake
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EGYPT
Cairo
EUROPE
AFRICA
ARABIAN
NATIONS
N
Nile River
Gulf of Suez
Jacob's body
is embalmed
for the 200-mile (380 km) trip
to his burial site, a cave in what
is now the West Bank city of Hebron.



Terah took his son Abram, his grandson Lot, son of Haran, and his daughter-in-law Sarai, the wife of his son Abram, and brought them out of Ur of the Chaldeans, to go to the land of Canaan. But when they reached Haran, they settled there.The lifetime of Terah was two hundred and five years; then Terah died in Haran. (Genesis 11:31-32)

These are the descendants of Terah. Terah begot Abram, Nahor, and Haran, and Haran begot Lot. Haran died before Terah his father, in his native land, in Ur of the Chaldeans. (Genesis 11:27-28)

Moses told the Israelites, " You shall declare in the presence of the LORD, your God, " My father was a refugee Aramean who went down to Egypt... " (Deuteronomy 26:5)

Abram took his wife Sarai, his brother's son Lot, all the possessions that they had accumulated, and the persons they had acquired in Haran, and they set out for the land of Canaan. When they came to the land of Canaan, Abram passed through the land as far as the sacred place at Shechem, by the oak of Moreh. The Canaanites were then in the land. The LORD appeared to Abram and said: To your descendants I will give this land. (Genesis 12:5-7)

Since Lot was afraid to stay in Zoar, he and his two daughters went up from Zoar and settled in the hill country, where he lived with his two daughters in a cave. Her two daughters tricked him into havings sons with him while being drunk with wine. These sons are the ancestor of the Moabites and the Ammonites. (Genesis 19:30-38)

Rohl

	Babylon I	Gungunum
1667 BC	Sumuabu	Sumuel
	Sinmuballit	Rimsin
1569 BC	Hammurabi	
1536 BC	Ammiditana	
1419 BC	Ammisaduga	
1362 BC	Samsuditana	

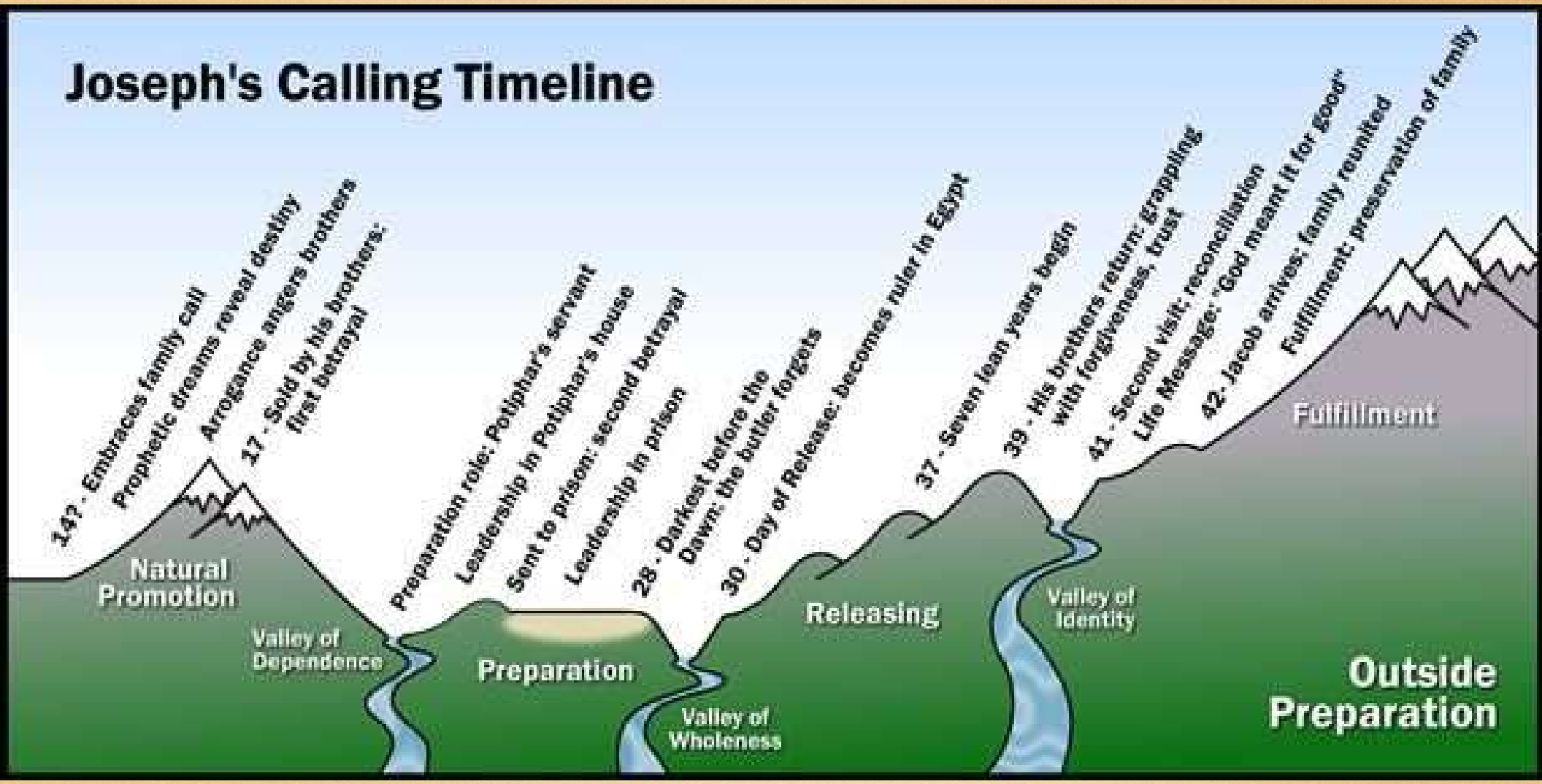
Urninurta	Joseph in Egypt from 1683 BC.
Damiklishu	Sinmuballit captures Isin in 1569 BC.

Hammurabi defeats Rimsin in 1536 BC.

Israelite Exodus from Egypt in 1447 BC.

Venus Solution Year 1 Ammisaduga = 1419 BC.

Double solar (Feb. 25) and lunar (Mar. 12) eclipse of 1362 BC.


Joseph's Calling Timeline
14? - Embraces family call
Prophetic dreams reveal destiny
Arrogance angers brothers
17 - Sold by his brothers:
first betrayal
Preparation role: Potiphar's servant
Leadership in Potiphar's house
Sent to prison: second betrayal
Leadership in prison
28 - Darkest before the
Dawn: the butler forgets
30 - Day of Release: becomes ruler in Egypt
37 - Seven lean years begin
39 - His brothers return: grappling
with forgiveness, trust
41 - Second visit; reconciliation
Life Message: "God meant it for good"
42 - Jacob arrives; family reunited
Fulfillment: preservation of family
Fulfillment
Natural
Promotion
Valley of
Dependence
Preparation
Releasing
Valley of
Identity
Valley of
Wholeness
Outside
Preparation

Joseph's Life Timeline



These are *the records of* the generations of Jacob. Joseph, when **seventeen years** of age, was pasturing the flock with his brothers while he was *still* a youth,...And Joseph brought back a bad report about them to their fath 37:2)

17 years

13 years

Now Joseph was **thirty years old** when he stoo before Pharaoh, king of Egypt. And Joseph wer out from the presence of Pharaoh and wer through all the land of Egypt.(Genesis 41:46)

Now Joseph stayed in Egypt, he and his father's household, and Joseph lived **one hundred and ten years.** (Genesis 50:22,26)

JOSEPH//CHRIST

"Shadow of what was to come, but the substance belongs to Christ" Col 2:17	Joseph	Christ
Miraculous: Rachel was barren, Mary was a virgin	Gen 30:22-24; 37:3	Mt 1:18; Lk 1:31-33
Hated/betrayed by his brothers	Gen 37:4,8	Jn 7:5; 15:25; Mk 3:21
Willingly went at Father's request and authority	Gen 37:13	Jn 8:42
Stripped of his robe	Gen 37:23	Mt 27:43
Judah sells Joseph for 20 pieces of silver. Judas who sold Jesus for 30 pieces of silver.	Gen 37:28, Zech 11:13	Mt 26:14-16
Joseph pleaded for his life, Jesus was in Gethsemane	Gen 42:21	Luke 24:44, Heb 5:7
Taken to Egypt as youth after escaping death	Gen 37:28	Matthew 2:14
Began "ministry" at 30 years old	Gen 41:46	Lk 3:23
Both exalted after suffering	Gen 41:41	Luke 24:26; Phil 2:9-11



- **The Great Canal** (Mer-Wer)
- During his long rule Amenemhat III continued the work probably started by his father to link the Fayum Depression with the Nile. The area had been a mere swamp previously. A canal 16 kilometres (9.9 mi) long and 1.5 kilometres (0.93 mi) wide was dug, known as Mer-Wer (the Great Canal); it is now known as Bahr Yussef. The banks for the central deep side were at a slope of 1:10, to allow use of non-cohesive soil and rock fill. A dam called Ha-Uar ran east–west, and the canal was inclined towards the Fayum depression at the slope of 0.01 degrees. The resultant Lake Moeris could store 13 billion cubic meters[18] of flood water each year. This immense work of civil engineering was eventually finished by his son Amenemhat IV and brought prosperity to Fayum. The area became a breadbasket for the country and continued to be used until 230 BC when the Lahun branch of the Nile silted up.

JOSEPH'S CANAL

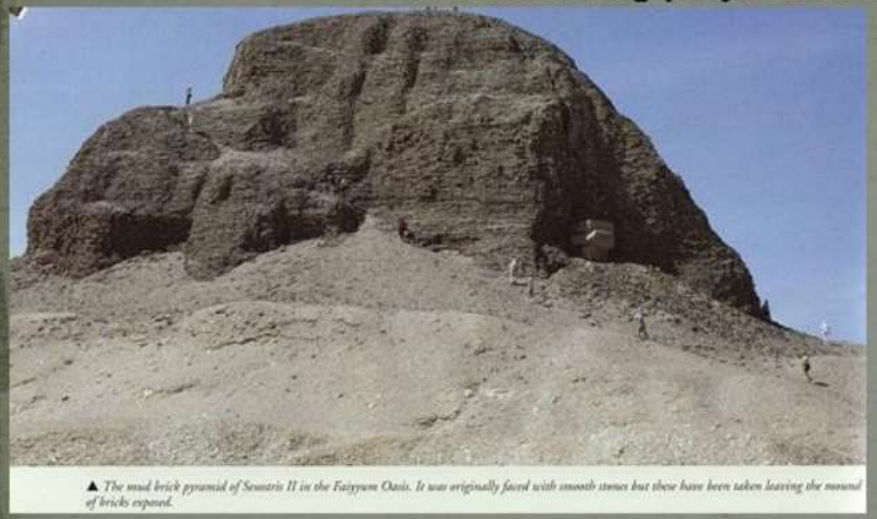




▲ *A graceful canal runs from the River Nile to bring water into the Faiyyum Oasis. It is known as "Joseph's Canal" and was dug during Dynasty 12, possibly at Joseph's orders in preparation for the expected famine.*

DYNASTY 12 MUD BRICK PYRAMIDS

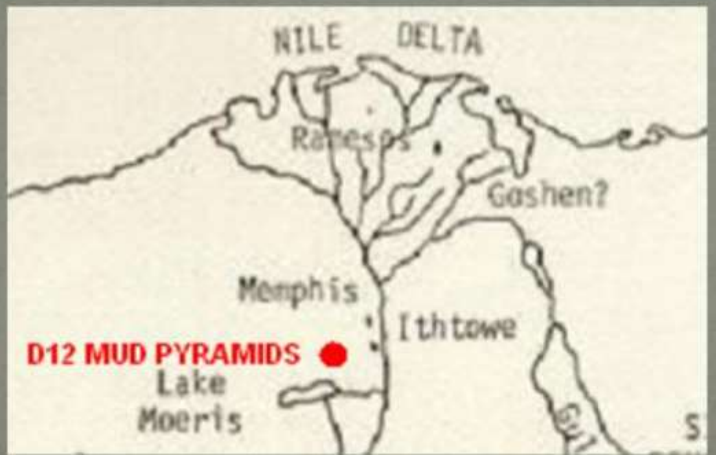
These were constructed near the Faiyum in addition to the building projects in the Nile Delta.



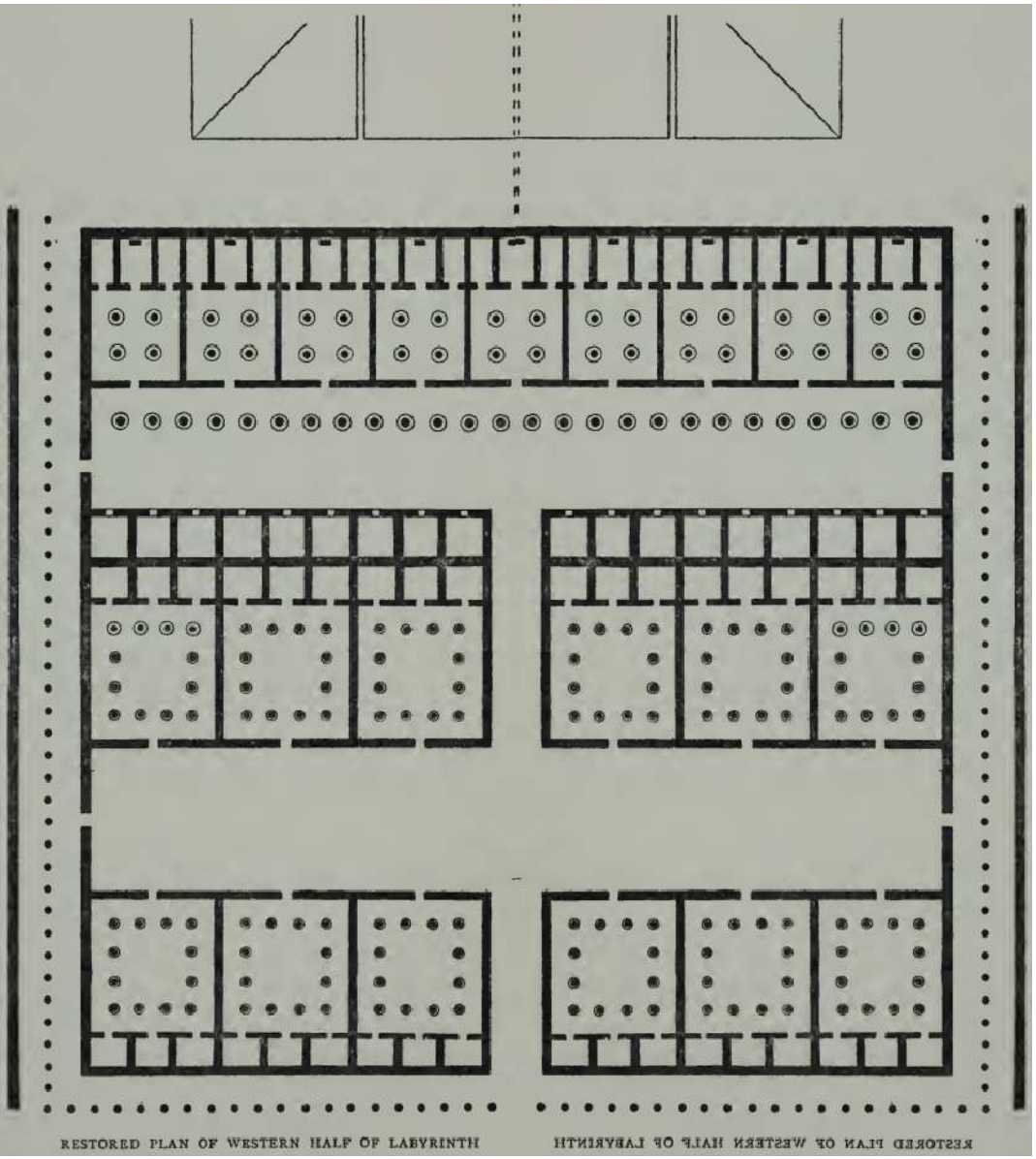
▲ *The mud brick pyramid of Senusrit II in the Faiyum Oasis. It was originally faced with smooth stones but these have been taken leaving the mound of bricks exposed.*

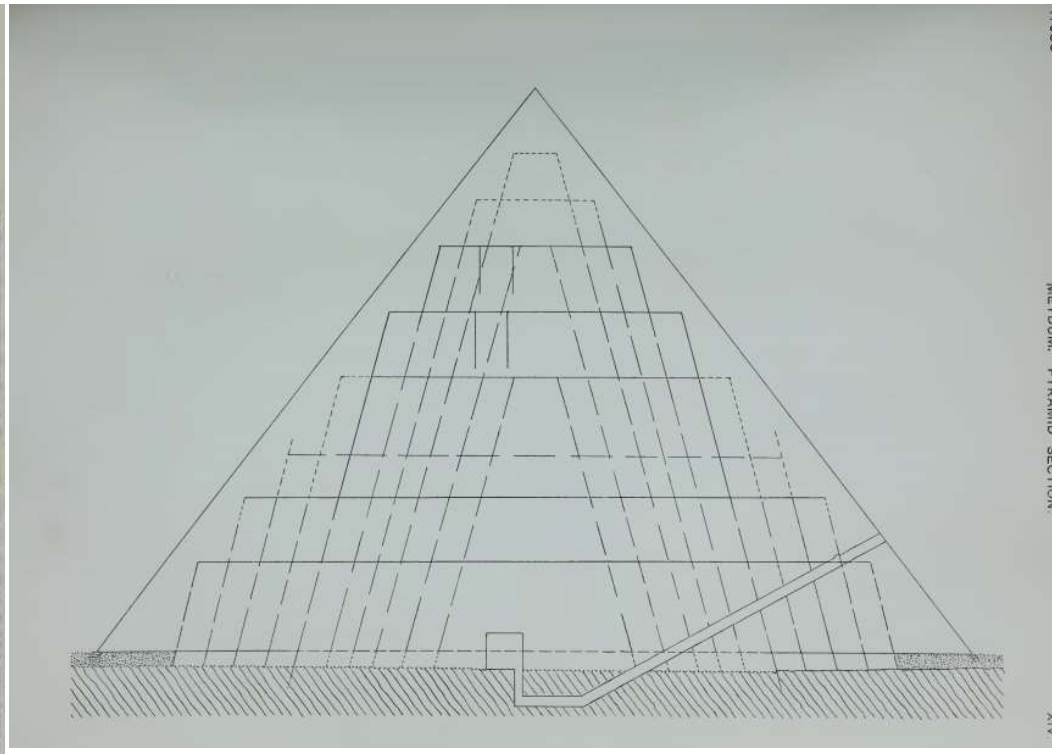


▲ *The mud brick pyramid of Amenemhet III of Dynasty 12 at Hawarat in the Faiyum Oasis south of Cairo.*





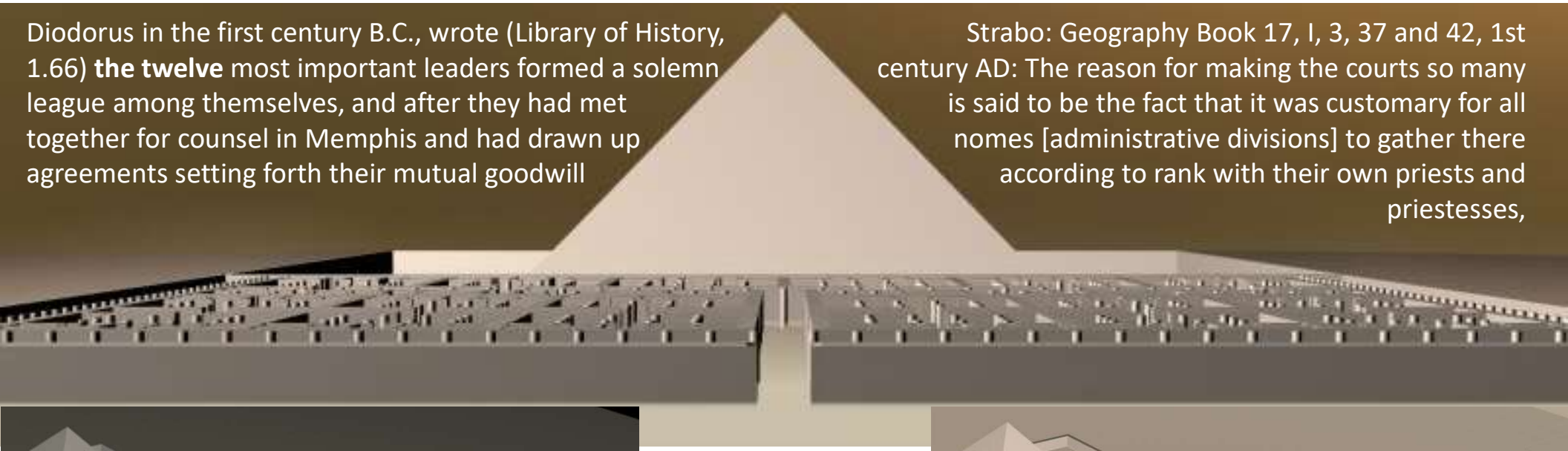


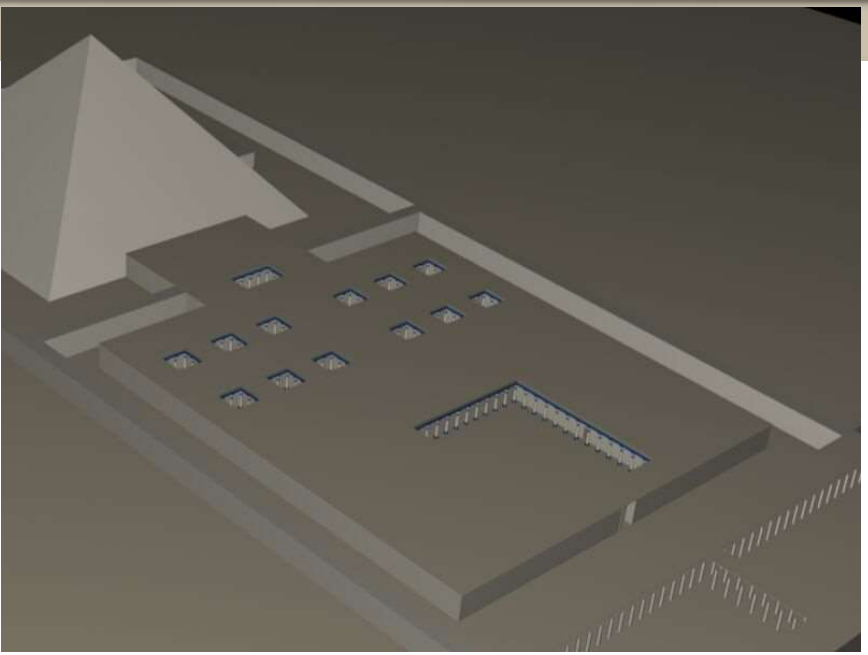


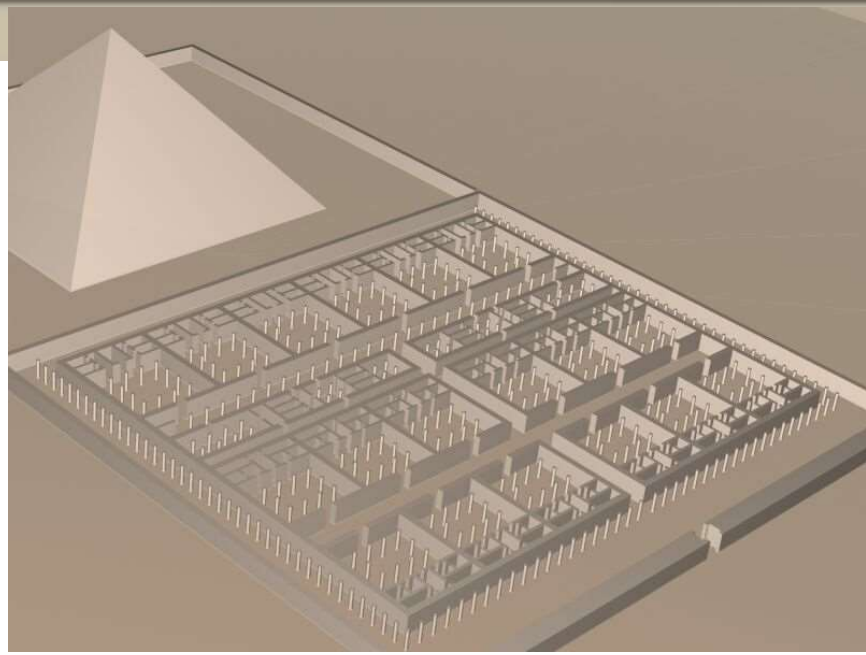
Herodotus wrote of the Labyrinth in the fifth century B.C. (History, 2.147-49) : When the Egyptians regained their liberty …set **twelve kings** over them… it seemed good to them to leave a common monument… It has **12 roofed courts**, with doors facing one another, 6 to the north and 6 to the south and in a continuous line. There are double sets of chambers in it, some underground and some above, and their number is 3,000; there are 1,500 of each.

Diodorus in the first century B.C., wrote (Library of History, 1.66) **the twelve** most important leaders formed a solemn league among themselves, and after they had met together for counsel in Memphis and had drawn up agreements setting forth their mutual goodwill

Strabo: Geography Book 17, I, 3, 37 and 42, 1st century AD: The reason for making the courts so many is said to be the fact that it was customary for all nomes [administrative divisions] to gather there according to rank with their own priests and priestesses,







Hebrew inscription
on limestone

Sinai 376 1772 BC

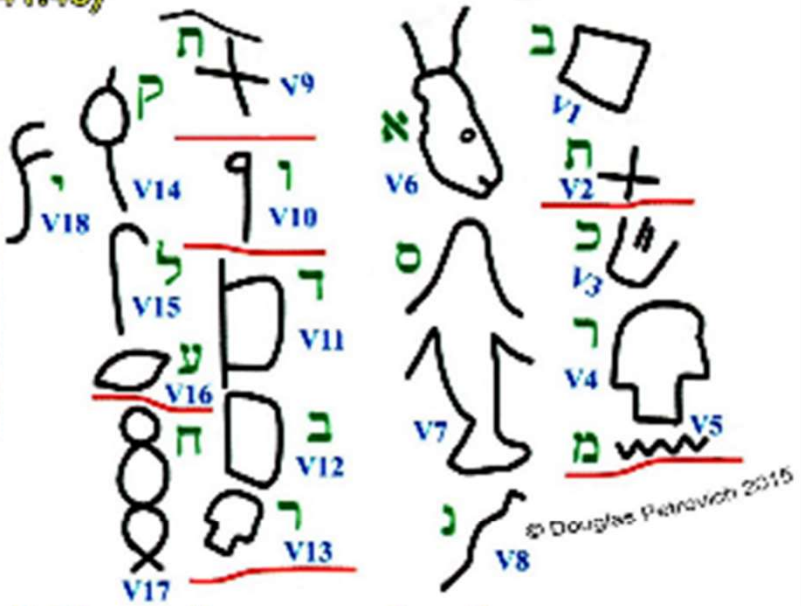
Asenath (Joseph's wife: Gen 41:45)

"Pharaoh gave Asenath to Joseph, the daughter of Potiphera priest of On, as his wife."
(Genesis 41:45)

בֵּית־כַּרְמָ֥ם אָסְנַ֖ת
וּדְבִ֣יר קָלְעוּ֑ חָיוּ

Biblical Hebrew Transcription





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Explanation:
This inscription makes posthumous reference to Asenath, who is listed in Gen 41:45 as the wife of Joseph. Given the date, Asenath would be dead. Her garden house, common in antiquity, was renovated and as "it came to life" so did Asenath.

"The house of the vineyard of Asenath and its innermost room are engraved. They have come to life."

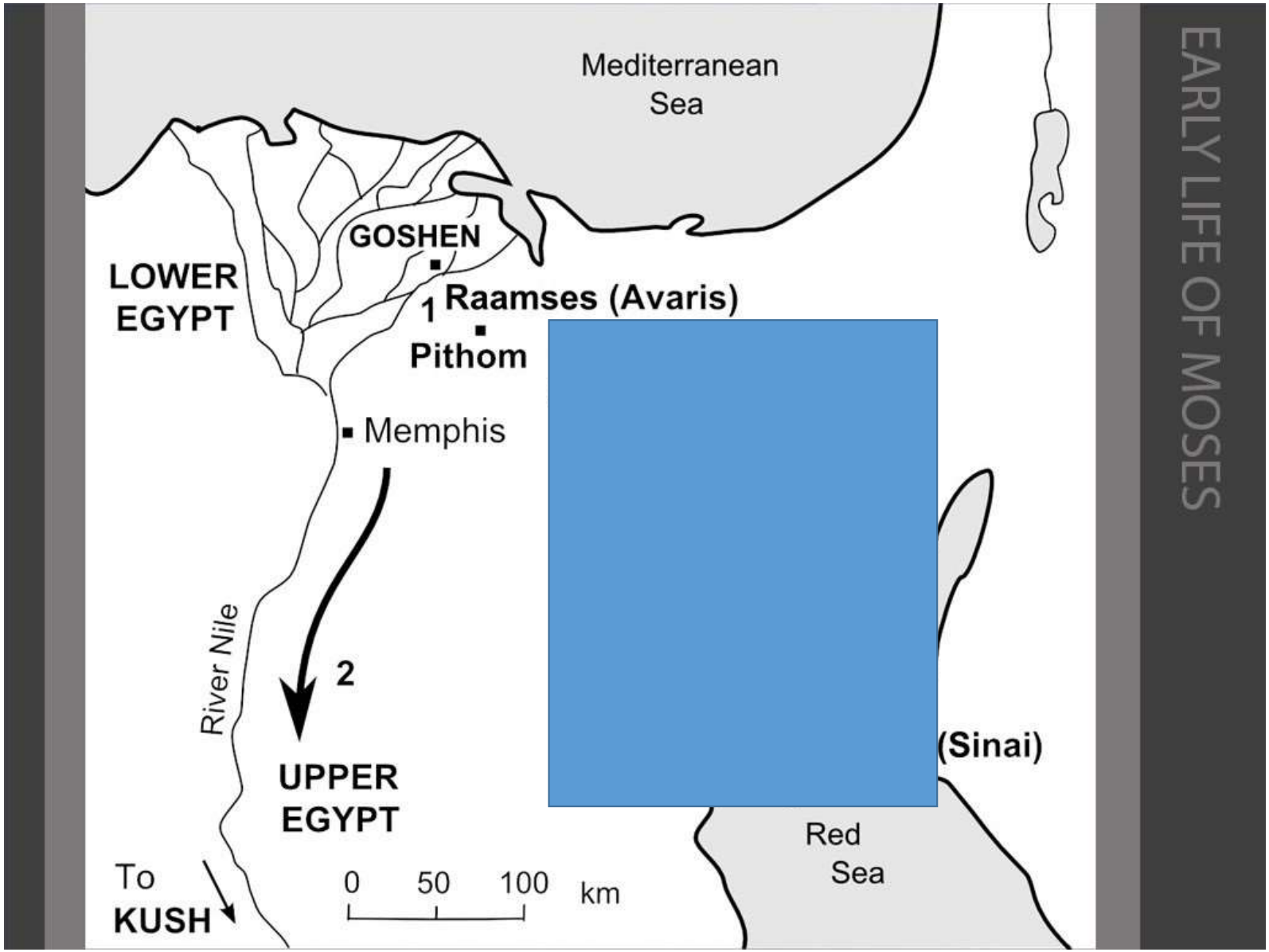
Translation by Douglas Petrovich from "The world's Oldest Alphabet", 2016

Hilda & William Matthew Flinders Petrie
Wadi Nasb, Egypt, 1905 AD

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“PROMISE” to EXODUS

1825	2148	Abraham sends his servant to obtain a wife for Isaac, who marries Rebekah and takes her into Sarah’s tent (Gen. 24). Isaac is 40 at this time (Gen. 25:20)
1815	2158	Shem dies 600
1805	2168	Jacob & Esau b. -
1790	2183	Abraham dies 175
1786	2187	Eber dies 464
1765	2208	Gen 26:34 When **Esau was forty years old**, he married two Hittites, Judith the daughter of Beeri, and Basemath the daughter of Elon.
1720~	2253	**Ruben** born to **L**eah
1719~	2254	**Simeon** born, **L**
1718~	2255	Levi born to **L**eah---**Dan** born to Bilhah
1717	2256	**Judah** born to **L**eah
1716	2257	**Naphtali** born to Bilhah---**Gad** to Zilpah
1715	2258	**Issachar** born to **L**eah - **Asher** to Zilpah
1714	2259	**Joseph born to Rachel**
1688	2288	**Isaac** dies 180
	2287	Joseph, age 28, interprets the dreams of Pharaoh’s baker and cupbearer, two years before he stands before Pharaoh (Gen. 40,41:1).
1684	2289	7 YEARS OF PLENTY **begin;** Joseph, age 30, stands before Pharaoh at the beginning of the 7 years of plenty (Gen. 41:46)
1677	2296	7 YEARS OF FAMINE **begin**
1675	2298	ISRAEL Enters Egypt After two visits by his sons to Egypt, Jacob moves his household to Goshen (Gen. 45:6)
1668	2305	Ishmael dies 137 Gen 25:17
1658	2315	Jacob adopt Ephraim & Manasseh (Gen 48:5) Jacob dies 147
1604	2369	JOSEPH adopts Machir’s children before death (Gen 50:23) Joseph dies 110
1519	2454	Aaron b. -Born during Oppression-Pharoah
1516	2457	Moses b.-born during the 1st-born massacre
1476	2497	-Moses flees next pharaoh
1474	2499	Caleb b.


Mediterranean Sea
GOSHEN
LOWER EGYPT
1
Raamses (Avaris)
Pithom
Memphis
River Nile
2
UPPER EGYPT
(Sinai)
Red Sea
To KUSH
0 50 100 km



Smenkhkare Imyremeshaw was an Egyptian pharaoh of the mid 13th Dynasty during the Second Intermediate Period. Imyremeshaw reigned from Memphis

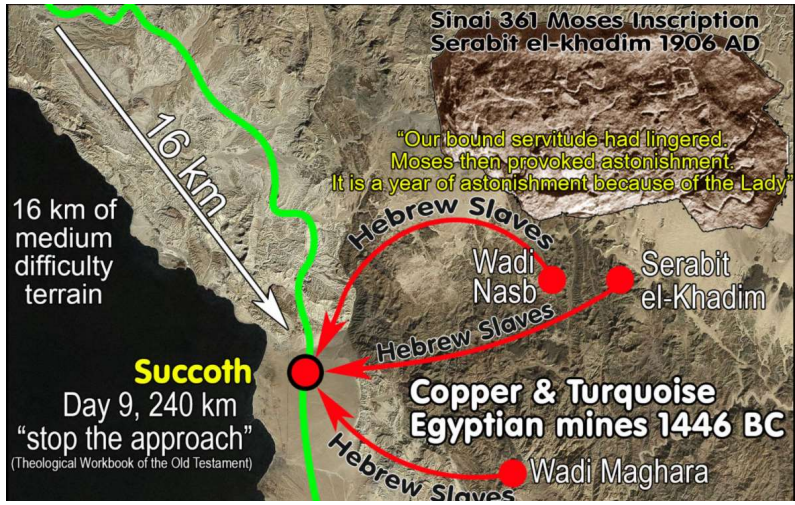
Imyremeshaw is attested on the Turin canon, on column 7, line 21 (Alan Gardiner's entry 6.21) as *[Smenkh]kare Imyremeshaw*. The main contemporary attestations of Imyremeshaw are a pair of colossi dedicated to Ptah "He who is south of his wall, Lord of Ankhtawy" (*rsy-ínb=f nb ʿnḫt3wy*), a Memphite epithet

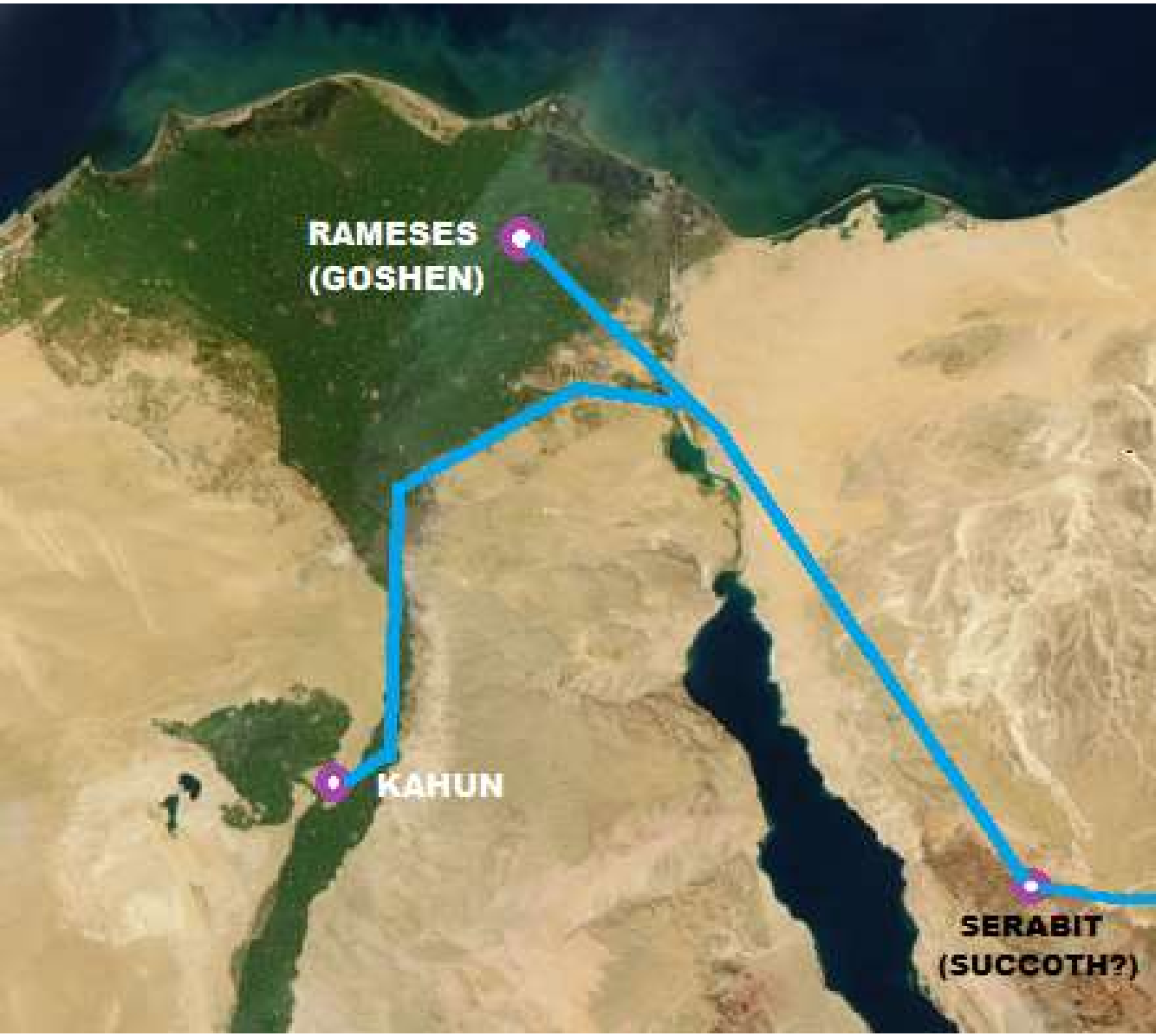
Jürgen von Beckerath proposes that Imyremeshaw was of foreign origin and had a foreign name that could not be understood by the Egyptians and thus became known to them by his military title.[1][7] Furthermore, Imyremeshaw did not use any filiative nomina—that is, he was apparently not related to his predecessor Khendjer and certainly of non-royal birth.

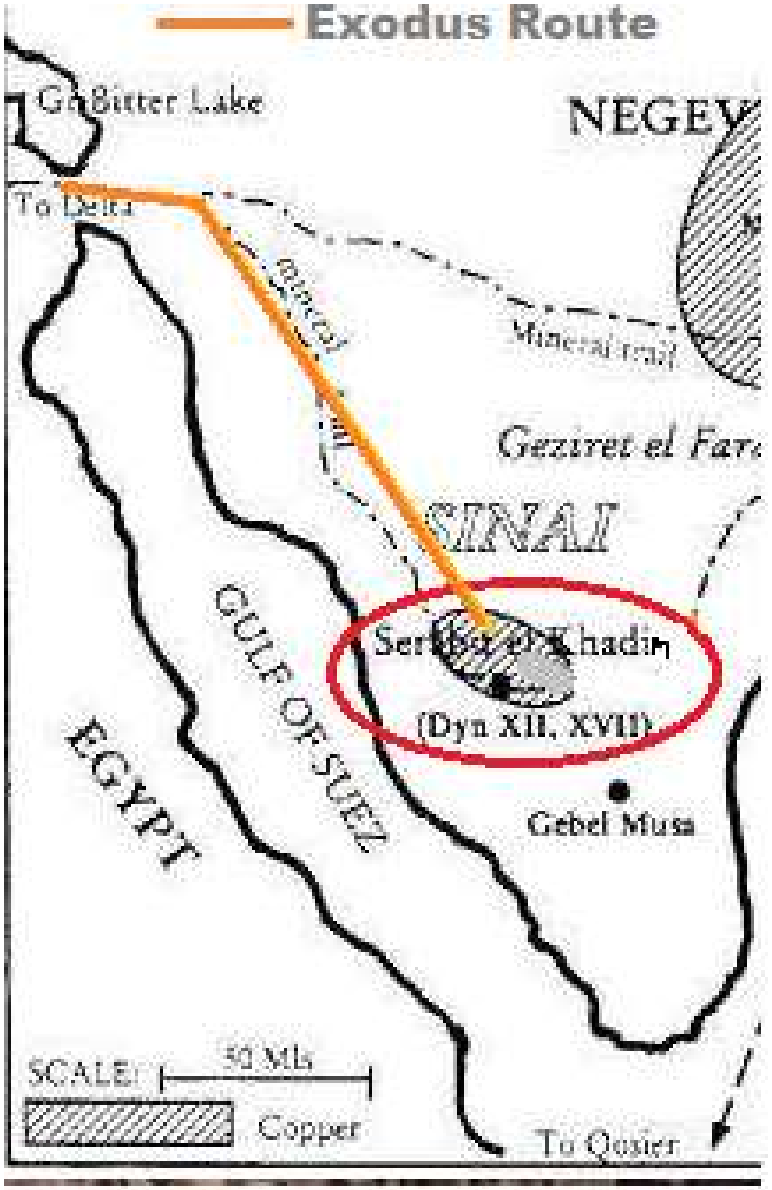
EXODUS TO TEMPLE

1436	2537	-Moses returns to next pharaoh *11th Month (January-February)* (assume 29 days) Day 1: Moses stands before Pharaoh and Aaron's staff swallows the staffs of the Egyptian magicians (Ex. 7:8-13). Day 2: The Nile and all Egyptian water turned to blood for seven days (Ex. 7:14-25). I shall assume that the plagues came 9 days apart. Day 11: The Plague of Frogs (Ex. 8:1-7) Day 20: The Plague of Gnats (Ex. 8:16-19) Day 29: The Plague of Insects (Ex. 8:20-32).
1436	2537	*12th Month (February-March)* (assume 30 days) Day 8: The Plague on Cattle (Ex. 9:1-7). Assume a 29-day month. Day 17: The Plague of Boils (Ex. 9:8-12) Day 26: The Plague of Hail (Ex. 9:13-35) *1st Month (March-April)* (assume 29 days) Day 1: The new moon. YHWH speaks to Moses and Aaron (12:1-20). Moses tells the elders (12:21-28) Days 2-9: The Plague of Locusts (10:1-20) Day 10-: Passover lambs/kids set aside (3d day of 2d week) Day 11-13: 1st Day: Light created; Sun darkened over Egypt. Day 12: 2d Day: Firmament established; Sun in firmament darkened. Day 13: 3d Day: Land revealed; darkness in all the land of Egypt (10:22). Day 14: 4th Day: Sun, moon, and stars created; Moses' last interview with Pharaoh (10:24-29; 11:4-8). At evening: Passover; 1st born of Egypt dieDay 15: 5th Day: Hosts of land and sea created; Host of God leaves Egypt. Day 15: 5th day Hosts of land and sea created **EXODUS** from Egypt (beginning of 3d week) Day 16: 6th Day: Man created; Pharaoh pursues. Day 17: 7th Day: Sabbath?; Israel granted Sabbath as they pass through the Red Sea. Day 18: If the previous day was the first Sabbath after Passover, this day would be the equivalent of the Day of First Fruits (Lev. 23:11). Day 19: Marah incident, 15:22 (note: a crisis after 3 days) Day 23: Elim encampment, 15:27 Day 24: Sabbath *2d Month (April-May)* (assume 30 days) Day 2: Sabbath Day 9: Sabbath Day 15: Wilderness of Sin, 16:1 – "on the 15th day of the second month." Day 16: Manna begins, 16:13. Seems to last at least a week before they move on. Sabbath Day 23: Move to Rephidim, 17:1 (Sabbath) Day 24: Meribah incident, 17:1-7 Day 25: Amalek arrives, 17:8 Day 26: Battle with Amalek, 17:9 Day 27: Jethro arrives, 18:1 Day 28: Jethro's advice, 18:13 Day 30: Sabbath *3d Month (May-June)* (assume 29 days) Day 1: Leave Rephidim, arrive at Sinai, 19:1 – "On the 3d new moon . . . on this very day." Day 2: Moses ascends and hears (kingdom of priests), 19:3-6 Day 3: People accept, 19:7-8a Day 4: Moses ascends and reports, hears (God in the cloud), 19:8b-9a Day 5: People accept, 19:9b Day 6: Moses ascends and reports, hears (consecrate and prepare for 3d day), 19:9b-13 Day 7: 2d day (Sabbath) Day 8: 3d day: Sinai Theophany (Pentecost; Lev. 23:15-16) Day 9: Ex. 24:4-11

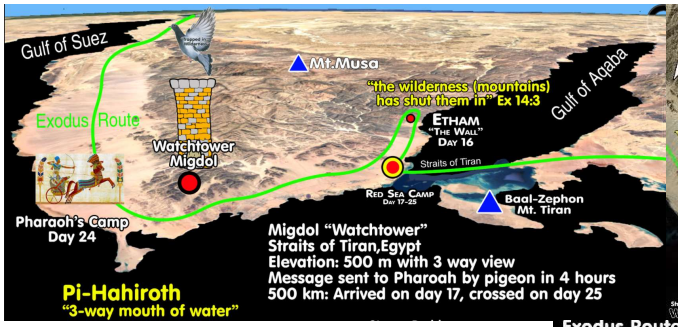




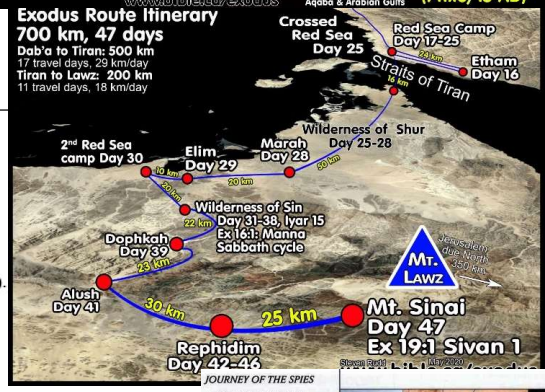

RAMESES
(GOSHEN)
KAHUN
SERABIT
(SUCCOTH?)


Exodus Route
Gt Bitter Lake
NEGEV
To Delta
Mineral road
Geziret el Fara
SINAI
GULF OF SUEZ
EGYPT
Serabit el Khadim
(Dyn XII, XVIII)
Gebel Musa
SCALE:
50 Mls
Copper
To Qosier

EXODUS TO TEMPLE



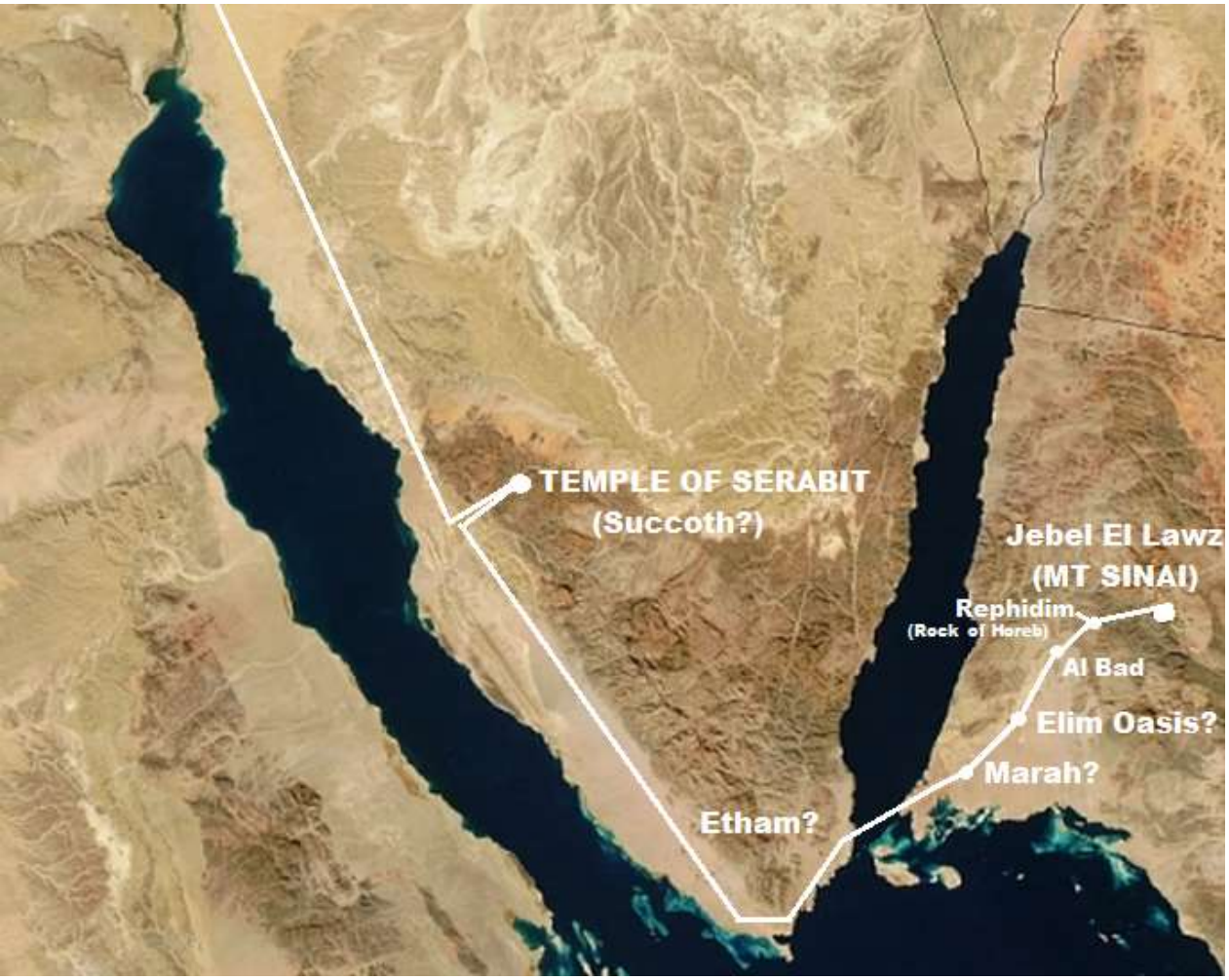


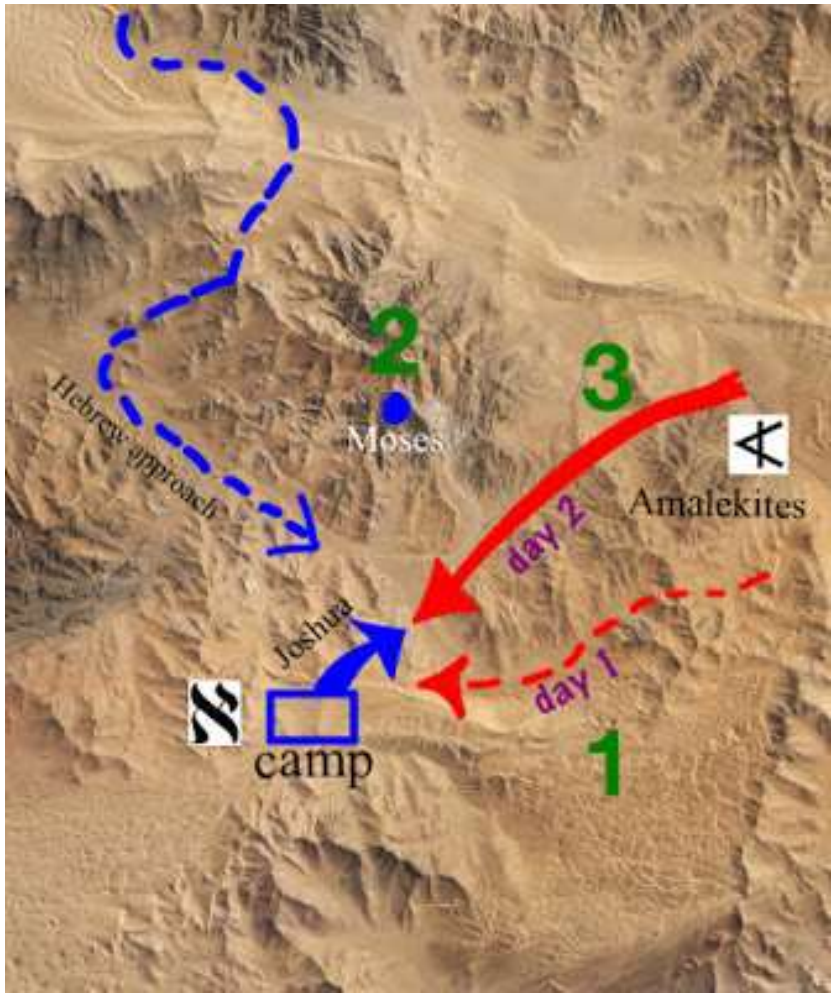




		Day 14: Sabbath: Moses ascends into Cloud, 24:16 *4th Month (June-July)* (assume 30 days) Day 24: Aaron makes the calf, 32:5-6 Day 25: Sacraments with the calf, 32:5-6 – "a feast to Yahweh." Moses returns, 24:18 Day 26: Moses intercedes, 32:30 *5th Month (July-August)* (assume 29 days) Day 1: Moses returns for another 40 days (Ex. 32:28). *6th Month (August-September)* (assume 30 days) Day 11: Moses comes back
1435	2538	Day 1: The Tabernacle is erected and God moves into it (Ex. 40:17; Num. 7:1). Aaron and his sons are anointed and invested, and begin the sacrifices of consecration (Lev. 8). The princes of the tribes begin to offer gifts of fealty to Yahweh, beginning with Judah (Num. 7:1, 12). Day 2: Issachar's offerings (Num. 7:18). Day 3: Zebulun's offerings (Num. 7:24). Day 4: Reuben's offerings (Num. 7:30). Day 5: Simeon's offerings (Num. 7:36). Day 6: Gad's offerings (Num. 7:42). Day 7: Ephraim's offerings (Num. 7:48). Day 8: Manasseh's offerings (Num. 7:54). Aaron offers sacrifices that cleanse the way for Moses and him to enter the Tabernacle. God lights the altar with His own fire (Lev. 9). Nadab and Abihu bring their own fire before God's face and are consumed (Lev. 10).
1435	2538	Day 9: Benjamin's offerings (Num. 7:60). Day 10: Dan's offerings (Num. 7:66). Passover lambs are set aside (Ex. 12:4). Day 11: Asher's offerings (Num. 7:72). Day 12: Naphtali's offerings (Num. 7:78). Day 13: Perhaps on this day the Levites were consecrated to assist the priests (Num. 8:5-26). Day 14: Passover observed, and rules given for a second Passover in the second month (Num. 9:5-6). Day 21: Last day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread. *2d Month (April-May 2514)* (assume 30 days) Day 1: Numbering and mustering of the Israelite host (Num. 1:1). Probably also the numbering of the Levites and assignation of their travelling duties (Num. 4). With the host formed, the unclean must depart the official boundaries of the camp (Num. 5:1-4). Day 14: Second Passover. Day 20: God's cloud moves from the Tabernacle, signaling to break camp (Num. 10:11). Day 21: Last day of Feast of Unleavened Bread; Israel sets out for the promised land. Day 23: On the 3d day, the people complain and are punished at Taberah (Num. 10:33; 11:1-3). Day 24: The people complain about manna. This is probably the following day. Moses complains about bear-ing the burden all alone. God gives him 70 helpers. God gives the people quail for a whole month (Num. 11:4-35). *3d Month (May-June 2514)* (assume 29 days) Day 24: Departure from Kibroth-hattaavah (Num. 11:20). Day 27: Probably the day they set up camp at Hazeroth (Num. 11:35). Day 28: Aaron and Miriam grumble; Miriam is struck with "decay" ("leprosy") for a week (Num. 12) *4th Month (June-July 2514)* (assume 30 days) Day 6: Miriam is cleansed; Israel breaks camp (Num. 12:16). Day 9: Probably the day they set up camp in the Wilderness of Paran (Num. 12:16). Day 10: The spies depart for 40 days (Num. 13:1-25). *5th Month (July-August 2514)* (assume 29 days) Day 20: The spies return; Israel rejects their message. God tells them that their sojourn in the wilderness will be extended to 40 years.

Battle of REPHIDIM – Defeat of the Amalekites – Moses on the hill

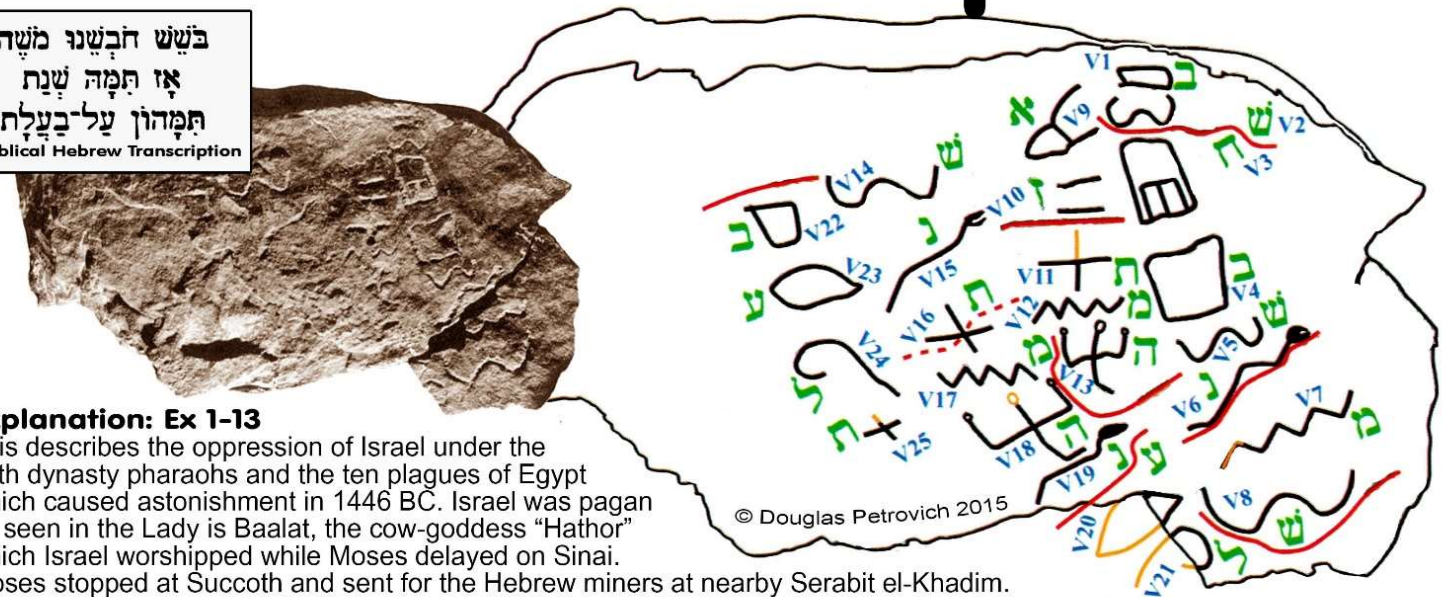




Hebrew inscription
on limestone

Sinai 361 1446 BC
Moses Inscription

בְּשֵׁשׁ חָבְשֵׁנוּ מֹשֶׁה
אָז תִּמָּהּ שָׁנַת
תִּמָּהוֹן עַל־בַּעֲלָת
Biblical Hebrew Transcription



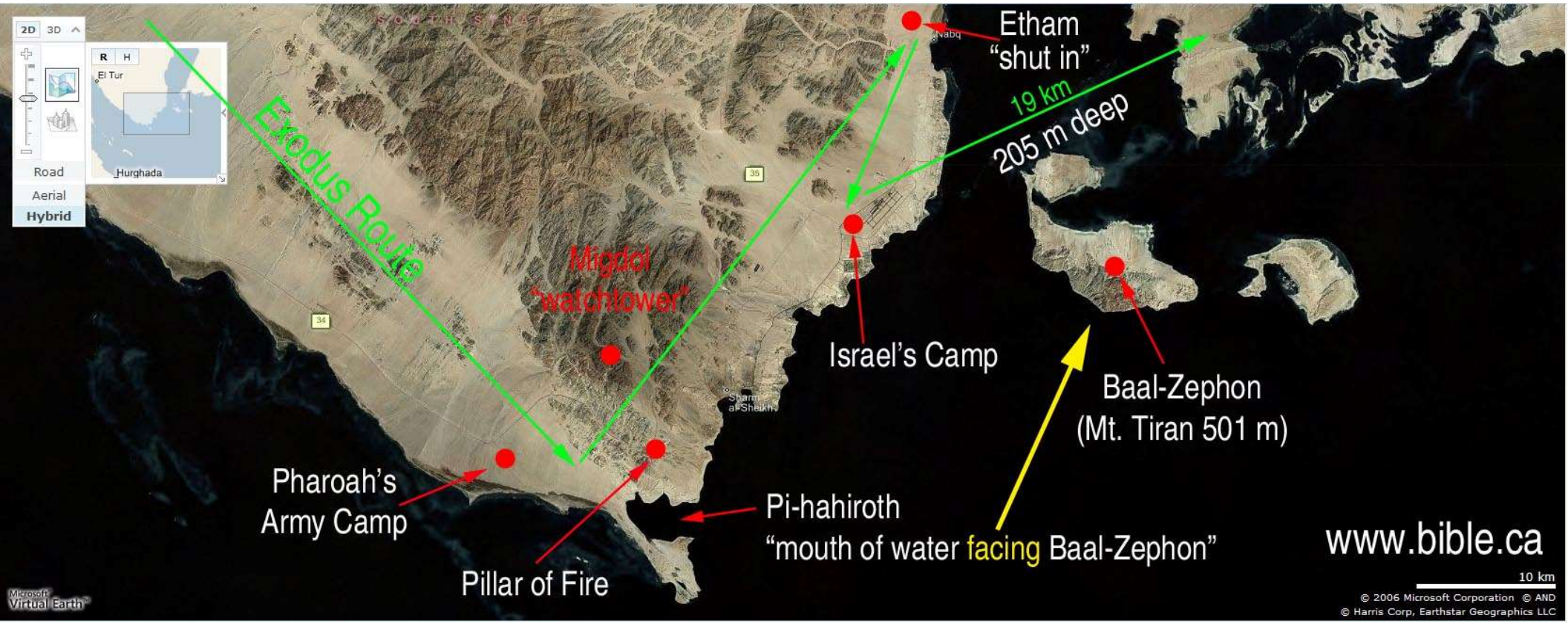
Explanation: Ex 1-13
This describes the oppression of Israel under the 18th dynasty pharaohs and the ten plagues of Egypt which caused astonishment in 1446 BC. Israel was pagan as seen in the Lady is Baalat, the cow-goddess "Hathor" which Israel worshipped while Moses delayed on Sinai.
Moses stopped at Succoth and sent for the Hebrew miners at nearby Serabit el-Khadim.
This inscription was made by the miners in 1446 BC when they left the mines to join their fellow Hebrews at Succoth.
Israel travelled day and night (Ex 13:21) so Succoth was day 2-3 since leaving Goshen on way to the Red Sea crossing at the Straits of Tiran on day 25.

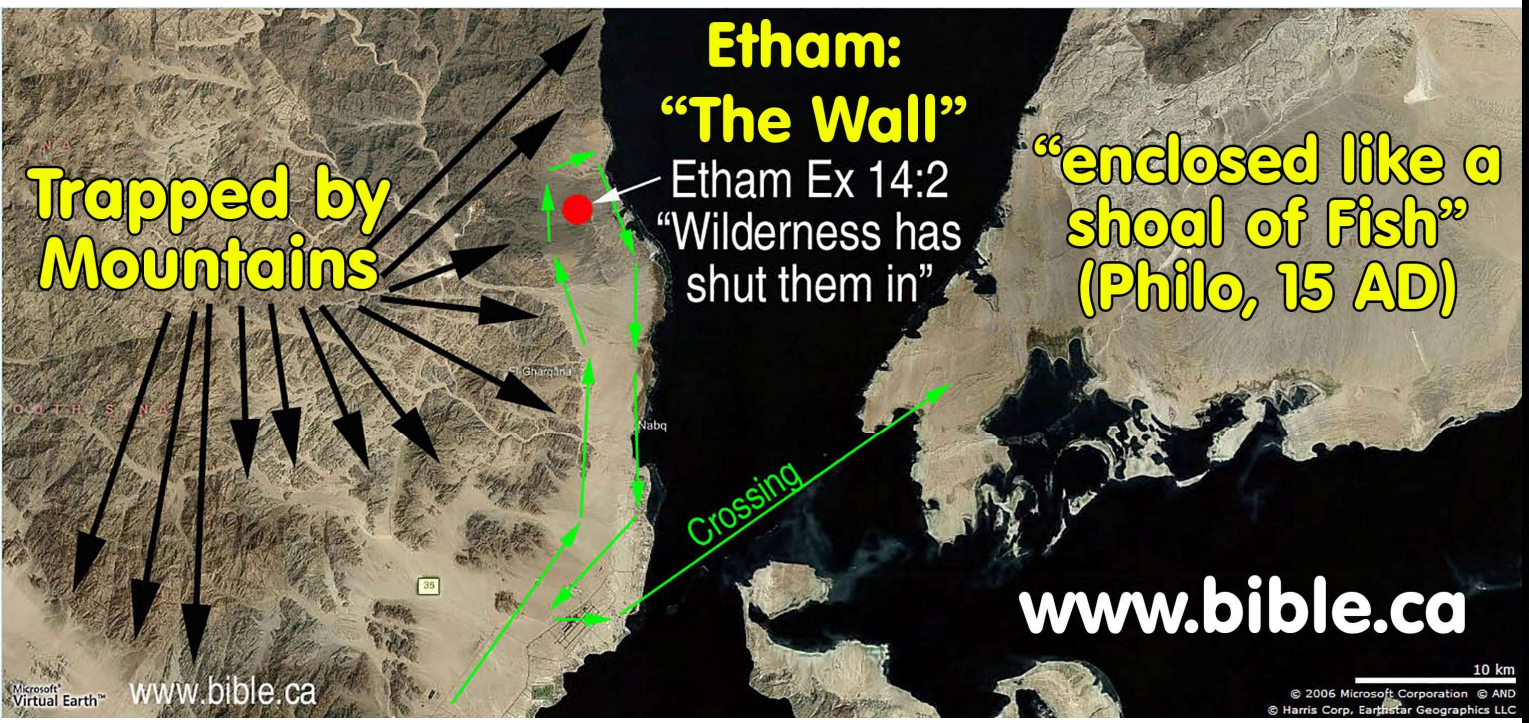
**"Our bound servitude had lingered.
Moses then provoked astonishment.
It is a year of astonishment because of the Lady"**

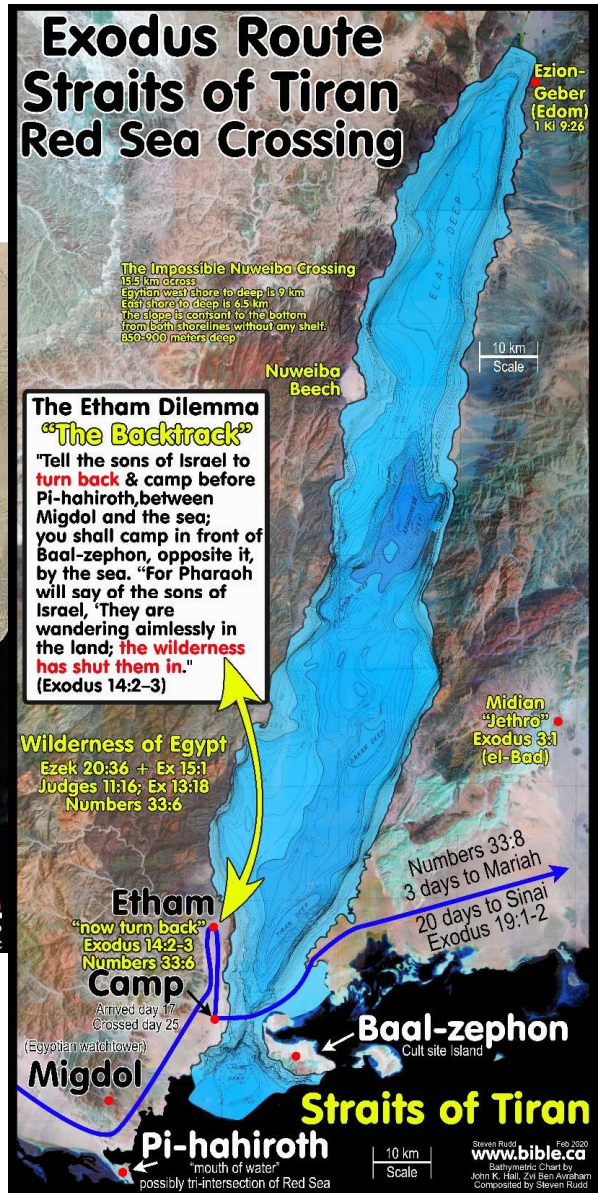
Translation by Douglas Petrovich from "The world's Oldest Alphabet", 2016

Hilda & William Matthew Flinders Petrie
Serabit el-Khadim, Egypt, 1905 AD

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Etham
"shut in"
19 km
205 m deep
Exodus Route
Migdol
"watchtower"
Israel's Camp
Baal-Zephon
(Mt. Tiran 501 m)
Pharoah's
Army Camp
Pi-hahiroth
"mouth of water facing Baal-Zephon"
Pillar of Fire
www.bible.ca
10 km
© 2006 Microsoft Corporation © AND
© Harris Corp, Earthstar Geographics LLC
Microsoft Virtual Earth
2D
3D
Road
Aerial
Hybrid
El Tur
Hurghada
Nabq
Sharm al-Sheikh
35
34


Trapped by Mountains
Etham:
"The Wall"
Etham Ex 14:2
"Wilderness has shut them in"
"enclosed like a shoal of Fish" (Philo, 15 AD)
Crossing
Nabq
El Gharqana
35
www.bible.ca
10 km
Microsoft Virtual Earth™
© 2006 Microsoft Corporation © AND
© Harris Corp, Earthstar Geographics LLC


Exodus Route
Straits of Tiran
Red Sea Crossing
Ezion-Geber (Edom)
1 Ki 9:26
The Impossible Nuweiba Crossing
15.5 km across
Egyptian west shore to deep is 9 km
East shore to deep is 6.5 km
The slope is constant to the bottom
from both shorelines without any shelf.
850-900 meters deep
Nuweiba Beech
10 km Scale
The Etham Dilemma
"The Backtrack"
"Tell the sons of Israel to turn back & camp before Pi-hahiroth,between Migdol and the sea; you shall camp in front of Baal-zephon, opposite it, by the sea. "For Pharaoh will say of the sons of Israel, 'They are wandering aimlessly in the land; the wilderness has shut them in." (Exodus 14:2–3)
Midian "Jethro" Exodus 3:1 (el-Bad)
Wilderness of Egypt
Ezek 20:36 + Ex 15:1
Judges 11:16; Ex 13:18
Numbers 33:6
Numbers 33:8
3 days to Mariah
20 days to Sinai
Exodus 19:1-2
Etham
"now turn back"
Exodus 14:2-3
Numbers 33:6
Camp
Arrived day 17
Crossed day 25
Baal-zephon
Cult site Island
(Egyptian watchtower)
Migdol
Straits of Tiran
Pi-hahiroth
"mouth of water"
possibly tri-intersection of Red Sea
10 km Scale
Steven Rudd
www.bible.ca
Feb 2020
Bathymetric Chart by
John K. Hall, Zvi Ben Avraham
Composited by Steven Rudd



Exodus Route Map
Steve Rudd
March 11, 2007

Mediterranean Sea

Delta
(Lower Egypt)

Land of Goshen
Goshen, Ramses
Tel el Dab'a
Avaris
30.787419° N
31.821367° E

Lake Sirbonis

Way of the Philistines
(Way of Horus)

Wadi el-Arish
River of Egypt
(Gen 15:18)

Bitter Lakes

Heliopolis

Gizeh

Memphis

Egypt

Nile River

Land of Pathros
(Upper Egypt)

Syene
(Ezek 29:10; 30:6)

Egypt controlled the Sinai until 106 AD when the Romans annexed it.

Egyptian copper & turquoise mines at Serabit el-Khadim

Red Sea: Ex 10:19 (Gulf of Suez)

Succoth
(Stopped to get Hebrew Miners
See Sinai inscription 353, 357, 360, 361)

Wilderness of Egypt
(Sinai Peninsula)
Wilderness of the land of Egypt (Ezek 20:36)
Way of the Wilderness to the Red Sea (Ex 13:18)
The Wilderness to the Red Sea (Judg 11:16)

Mt. Musa
(St. Catherine's Monastery)

Etham
"shut in"
Ex 14:3

Migdol
Watchtower

Pi-hahiroth
Mouth of water

Straits of Tiran
(Red Sea crossing)

Straits of Tiran are 16 Km wide with a natural underwater land bridge less than 250 m deep and 800m wide. The crossing was 1 km north of the pink coral reef.

Baal-zephon
(Mt. Tiran, 225 m)

Red Sea: 1 Ki 9:26 (Gulf of Aqaba)

Marsala

Al-Bad (town of Madian)

Mugha'ir Shu'ayb

Makna

Midian

Wilderness of Shur: Ex 15:22 (Ishmael's Land: Gen 16:12; 25:18)

Wilderness of Sin: Ex 16:1; Num 33:11

2403m Lawz

Horeb 2385m

Wilderness of Sinai: Num 33:15

Mt Al-Lawz (Mt. Sinai/Horeb)

There is an 18 km desert between Jethro's town of Madian and Mt. al-Lawz. The burning bush is 44 km from Madian.

The LXX speaks of the "city (polis) of Madiam" in Num 22:4,7. Al-Bad is the city of Madian where Jethro lived, which was within the larger region known as the "Land of Midian". Just like New York, NEW YORK.

Scale in Miles
0 25 50 75

Steven Rudd May 2020

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Bethel

Jericho

Ashdod

Jerusalem

Lachish

Hebron

Gaza

Beersheba

Ambrites

Arnon River boundary between Moab and Amorites: Num 21:13

Amorites

Moabites

Zered River

Quderat

Hormah
Num 14:15

Amorites

Wilderness of Zin
Num 27:14; 33:36

Edomites

Archeology proves Edom did not encroach west of Araba valley into Judah until 700 BC. 1000 BC David defeated below dead sea: 1 Chon 18:12. Edom fled from Midian to Paran to Egypt: 1 Ki 11:19

Negev

Nahal Paran

Egyptian Border

Petra/Sela/
Kadesh Barnea
Judg 1:36 Deut 1:46

Mt. Karkom

Mt. Hor
(Mt. Harum)

Edomites

Kenites

Egyptian copper & turquoise mines at Timna

Ezion Geber

Mt. Paran
(Rum 1754m)
Deut 33:2

Mt. Seir
(Batur 1565m)
Deut 2:1

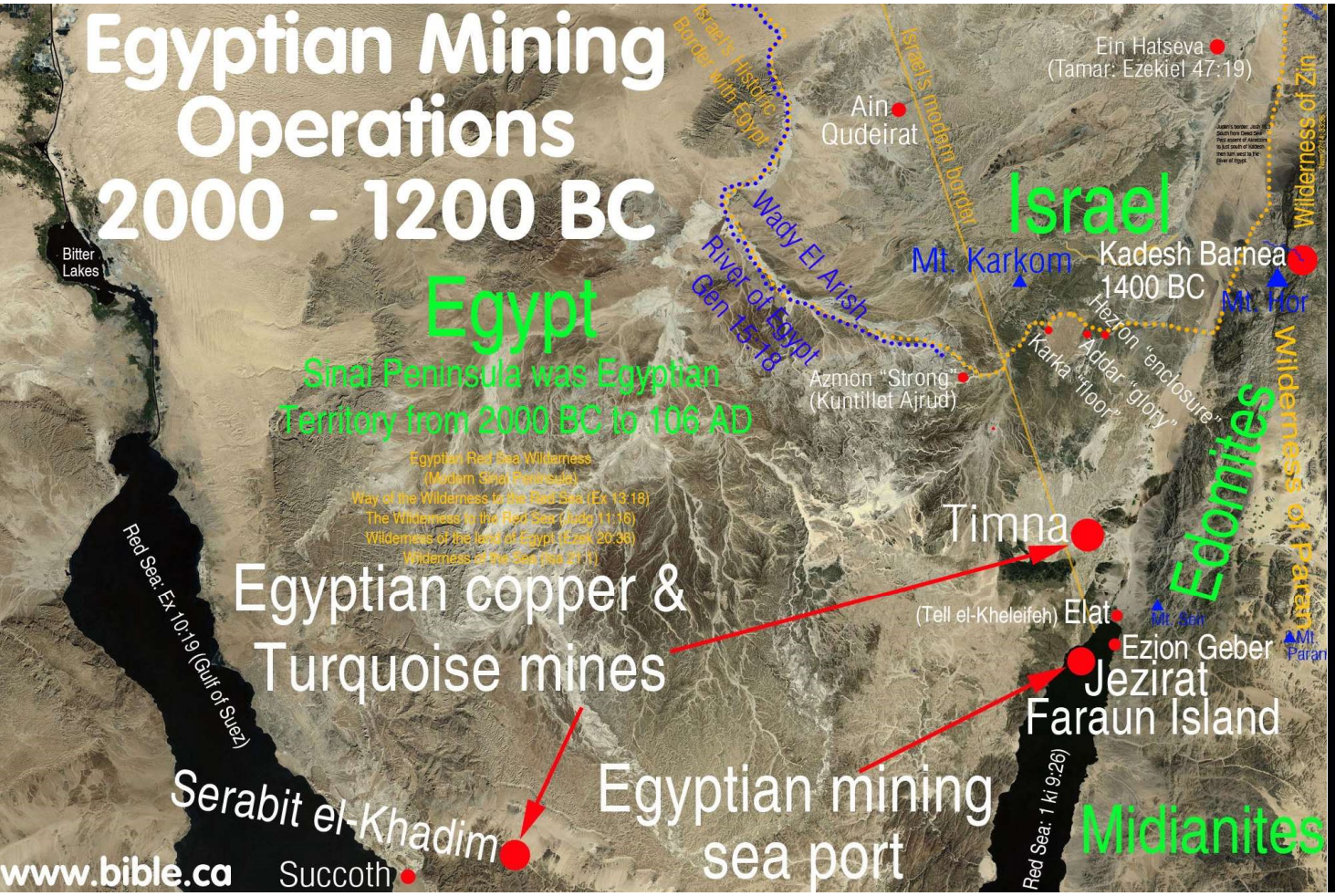
Wilderness of Paran: Num 10:12
(Ishmael's Land: Gen 21:21
Near Kadesh: Num 13:26)

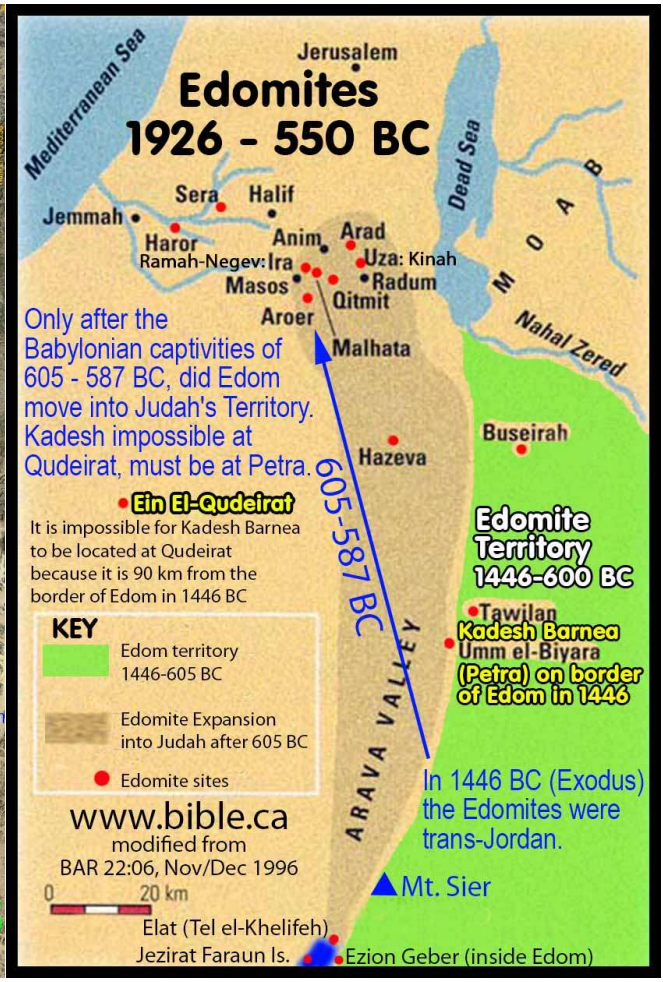
Amalekites

N

0 10 20 30 40 50 km


Journeyed in stages between
Sin and Rephidim: Ex 17:1
(difficult, narrow terrain)
Straits of Tiran
Exodus Route
69 km
Red Sea Camp
Friday day 5
18 km
15 km
Elim
day 4
Marah
day 3
Wednesday
Midian: Jethro's town
(Al Bad)
Gulf of Aqaba
Wilderness of sin
days 6-14
Sabbath - 1st day
28 km
24 km
Mt. Sinai (Al-Lawz 2403 m)
"Journeyed in Stages"
Ex 17:1
Red Sea to Mt. Sinai in Saudi Arabia
260 lk, 20 days, 11 travel days, 23 km day
Dophkah day 15
(stage 1)
17 km
Burning Bush
Walked to foot of Mt. Sinai
Alush
Tuesday day 16
(stage 2)
50 km
36 km
30 km
Rephidim (Meribah)
(Wed-Thurs, days 17-19)
Wilderness of Sinai
(Arrive Friday day 20 from Red Sea,
day 44 from Goshen)
Steve Rudd
2006 AD
www.bible.ca


Egyptian Mining Operations 2000 - 1200 BC
Bitter Lakes
Egypt
Sinai Peninsula was Egyptian Territory from 2000 BC to 106 AD
Egyptian Red Sea Wilderness (Modern Sinai Peninsula)
Way of the Wilderness to the Red Sea (Ex 13:18)
The Wilderness to the Red Sea (Judg 11:16)
Wilderness of the land of Egypt (Ezek 20:36)
Wilderness of the Sea (Isa 21:1)
Red Sea: Ex 10:19 (Gulf of Suez)
Egyptian copper & Turquoise mines
Serabit el-Khadim
Succoth
www.bible.ca
Egyptian mining sea port
Israel's historic Border with Egypt
Israel's modern border
Wadi El Arish
River of Egypt
Gen 15:18
Ain Qudeirat
Ein Hatseva
(Tamar: Ezekiel 47:19)
Wilderness of Ziz
Israel
Mt. Karkom
Kadesh Barnea
1400 BC
Mt. Hor
Hezron "enclosure"
Addar "glory"
Karka "floor"
Azmon "Strong"
(Kuntillet Ajrud)
Edomites
Wilderness of Paran
Timna
(Tell el-Kheleifeh) Elat
Mt. Seir
Mt. Paran
Ezion Geber
Jezirat Faraun Island
Red Sea: 1 ki 9:26)
Midianites


Mediterranean Sea
Jerusalem
Edomites 1926 - 550 BC
Dead Sea
MOAB
Sera
Halif
Jemmah
Haror
Ramah-Negev
Ira
Anim
Arad
Uza: Kinah
Radum
Masos
Qitmit
Aroer
Malhata
Nahal Zered
Only after the Babylonian captivities of 605 - 587 BC, did Edom move into Judah's Territory. Kadesh impossible at Qudeirat, must be at Petra.
605-587 BC
Buseirah
Hazeva
Ein El-Qudeirat
It is impossible for Kadesh Barnea to be located at Qudeirat because it is 90 km from the border of Edom in 1446 BC
Edomite Territory 1446-600 BC
Tawilan
Kadesh Barnea
Umm el-Biyara
(Petra) on border of Edom in 1446
KEY
Edom territory 1446-605 BC
Edomite Expansion into Judah after 605 BC
Edomite sites
ARAVA VALLEY
In 1446 BC (Exodus) the Edomites were trans-Jordan.
www.bible.ca
modified from
BAR 22:06, Nov/Dec 1996
0
20 km
Mt. Sier
Elat (Tel el-Khelifeh)
Jezirat Faraun Is.
Ezion Geber (inside Edom)

		3d Month (May-June) (assume 29 days) Day 1: Leave Rephidim, arrive at Sinai, 19:1 – "On the 3d new moon . . . on this very day." Day 2: Moses ascends and hears (kingdom of priests), 19:3-6 Day 3: People accept, 19:7-8a Day 4: Moses ascends and reports, hears (God in the cloud), 19:8b-9a Day 5: People accept, 19:9b Day 6: Moses ascends and reports, hears (consecrate and prepare for 3d day), 19:9b-13 Day 7: 2d day (Sabbath) Day 8: 3d day: Sinai Theophany (Pentecost; Lev. 23:15-16) Day 9: Ex. 24:4-11 Day 14: Sabbath: Moses ascends into Cloud, 24:16 *4th Month (June-July)* (assume 30 days) Day 24: Aaron makes the calf, 32:5-6 Day 25: Sacraments with the calf, 32:5-6 – "a feast to Yahweh." Moses returns, 24:18 Day 26: Moses intercedes, 32:30 *5th Month (July-August)* (assume 29 days) Day 1: Moses returns for another 40 days (Ex. 32:28). *6th Month (August-September)* (assume 30 days) Day 11: Moses comes back
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Hebrew inscription
on limestone

Sinai 353

1480 BC

Exodus Oppression:

The Groanings of the Hebrews

Translation by Douglas Petrovich from "The world's Oldest Alphabet", 2016

"It is a time to be hopeless. The Lady (Baalath) had organized for battle. We banded together to remain with heads held high. We celebrated a festival of the sun, which came out in order to hold us back."

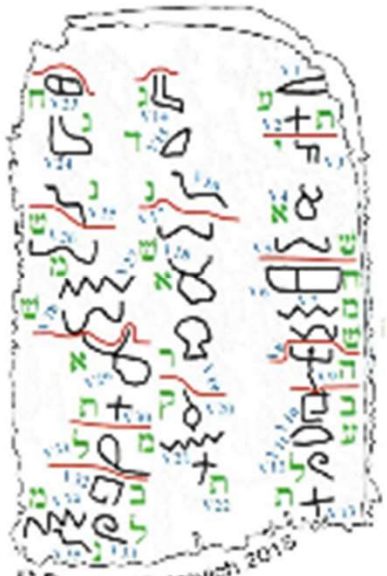


"They made a molten calf, worshiped and sacrificed to it and said, 'This is your god who brought from Egypt!'" (Ex 32:8)

עֵת יְאֹשׁ חָמְשָׂה הַבַּעֲלָת
גְּדוֹנוּ שְׁאֵר קוֹמְמִית חָגוֹנוּ
שֶׁמֶשׁ אוֹחָה לְבַלּוֹמֵנוּ

Biblical Hebrew Transcription

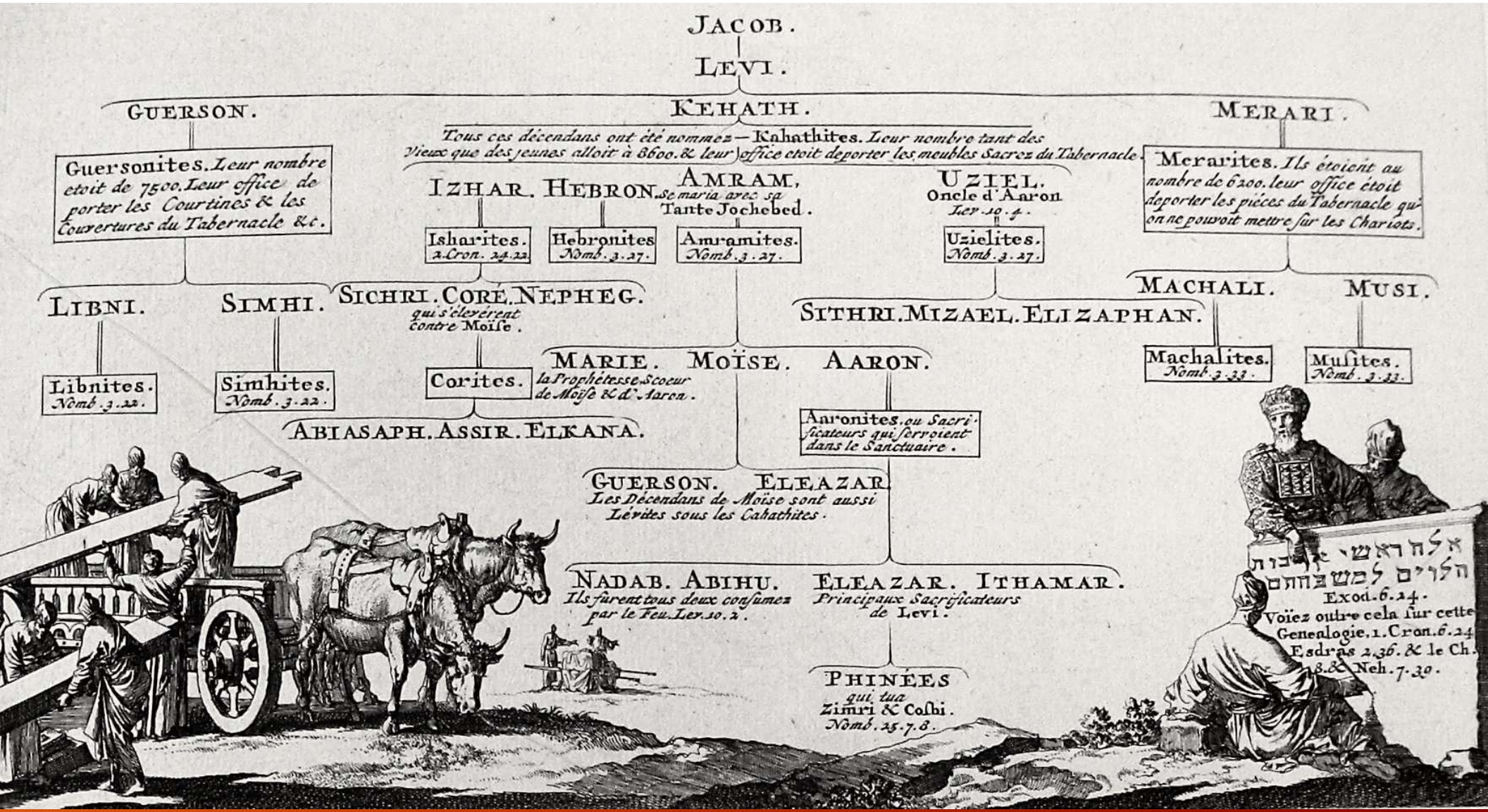
Explanation:
This inscription is part of a collection of pessimistic texts. See Sinai 357, 349, 360. Their worship of Baalath failed to protect them, (see Sinai 345) so they worshipped one of the Egyptian sun gods. At Sinai they revert to worshipping Baalath as the golden calf (cow goddess Hathor) who defeated Egypt on their behalf See Ex 32; Neh 9:18; Acts 7:41.



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Hilda & William Matthew Flinders Petrie
Serabit-el-Khadim, Egypt, 1905 AD

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JACOB.
LEVI.
GUERSON.
KEHATH.
MERARI.
Tous ces décendans ont été nommez — Kahathites. Leur nombre tant des Vieux que des jeunes alloit à 8600. & leur office etoit deporter les meubles Sacrez du Tabernacle
Guersonites. Leur nombre etoit de 7500. Leur office de porter les Courtines & les Couvertures du Tabernacle &c.
IZHAR. HEBRON. AMRAM, se maria avec sa Tante Jochebed.
UZIEL. Oncle d'Aaron Ier. 10. 4.
Merarites. Ils étoient au nombre de 6200. leur office étoit deporter les pièces du Tabernacle qui on ne pouvoit mettre sur les Chariots.
Isharites. 2. Cron. 24. 22.
Hebronites Nomb. 3. 27.
Amramites. Nomb. 3. 27.
Uzielites. Nomb. 3. 27.
LIBNI.
SIMHI.
SICHRI. CORÉ. NEPHEG. qui s'éleverent contre Moïse.
SITHRI. MIZAEL. ELIZAPHAN.
MACHALI.
MUSI.
MARIE. MOÏSE. AARON.
la Prophétesse Sœur de Moïse & d'Aaron.
Libnites. Nomb. 3. 22.
Simhites. Nomb. 3. 22.
Corites.
Machalites. Nomb. 3. 33.
Musites. Nomb. 3. 33.
ABIASAPH. ASSIR. ELKANA.
Aaronites, ou Sacrificateurs qui servoient dans le Sanctuaire.
GUERSON. ELEAZAR.
Les Décendans de Moïse sont aussi Lévites sous les Cahathites.
NADAB. ABIHU.
Ils furent tous deux consumez par le Feu. Ler. 10. 2.
ELEAZAR. ITHAMAR.
Principaux Sacrificateurs de Levi.
PHINÉES qui tua Zimri & Cosbi. Nomb. 25. 7. 8.
אלה ראשי אבות הלוים למשפחתם
Exod. 6. 24.
Voïez outre cela sur cette Genealogie, 1. Cron. 6. 24 Esdras 2. 36. & le Ch. 8. & Neh. 7. 39.

Hebrew inscription
on limestone

Sinai 375a

1480 BC

Oholiab son of Ahisamach Indwelling of the Holy Spirit Gift of Wisdom & Knowlege to build Ark of Covenant

Translation by Douglas Petrovich from "The world's Oldest Alphabet", 2016



"The overseer of Minerals, Ahisamach."

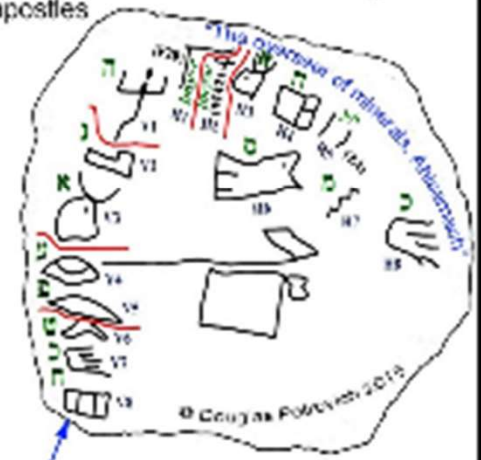
"I Myself have appointed Oholiab, the son of Ahisamach and in the hearts of all who are skillful I have put skill" (Ex 31:1-11; 35:30-35)

Explanation:
This inscription names Ahisamach, a master craftsman at the turquoise mines. His son, Oholiab had learned the skill from his father and chosen to be filled with the supernatural gift of the Holy Spirit of knowledge and wisdom. Notice the text says that those who were already skilled, would be given supernatural skill. Oholiab was the son of the boss at the mining operation at Serabit el-Khadim. in order to build the tabernacle furniture like the ark of the covenant. The same thing happened on Pentecost in 33 AD when the twelve apostles received same the indwelling/gift of the Holy Spirit.



אהיסמך הנאה עיף שלח
Biblical Hebrew Transcription

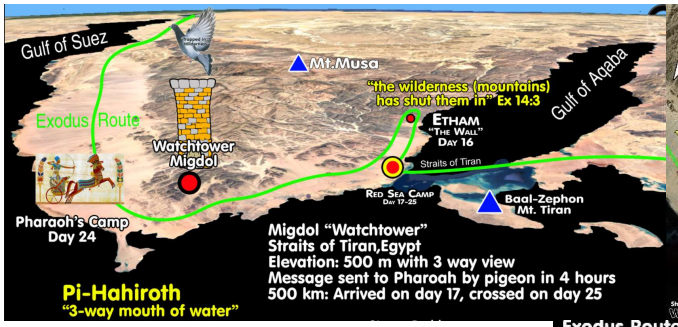




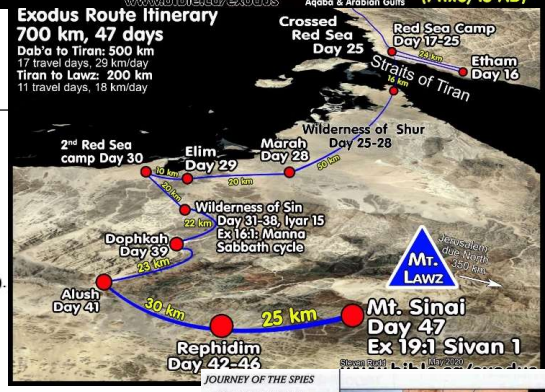
Beir Arieh
East section of south hall of Mine L
Serabit el-Khadim, Egypt, 1977 AD

www.bible.ca/manuscripts

EXODUS TO TEMPLE

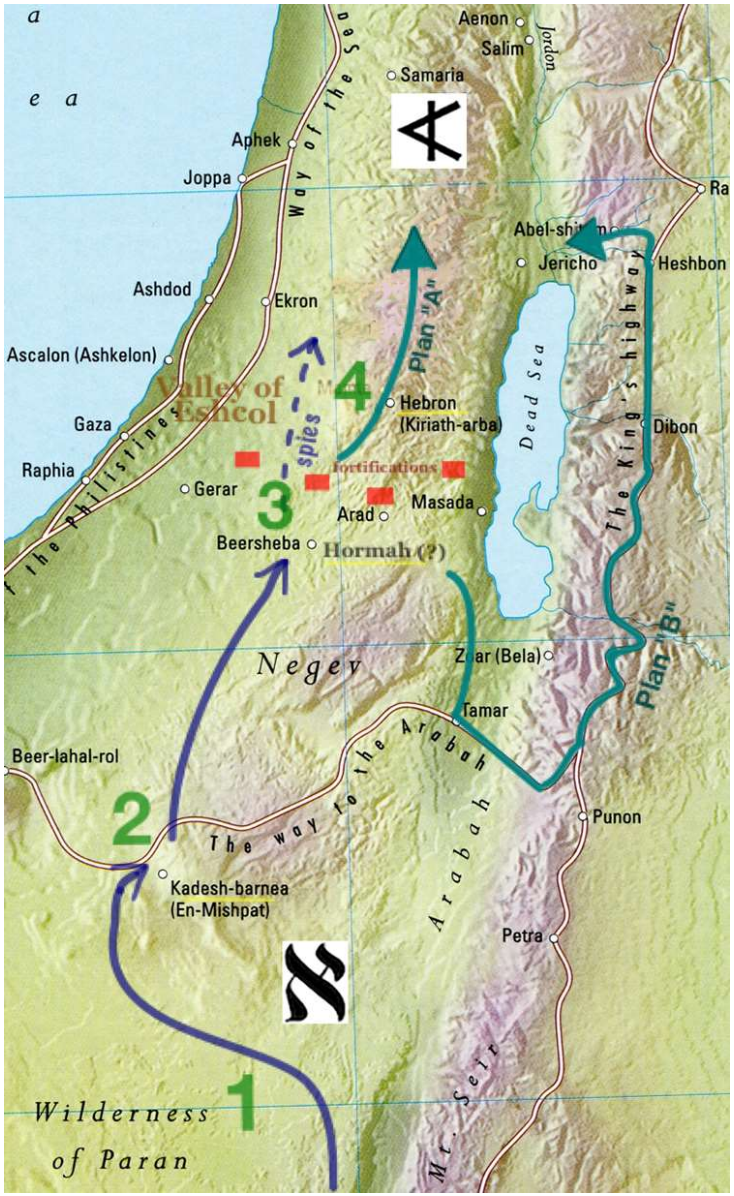


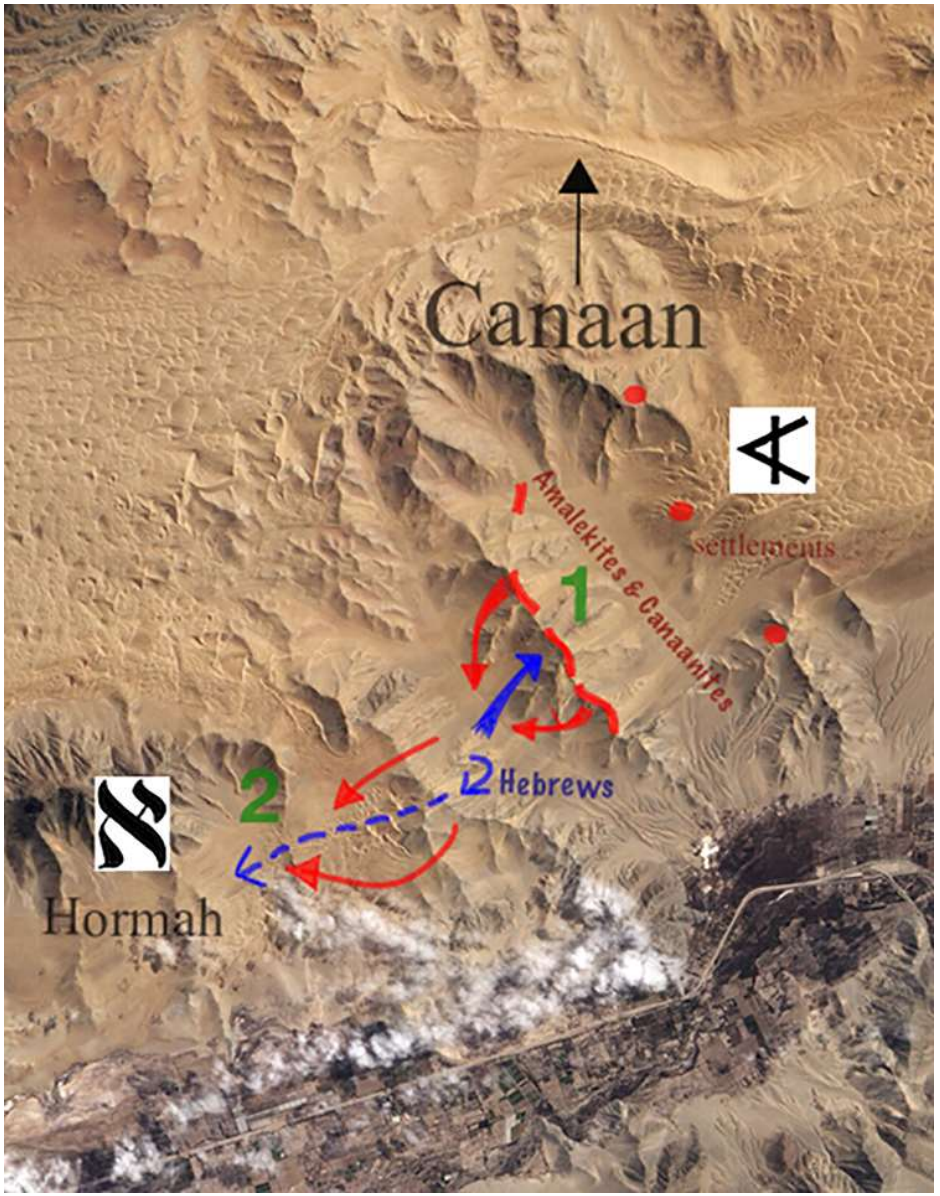






		Day 14: Sabbath: Moses ascends into Cloud, 24:16 *4th Month (June-July)* (assume 30 days) Day 24: Aaron makes the calf, 32:5-6 Day 25: Sacraments with the calf, 32:5-6 – "a feast to Yahweh." Moses returns, 24:18 Day 26: Moses intercedes, 32:30 *5th Month (July-August)* (assume 29 days) Day 1: Moses returns for another 40 days (Ex. 32:28). *6th Month (August-September)* (assume 30 days) Day 11: Moses comes back
1435	2538	Day 1: The Tabernacle is erected and God moves into it (Ex. 40:17; Num. 7:1). Aaron and his sons are anointed and invested, and begin the sacrifices of consecration (Lev. 8). The princes of the tribes begin to offer gifts of fealty to Yahweh, beginning with Judah (Num. 7:1, 12). Day 2: Issachar's offerings (Num. 7:18). Day 3: Zebulun's offerings (Num. 7:24). Day 4: Reuben's offerings (Num. 7:30). Day 5: Simeon's offerings (Num. 7:36). Day 6: Gad's offerings (Num. 7:42). Day 7: Ephraim's offerings (Num. 7:48). Day 8: Manasseh's offerings (Num. 7:54). Aaron offers sacrifices that cleanse the way for Moses and him to enter the Tabernacle. God lights the altar with His own fire (Lev. 9). Nadab and Abihu bring their own fire before God's face and are consumed (Lev. 10).
1435	2538	Day 9: Benjamin's offerings (Num. 7:60). Day 10: Dan's offerings (Num. 7:66). Passover lambs are set aside (Ex. 12:4). Day 11: Asher's offerings (Num. 7:72). Day 12: Naphtali's offerings (Num. 7:78). Day 13: Perhaps on this day the Levites were consecrated to assist the priests (Num. 8:5-26). Day 14: Passover observed, and rules given for a second Passover in the second month (Num. 9:5-6). Day 21: Last day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread. *2d Month (April-May 2514)* (assume 30 days) Day 1: Numbering and mustering of the Israelite host (Num. 1:1). Probably also the numbering of the Levites and assignation of their travelling duties (Num. 4). With the host formed, the unclean must depart the official boundaries of the camp (Num. 5:1-4). Day 14: Second Passover. Day 20: God's cloud moves from the Tabernacle, signaling to break camp (Num. 10:11). Day 21: Last day of Feast of Unleavened Bread; Israel sets out for the promised land. Day 23: On the 3d day, the people complain and are punished at Taberah (Num. 10:33; 11:1-3). Day 24: The people complain about manna. This is probably the following day. Moses complains about bear-ing the burden all alone. God gives him 70 helpers. God gives the people quail for a whole month (Num. 11:4-35). *3d Month (May-June 2514)* (assume 29 days) Day 24: Departure from Kibroth-hattaavah (Num. 11:20). Day 27: Probably the day they set up camp at Hazeroth (Num. 11:35). Day 28: Aaron and Miriam grumble; Miriam is struck with "decay" ("leprosy") for a week (Num. 12) *4th Month (June-July 2514)* (assume 30 days) Day 6: Miriam is cleansed; Israel breaks camp (Num. 12:16). Day 9: Probably the day they set up camp in the Wilderness of Paran (Num. 12:16). Day 10: The spies depart for 40 days (Num. 13:1-25). *5th Month (July-August 2514)* (assume 29 days) Day 20: The spies return; Israel rejects their message. God tells them that their sojourn in the wilderness will be extended to 40 years.





Defeat at Hormah





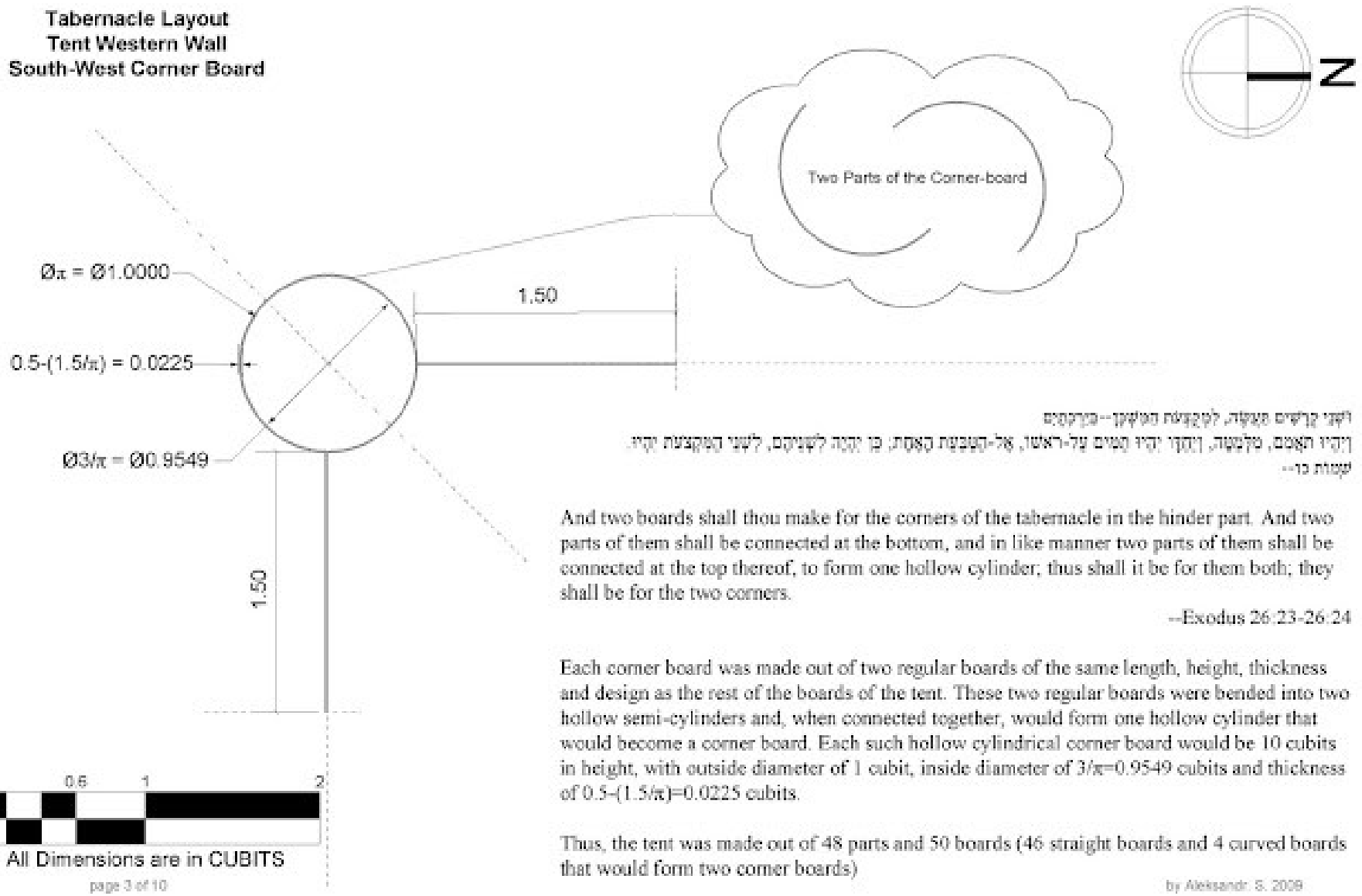




Josephus.	1 Chr. vi. 3—15.		Ezra vii. 1—5.		Seder Olam.
Aaron	Aaron		Aaron		Aaron
	Eleazar				
	Phinehas				
	Abishua				
	Bukki				
	Uzzi				
	Zerahiah				
	Meraioth		Meraioth		
	Amariah	Amariah		Amariah	
	Ahitub	Ahitub		Ahitub	
	Zadok	Zadok		Zadok	
	Ahimaaz				
	Azariah				
	Johanan				
Issus	Azariah		Azariah		
Axiora					
Phideas					Phadaiah
Sudeas					Zedekiah
Julus					Joel
Jotham					Jothan
Uriah					Uriah
Neriah					Neriah
Odeas					Hosaiah
Saldum		Shallum		Shallum	Shallum
		Hilkiah		Hilkiah	Hilkiah
		Azariah		Azariah	Azariah
		Seraiah		Seraiah	
		Jehozadak		Ezra	Jehozadak

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Tabernacle Layout
Tent Western Wall
South-West Corner Board



וְשְׁנֵי קְרָשִׁים תַּעֲשֶׂה, לִמְקַצֹּעֹת הַמִּשְׁכָּן--בַּיְרֵכָתָיִם.
וְיִכְּיוּ תֹאמִם, מִלְמַטָּה, וְיַחְדָּו יִכְיוּ תַּמִּים עַל-רֹאשׁוֹ, אֶל-הַטַּבַּעַת הָאַחַת; כֵּן יִהְיֶה לִשְׁנֵיהֶם, לִשְׁנֵי הַמִּקְצֹעֹת יִכְיוּ.
שמות כו--

And two boards shall thou make for the corners of the tabernacle in the hinder part. And two parts of them shall be connected at the bottom, and in like manner two parts of them shall be connected at the top thereof, to form one hollow cylinder; thus shall it be for them both; they shall be for the two corners.

--Exodus 26:23-26:24

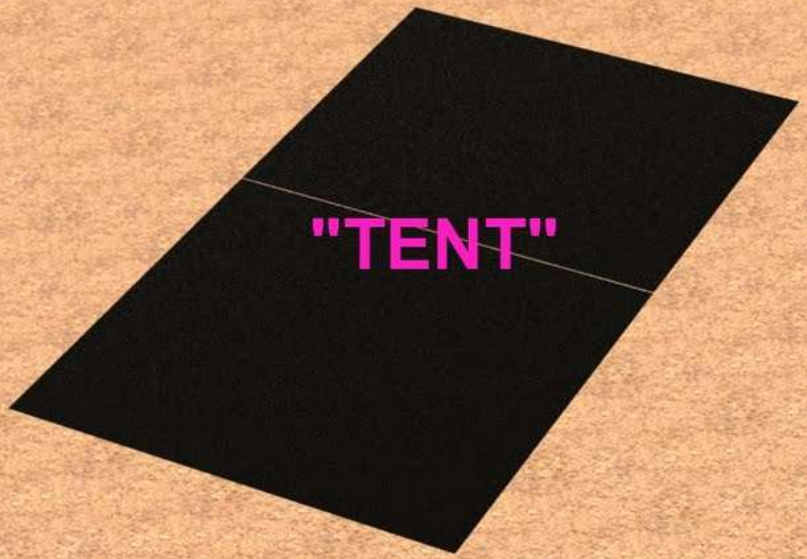
Each corner board was made out of two regular boards of the same length, height, thickness and design as the rest of the boards of the tent. These two regular boards were bended into two hollow semi-cylinders and, when connected together, would form one hollow cylinder that would become a corner board. Each such hollow cylindrical corner board would be 10 cubits in height, with outside diameter of 1 cubit, inside diameter of 3/π=0.9549 cubits and thickness of 0.5-(1.5/π)=0.0225 cubits.

Thus, the tent was made out of 48 parts and 50 boards (46 straight boards and 4 curved boards that would form two corner boards)

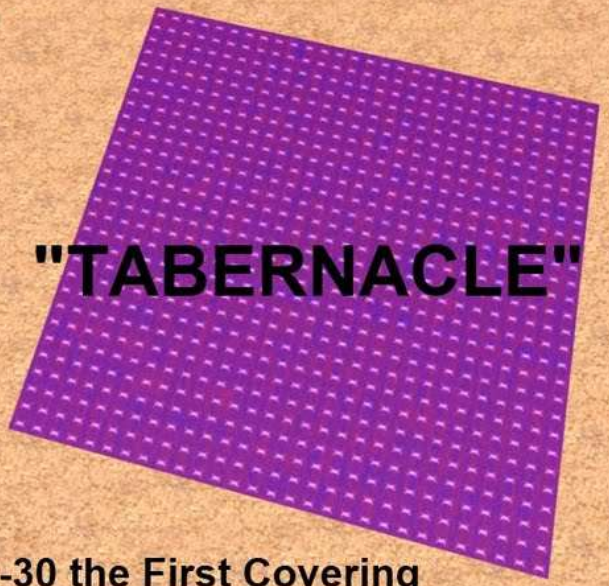
by Aleksandr. S. 2009

Use of the expression "Tabernacle" ("משכן") and "Tent" ("אהל") throughout Exodus 26:1-30

In Exodus 26:15-30 the wooden framework
is being referred to as the "Tabernacle" ("משכן")

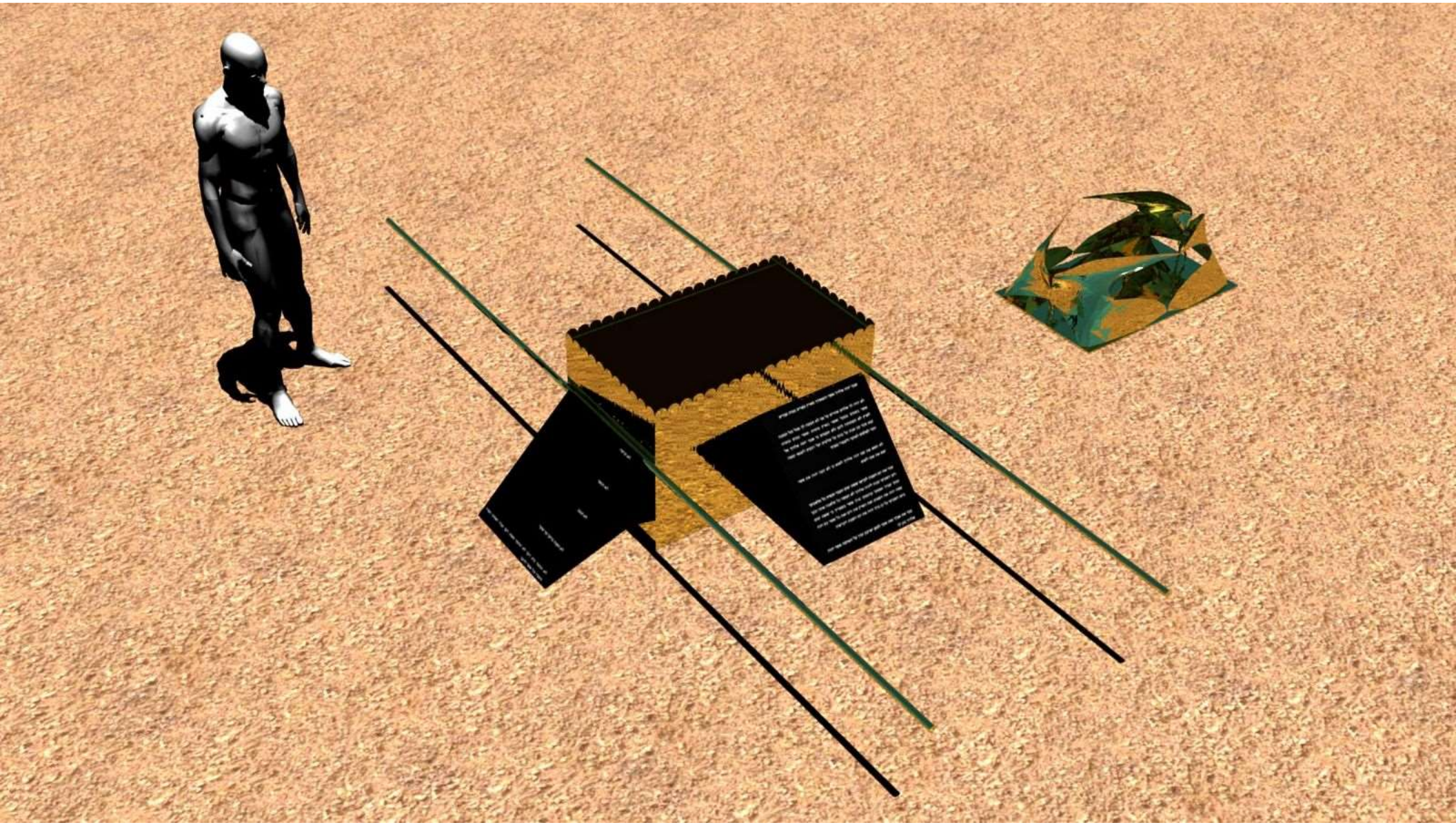


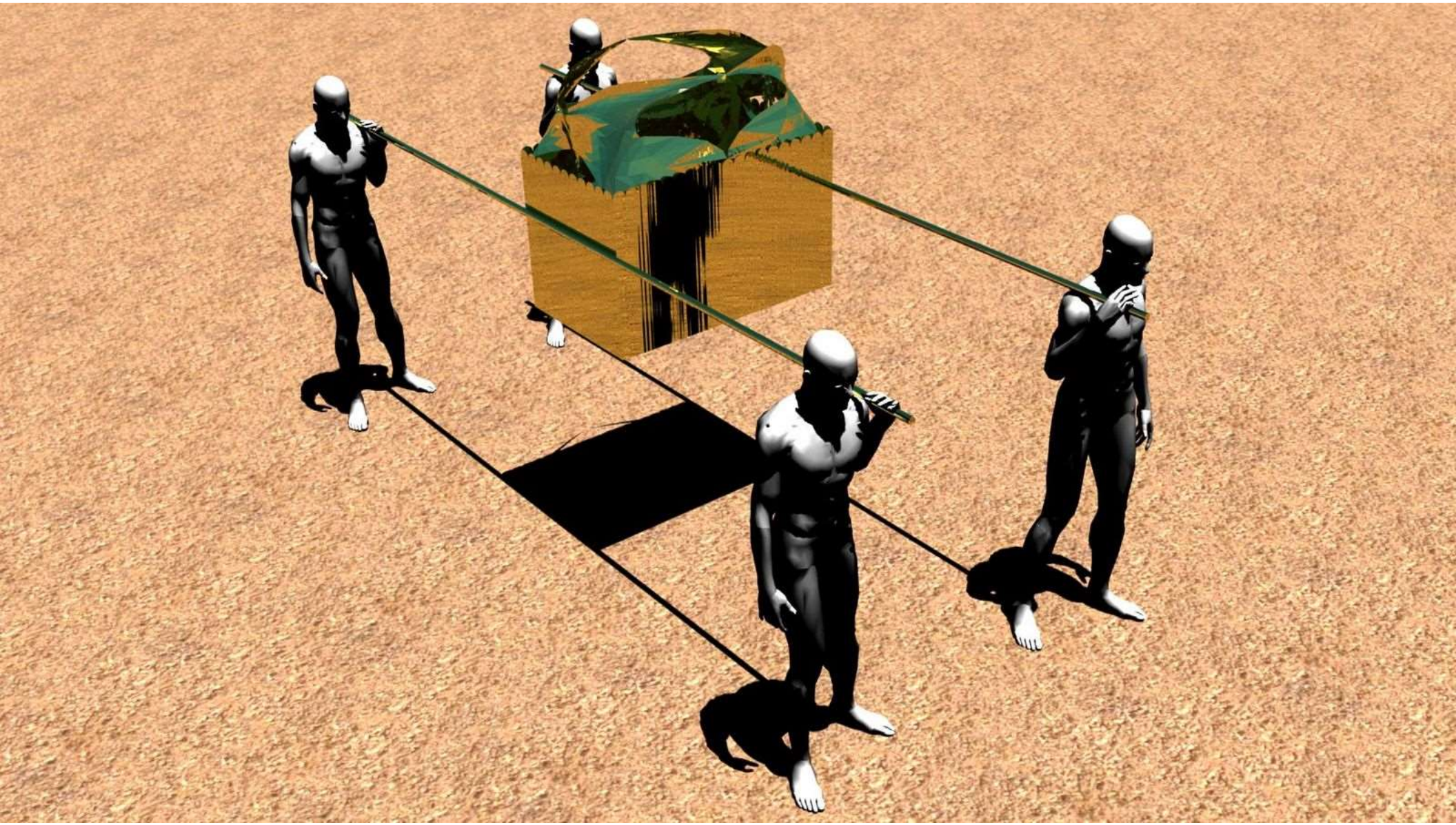


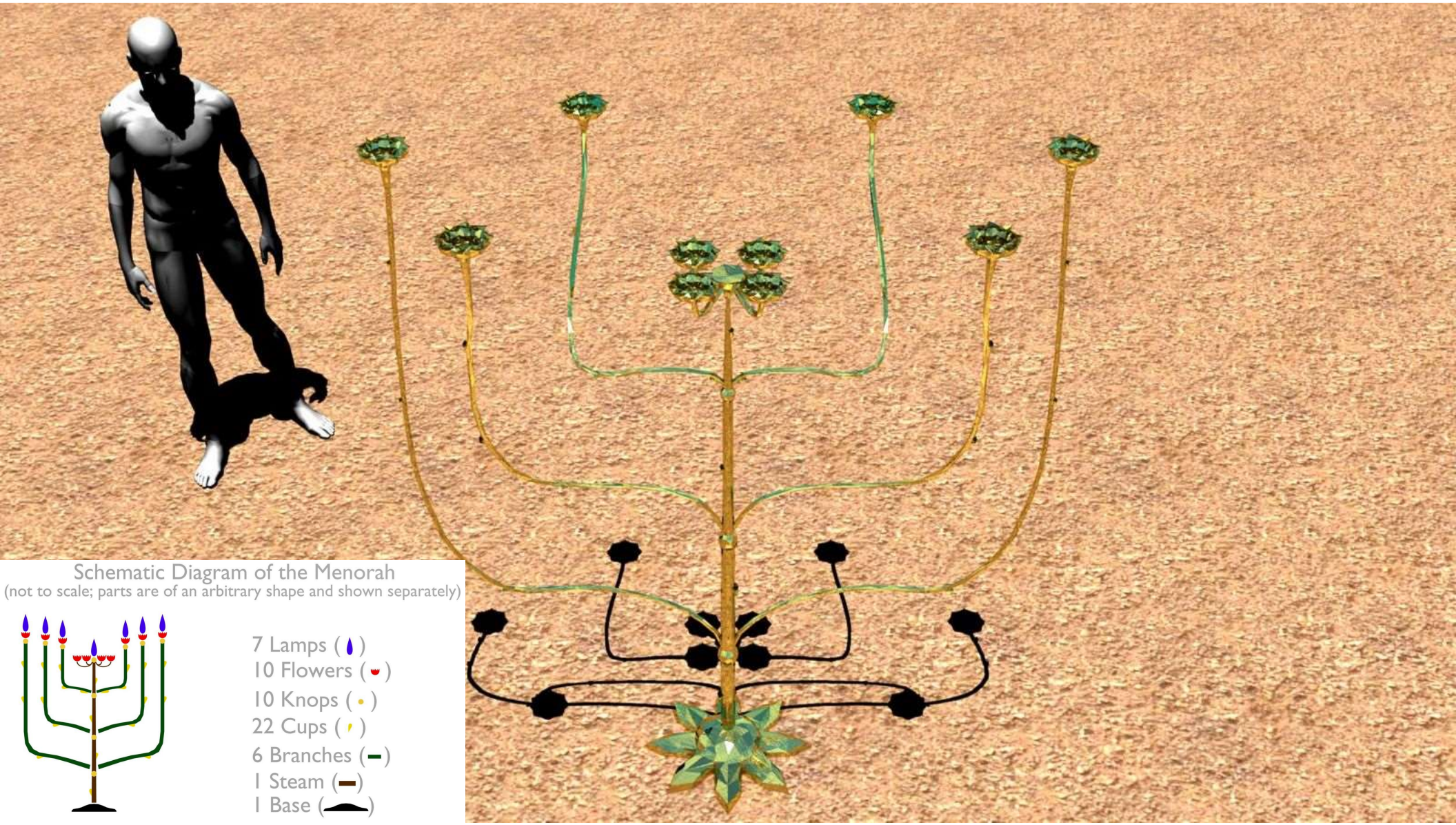


In Exodus 26:7-30 the Second Covering
is being referred to as the "Tent" ("אהל")

In Exodus 26:1-30 the First Covering
is being referred to as the "Tabernacle" ("משכן")



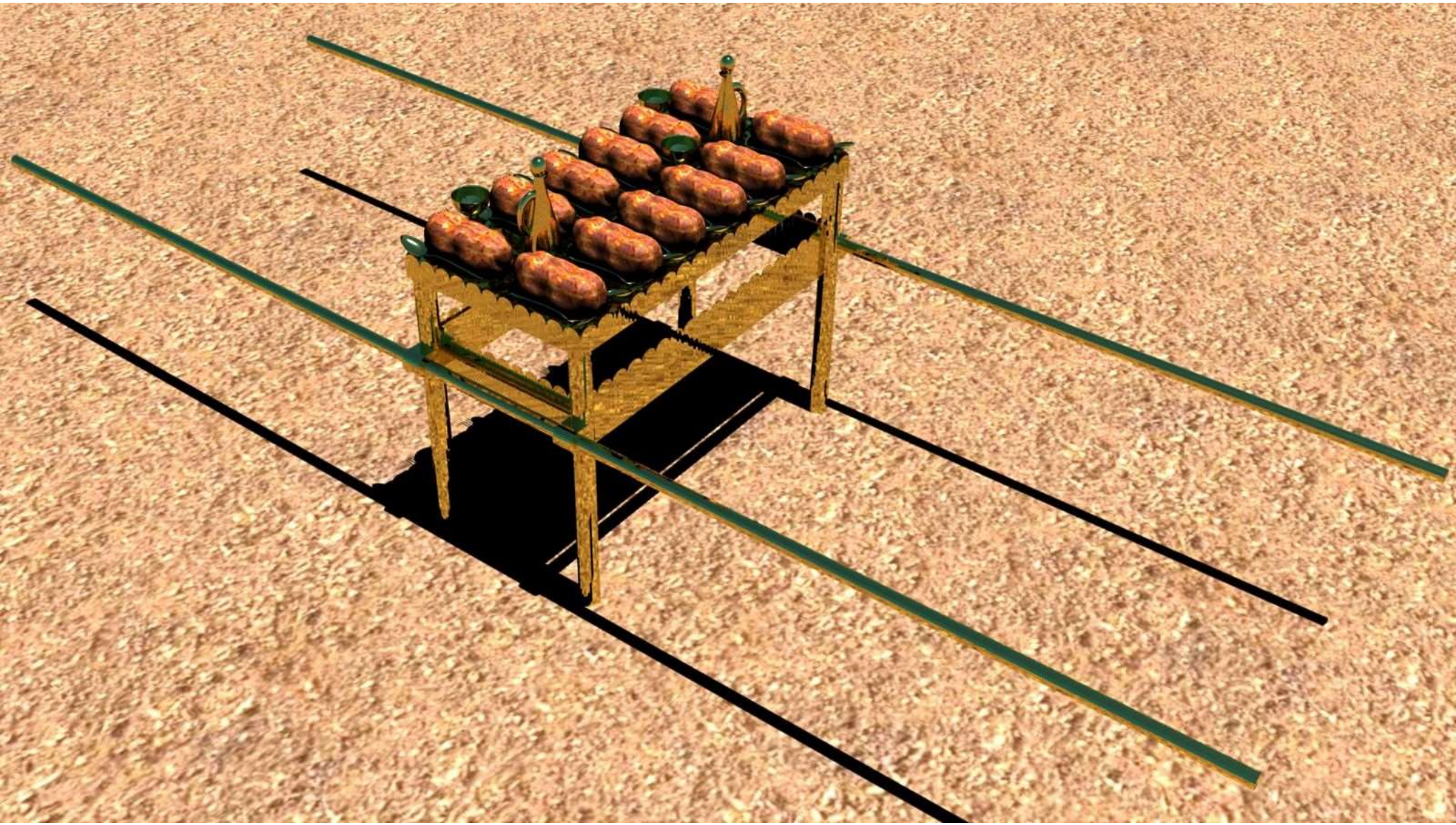


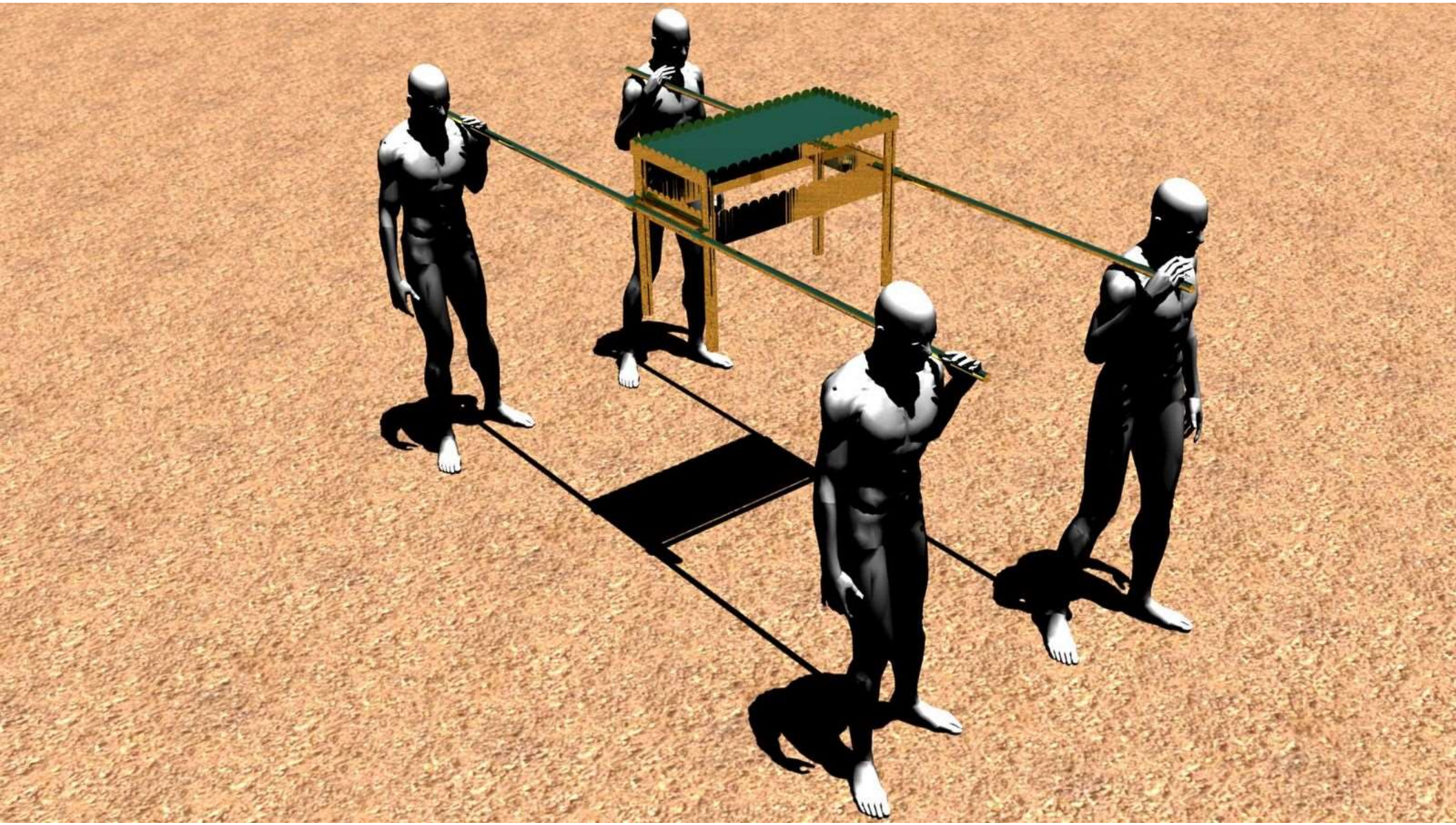


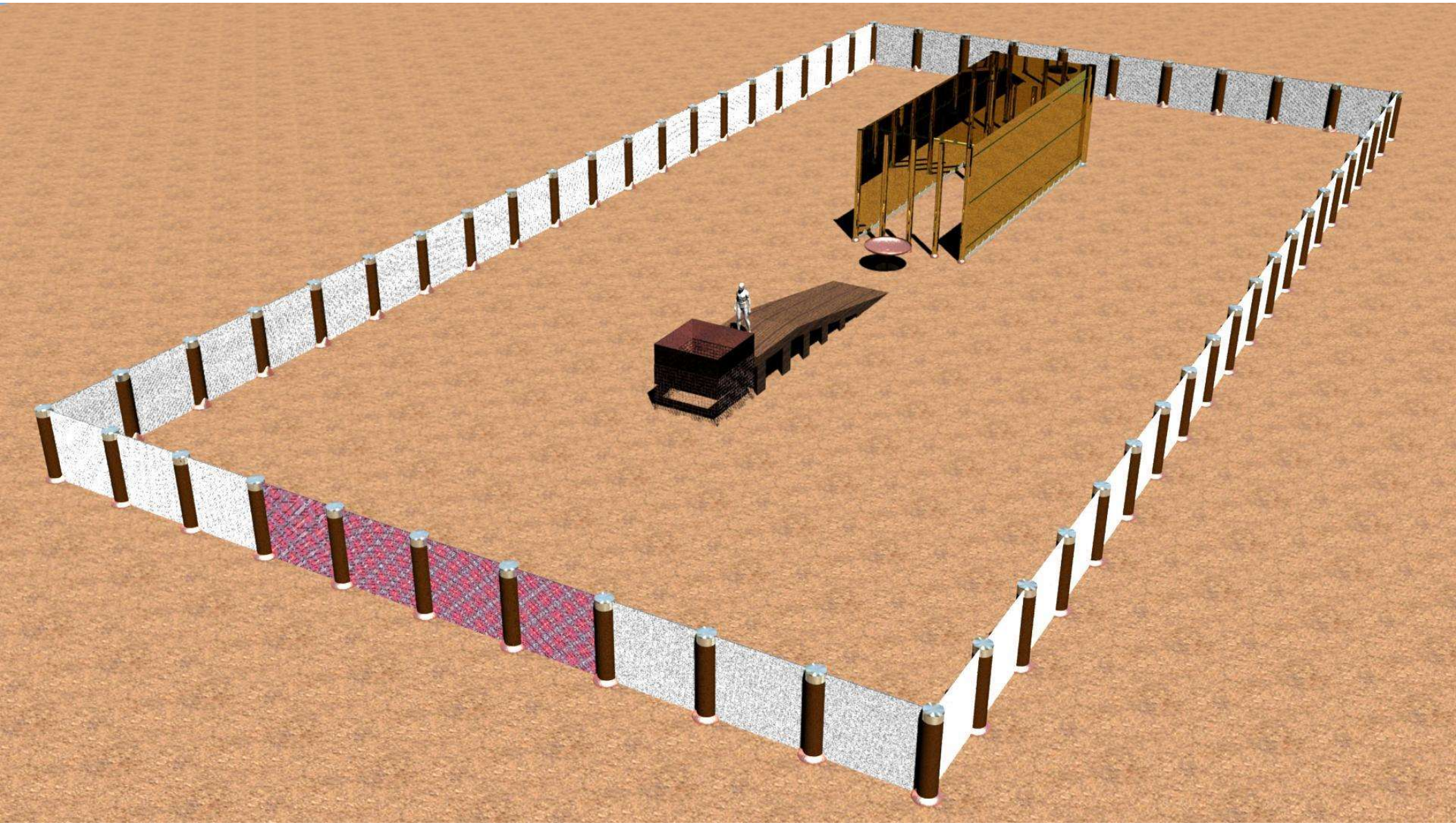
Schematic Diagram of the Menorah

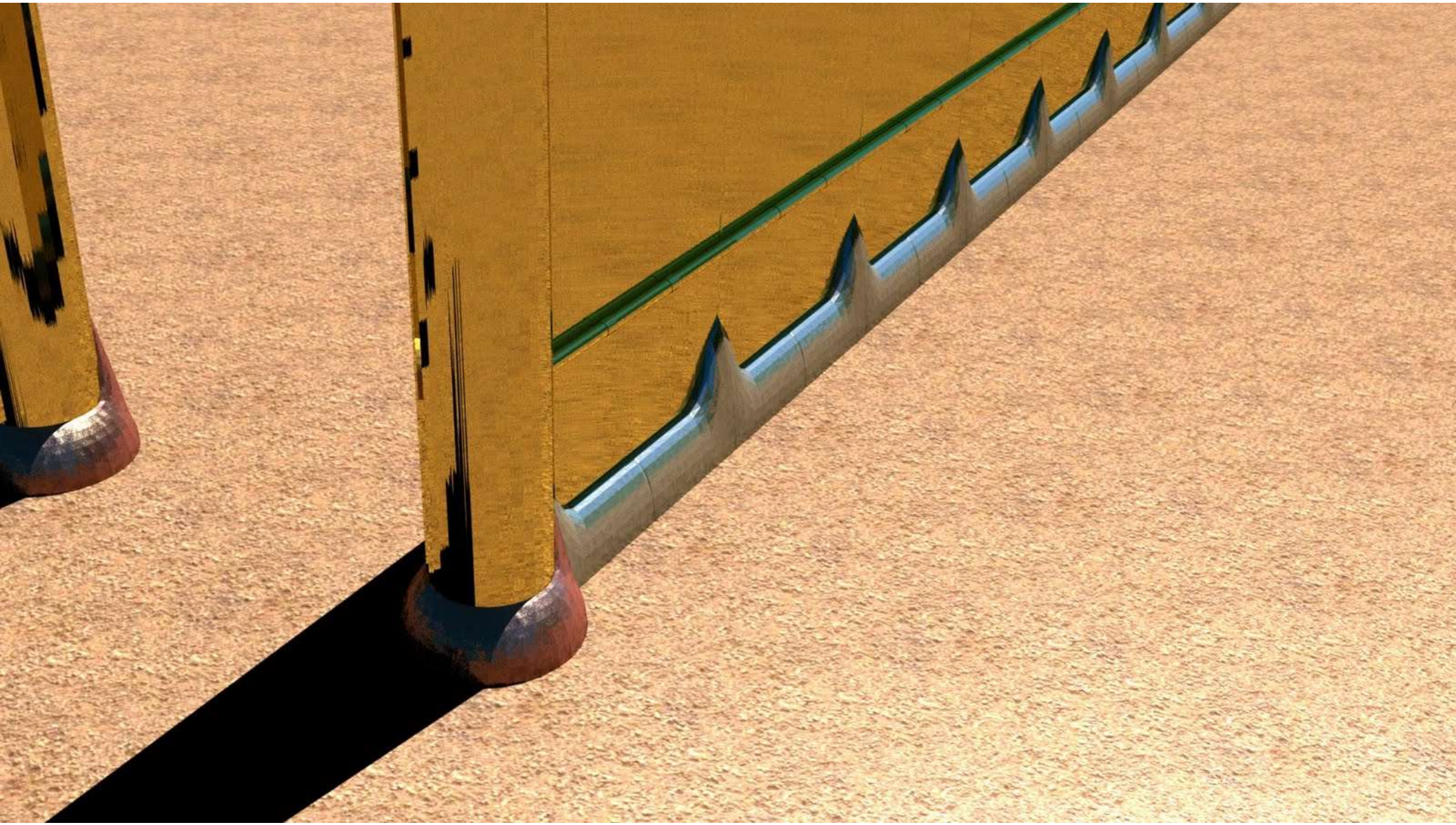
(not to scale; parts are of an arbitrary shape and shown separately)

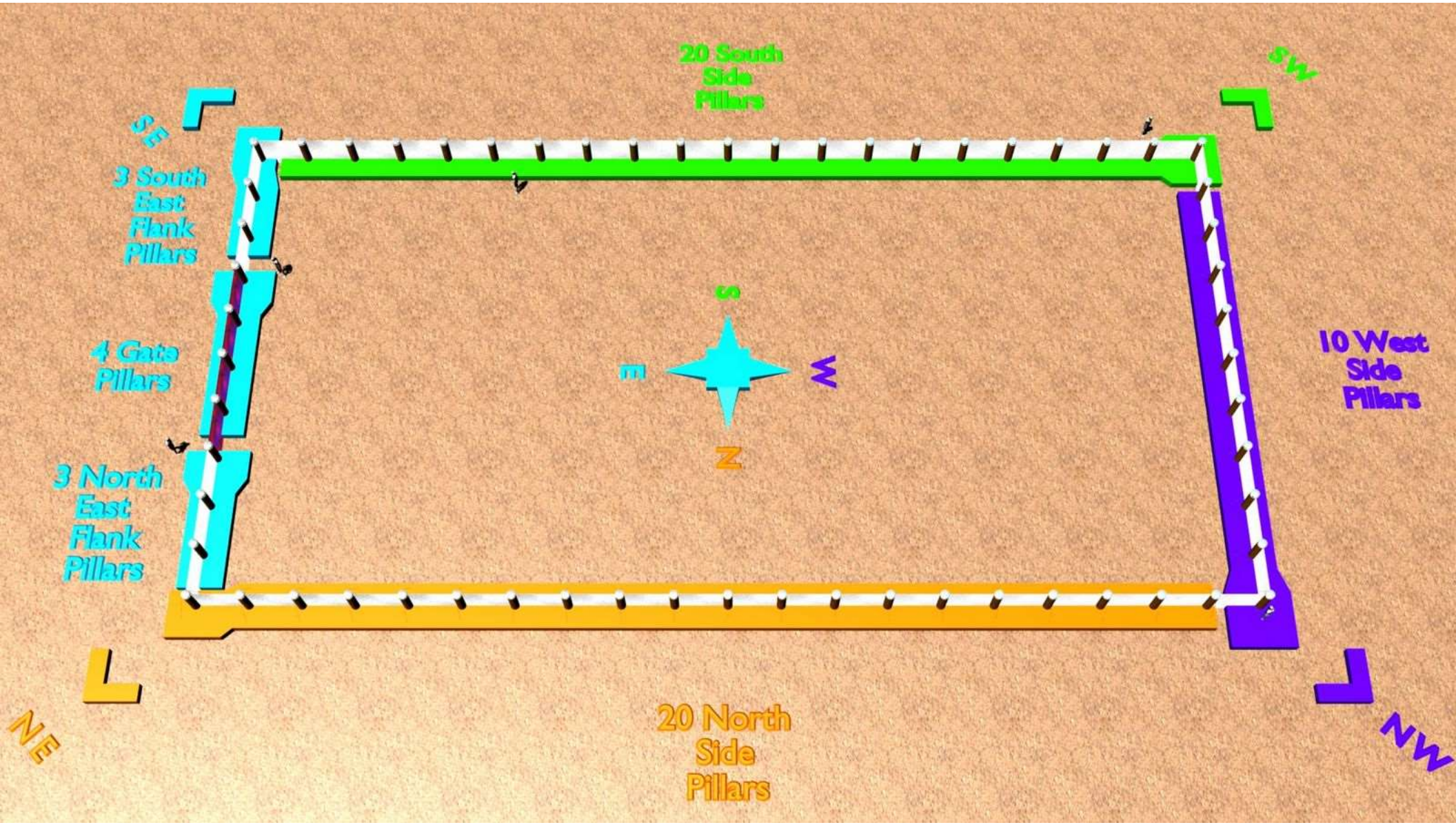
7 Lamps ( )
10 Flowers ( )
10 Knops ( )
22 Cups ( )
6 Branches ( )
1 Steam ( )
1 Base ( )

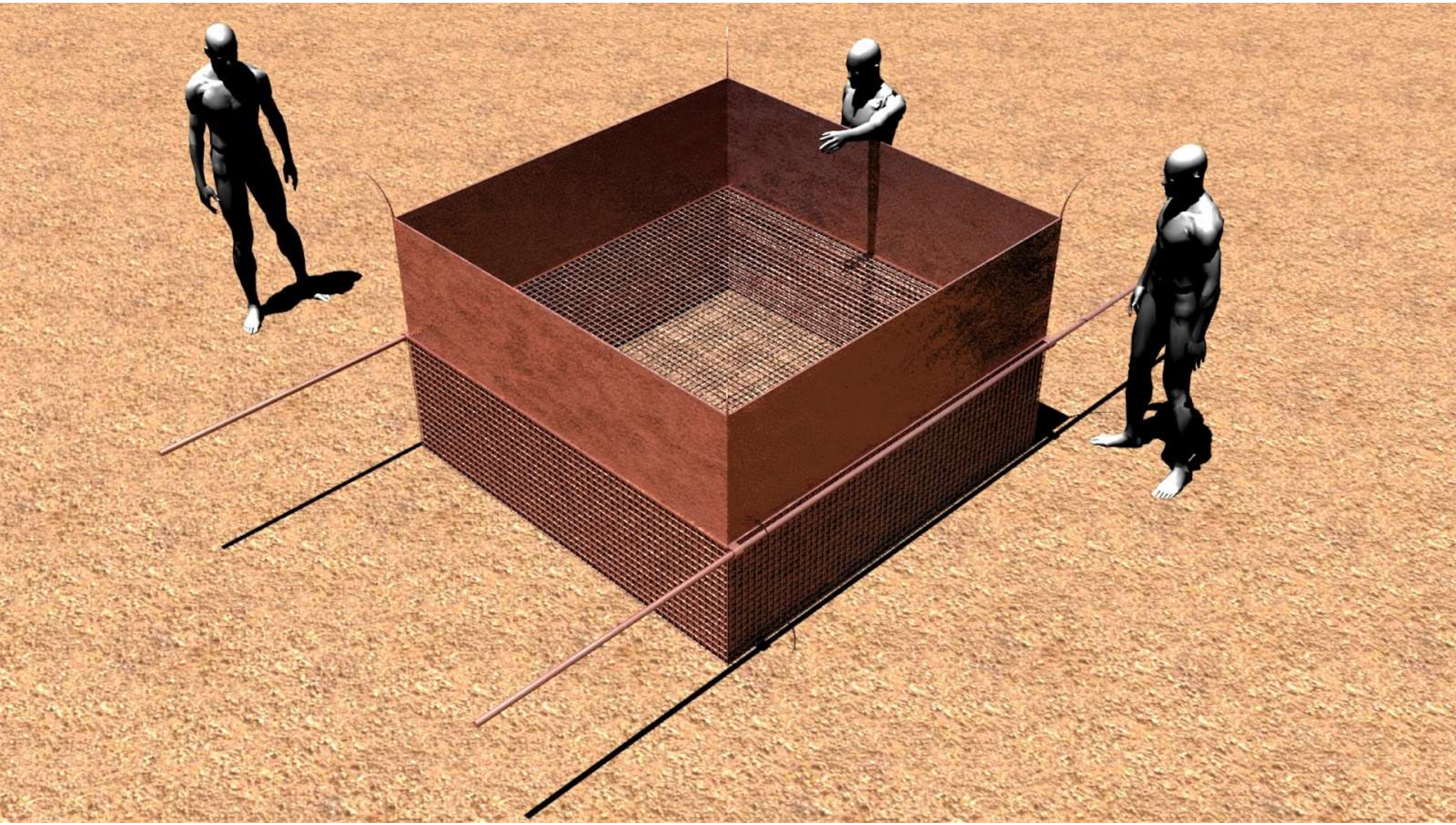


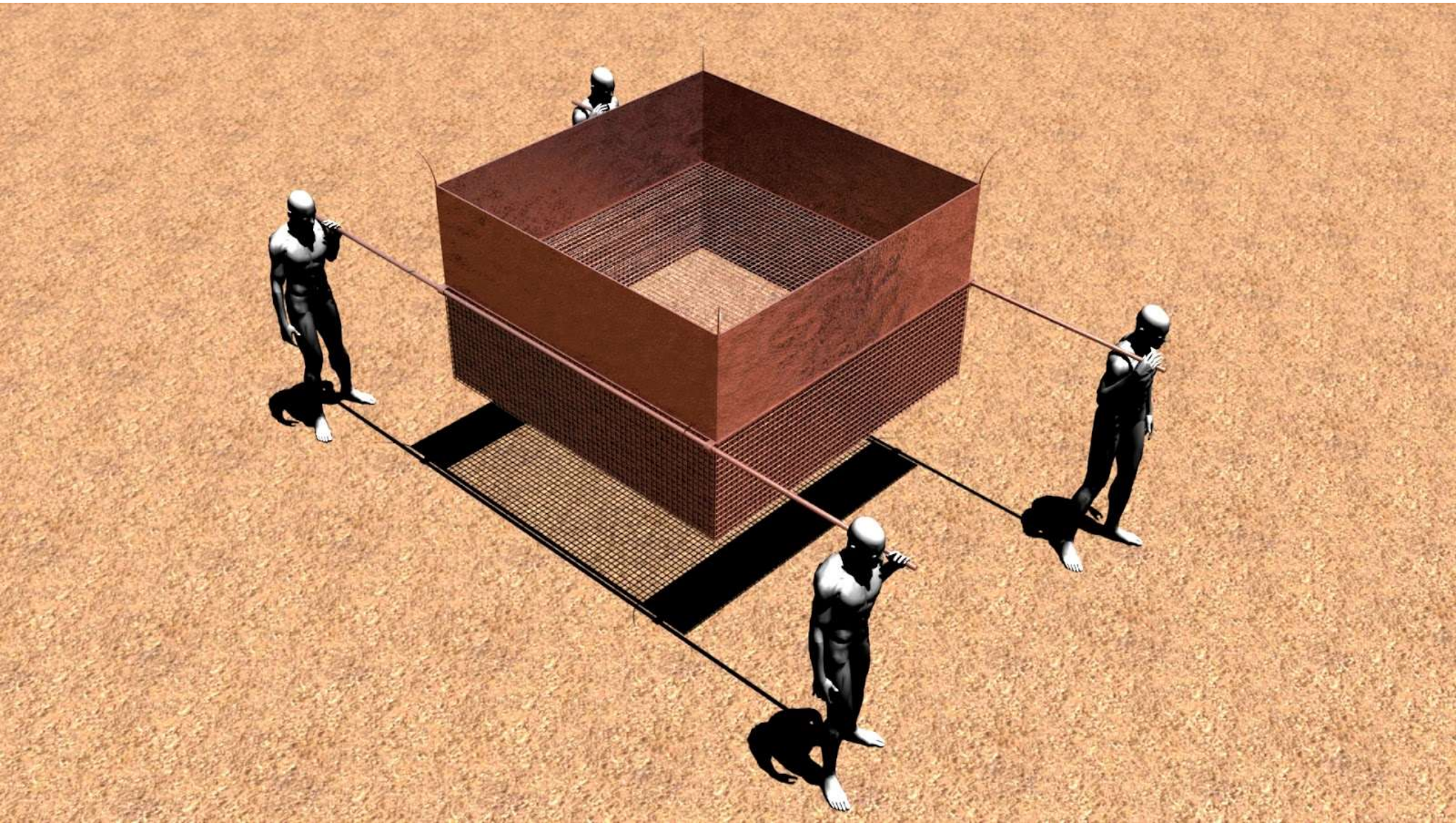


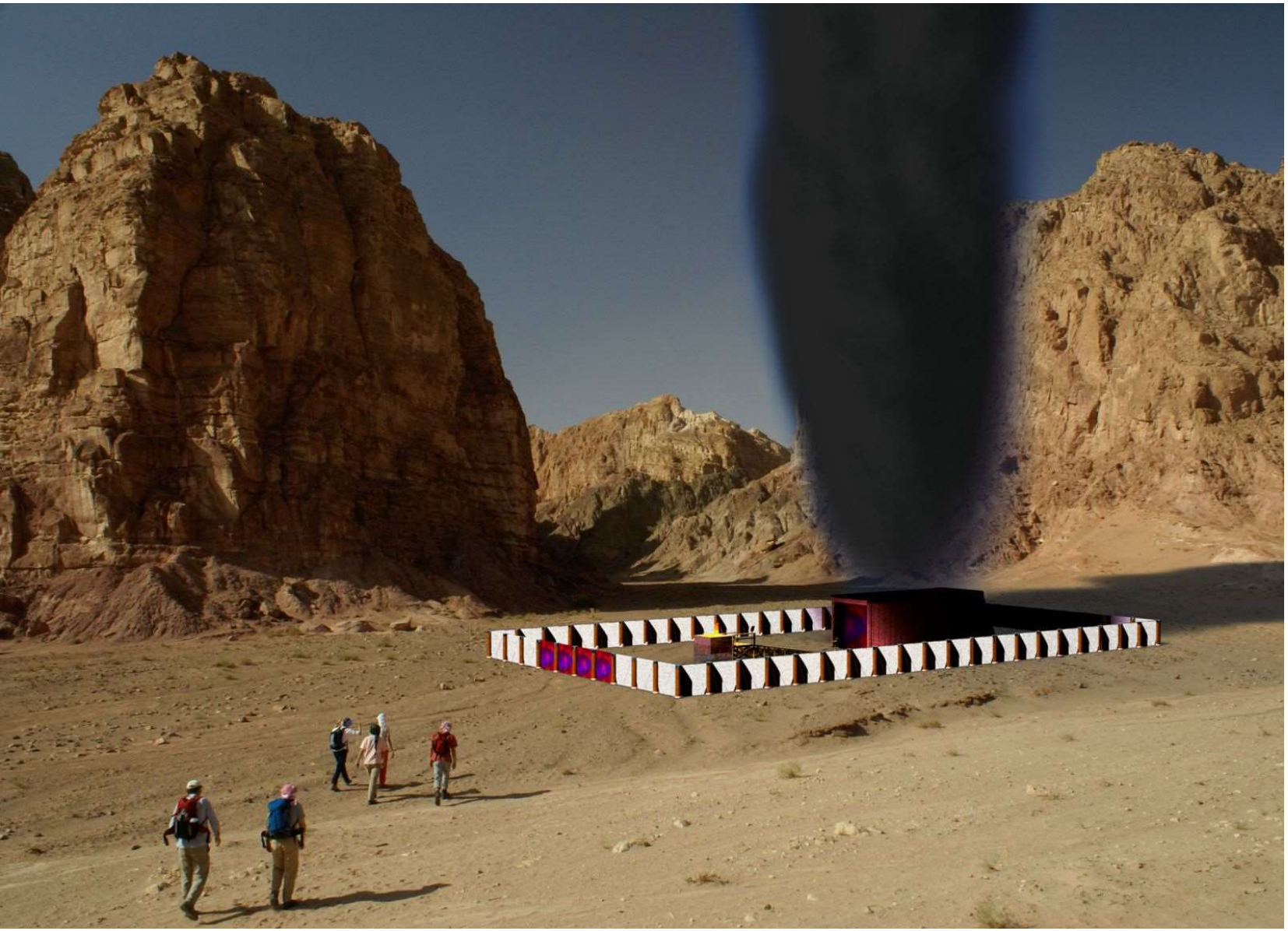





20 South Side Pillars
SW
SE
3 South East Flank Pillars
4 Gate Pillars
10 West Side Pillars
S
E
W
N
3 North East Flank Pillars
NE
20 North Side Pillars
NW











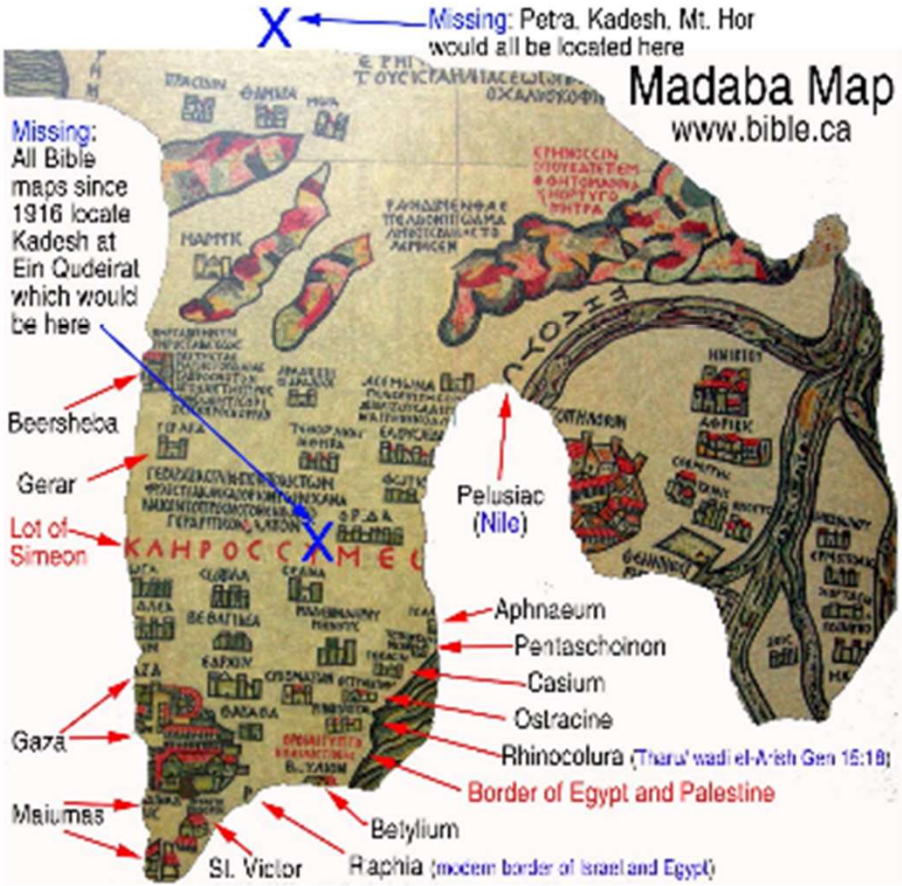




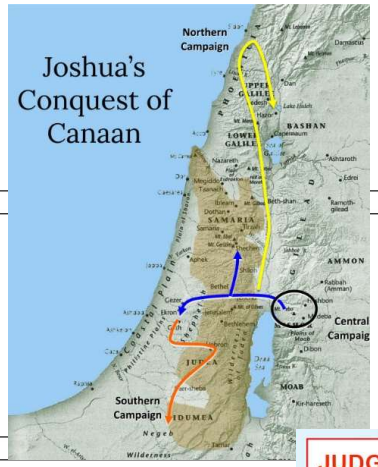
MADABA MAP | AD 542 | Kadesh

Barnea is at Petra. Kadesh is not at

Qudeirat where your Bible puts it.

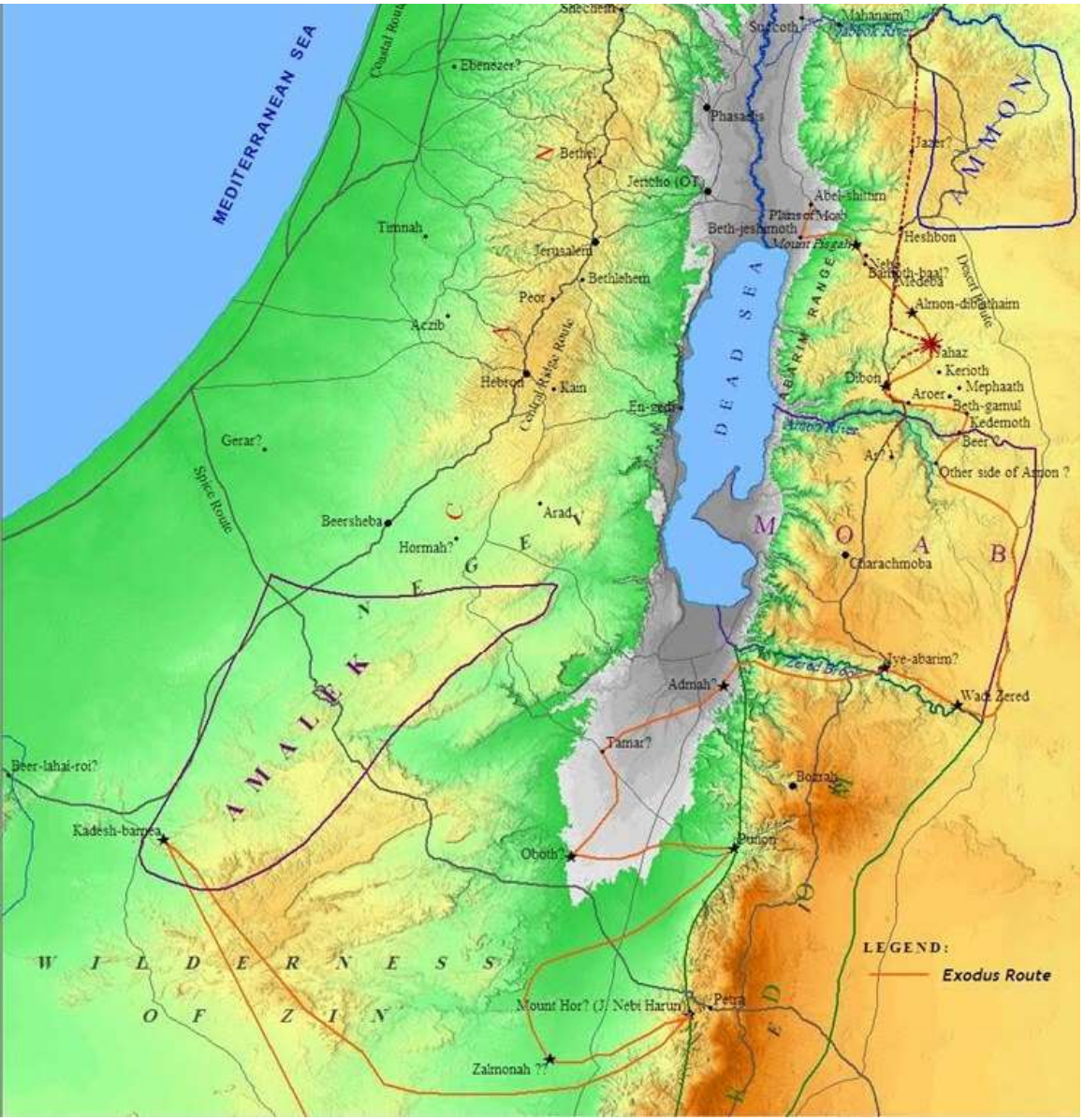


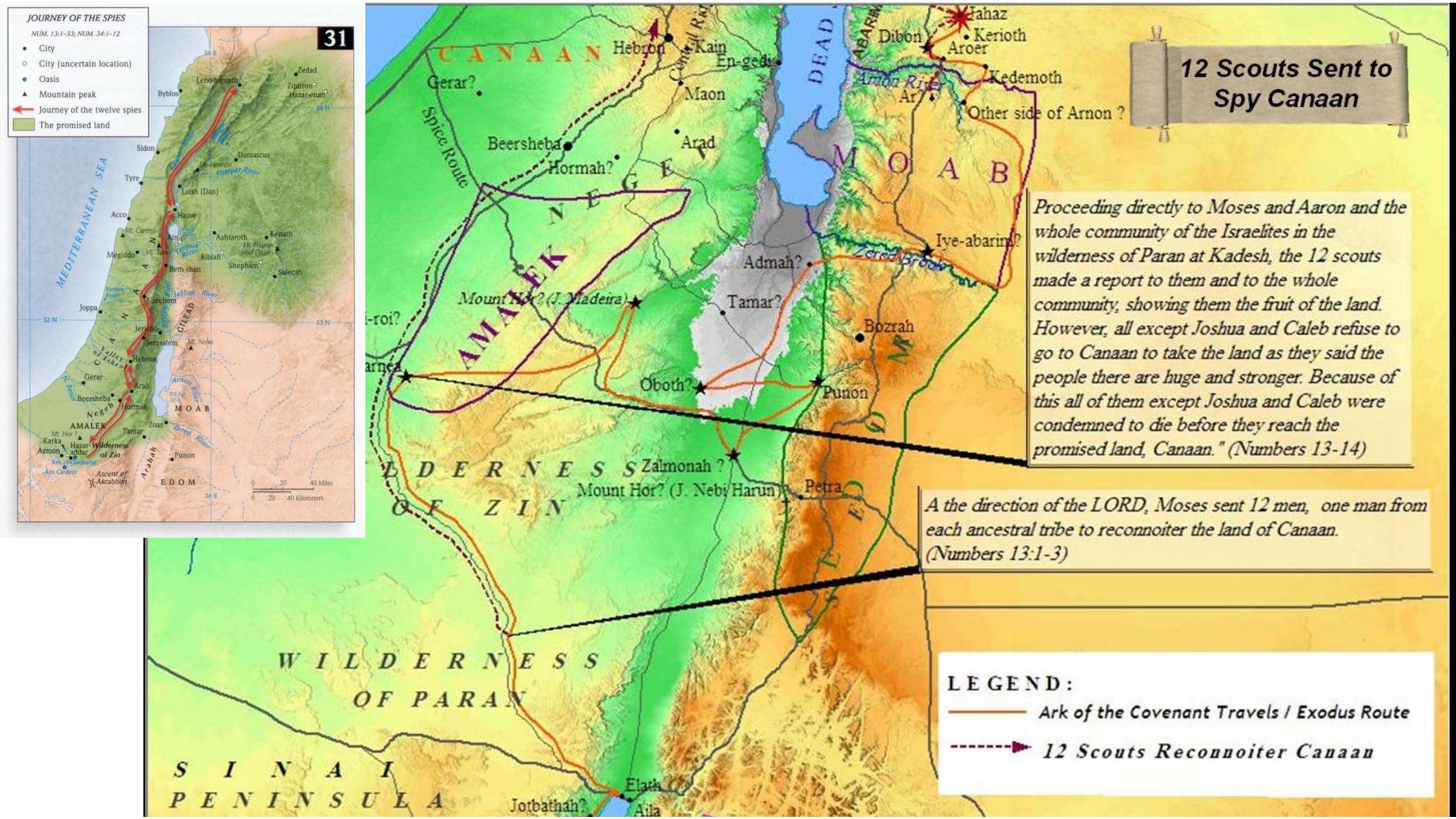
EXODUS TO TEMPLE





1397		Capture of Heshbon Deut 1:3-4
1396	2577	*1st Month (March-April)* Day 1: New Moon Day 2: Spies leave Rahab and hide for 3 days. Day 5: Spies report to Joshua; Israel breaks camp at Shittim. Day 7: Israel arrives at Jordan; waits 3 days Day 10: Israel crosses Jordan (Josh. 4:19); Passover lambs set aside. Day 11: Israel circumcised (Josh. 5:2-9). Day 14: Passover (Josh. 5:10). Day 15: Feast of Unleavened Bread begins; Israel eats of the land (Josh. 5:11). Day 16: Manna ceases (Josh. 5:12). Day 21: Last day of Feast of Unleavened Bread. Day 22: First day of march around Jericho (Josh. 5:3). Day 28: Last day of march around Jericho; fall of Jericho (Josh. 5:4).
1389	2584	Land divided "**And the Land had rest"** Jos 11:23,14:15
1367-59	2606	Chushanrishathaim of Mesopotamia 8 Jdg 3:8
1359-19	2614	Othniel [Caleb's brother] 40 Jdg 3:11
1319-01	2654	Eglon/Moab 18 Jdg 3:14
1301-21	2672	Ehud 80 Jdg 3:30
1221-01	2752	Jabin Oppression 20 Jdg 4:3
1201-61	2772	Deborah 40 Jdg 5:31
1173	2800	Eli Born
1161-54	2812	Midianite Opp. 7 Jdg 6:1
1154-14	2819	Gideon 40 Jdg 8:28
1144-41	2829	Abimelech 3
1141-18	2832	Tola 23 Jdg 10:1-2
1118-96	2855	Jair 22 Jdg 10:3
1115-75	2870	Eli becomes Priest/Judge 40 1Sam 4:18
1114-96	2871	AMMONITE OPPRESSION 18 Jdg 10:7-8
1114-74	2871	PHILISTINE OPPRESSION 40 Jdg 10:7, 13:1
1096-90	2877	Jephthah 6 Jdg 12:7
1090-83	2883	Ibzan 7 Jdg 12:8-9
1083-73	2894	Elon 10 Jdg 12:11
1075	2902	Isrealites loses Ark – Eli dies at 98 [Ahitub becomes Priest] Samuel becomes judge
1074-75	2900-	J.Y
1073-65	2900	Abdon 8 Jdg 12:13-14
1056	2917	God's **Hail-Victory** - 1Sam 7 - End of Philistine Oppression
1040	2933	Saul r."a deliverer" [1Sam 9:16]
1030	2943	David b.
1024-25	2949-	J. Y
1002 ?	2971	Samuel dies 1Sam 25:1[2]
1000	2973	David r. 40 2Sa 5:4, 1Ki 2:11
974-75	2999-	**J. Y**
960	3013	Solomon 40 1Ki 11:42
956	3017	Temple starts, 1Kgs 6:1 480 yrs after Exodus
924-25	3049	**J.Y**


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Coastal Route
Ebenezer?
Shechem
Succoth
Mahanaim?
Jabbok River
Phasaelis
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Timnah
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Peor
Aczib
Hebron
Kain
Coastal Route
En-gedi
Gerar?
Spice Route
Beersheba
Arad
Hormah?
NEGEV
AMALEK
Admah?
Tamar?
Beer-lahai-roi?
Kadesh-barnea
Oboth?
WILDERNESS OF ZIN
Mount Hor? (J. Nebi Harun)
Zalmonah ??
Petra
EDOM
Punon
Bozrah
Zered Brook
Wadi Zered
Iye-abarim?
Charachmoba
MOAB
Other side of Arnon ?
Aroer
Dibon
Kerioth
Mephaath
Beth-gamul
Kedemoth
Beer
Jahaz
Almon-diblathaim
Medeba
Nebo
Baal-meon?
Mount Pisgah
Heshbon
Plains of Moab
Abel-shittim
Jazer?
AMMON
Desert Route
ABARIM RANGE
DEAD SEA
Arnon River
LEGEND:
Exodus Route


JOURNEY OF THE SPIES
NUM. 13:1–33; NUM. 34:1–12
City
City (uncertain location)
Oasis
Mountain peak
Journey of the twelve spies
The promised land
31
12 Scouts Sent to Spy Canaan
CANAAN
NEGEV
AMALEK
MOAB
WILDERNESS OF ZIN
WILDERNESS OF PARAN
SINAI PENINSULA
EDOM
DEAD SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Hebron
Kain
En-gedi
Gerar?
Maon
Arad
Beersheba
Hormah?
Spice Route
Jahaz
Dibon
Kerioth
Aroer
Kedemoth
Ar?
Other side of Arnon ?
Arnon River
Ive-abarim?
Admah?
Zered Brook
Tamar?
Bozrah
Mount Hor? (J. Madeira)
Oboth?
Punon
Zalmonah ?
Mount Hor? (J. Nebi Harun)
Petra
Elath
Ezion-geber
Jotbathah?
Aila
Proceeding directly to Moses and Aaron and the whole community of the Israelites in the wilderness of Paran at Kadesh, the 12 scouts made a report to them and to the whole community, showing them the fruit of the land. However, all except Joshua and Caleb refuse to go to Canaan to take the land as they said the people there are huge and stronger. Because of this all of them except Joshua and Caleb were condemned to die before they reach the promised land, Canaan." (Numbers 13-14)
A the direction of the LORD, Moses sent 12 men, one man from each ancestral tribe to reconnoiter the land of Canaan. (Numbers 13:1-3)
LEGEND:
Ark of the Covenant Travels / Exodus Route
12 Scouts Reconnoiter Canaan

Scripture: Numbers 20:14-29 – 21:1-9

Other Names: Arad destroyed;
victory over Canaanites at Hormah

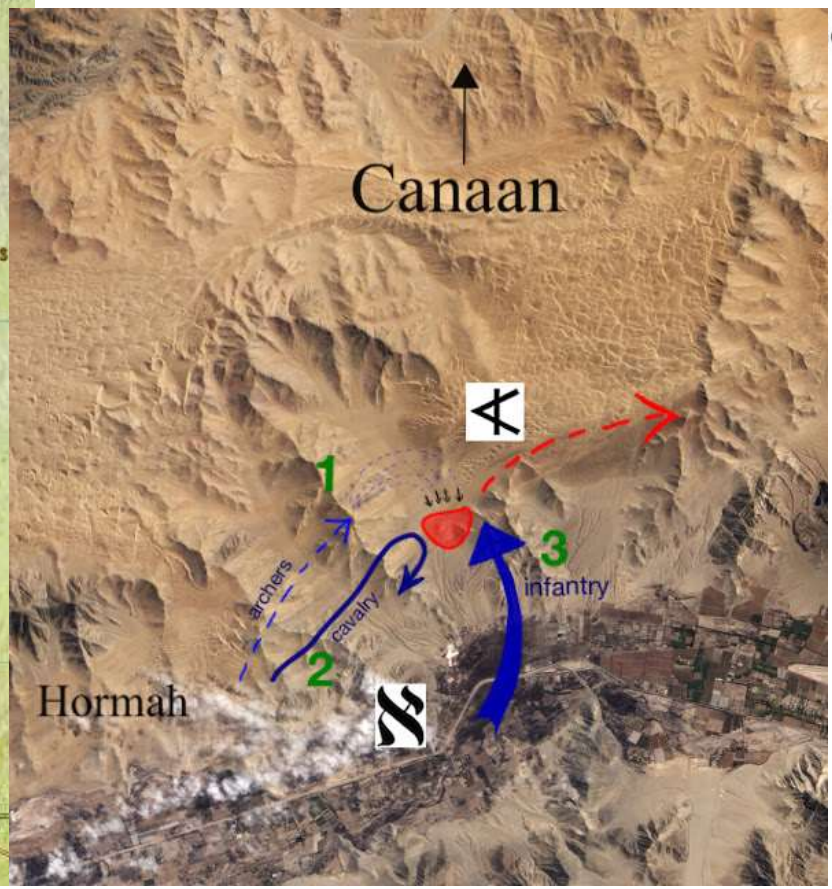
Campaign: Wilderness.

Timeline: Escape from Egypt – **Wilderness** – Canaan

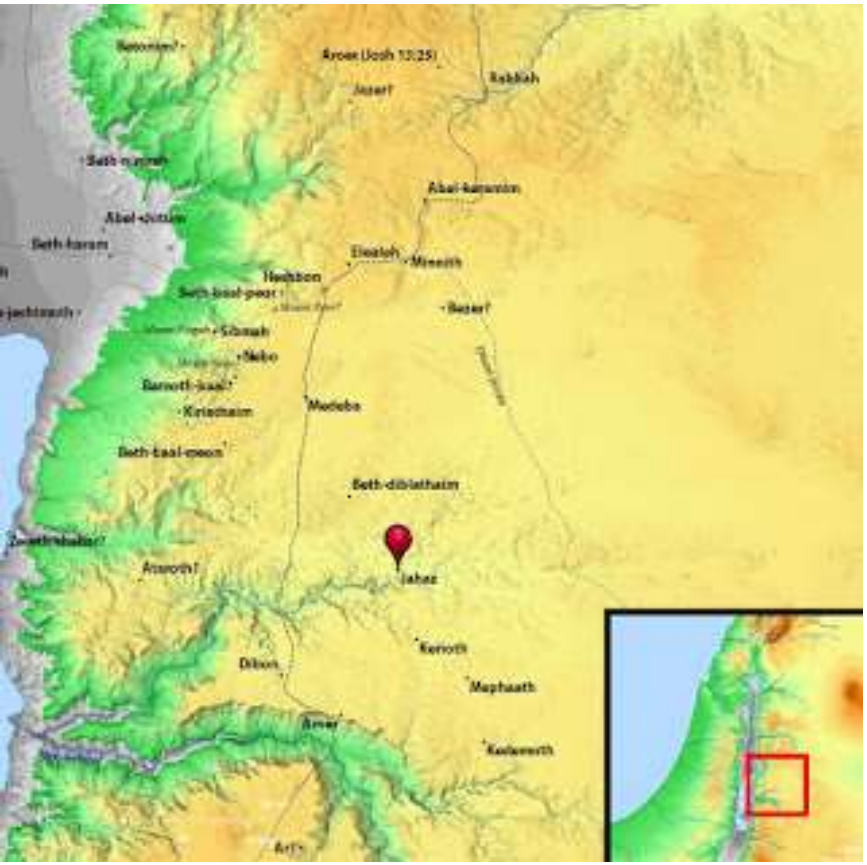
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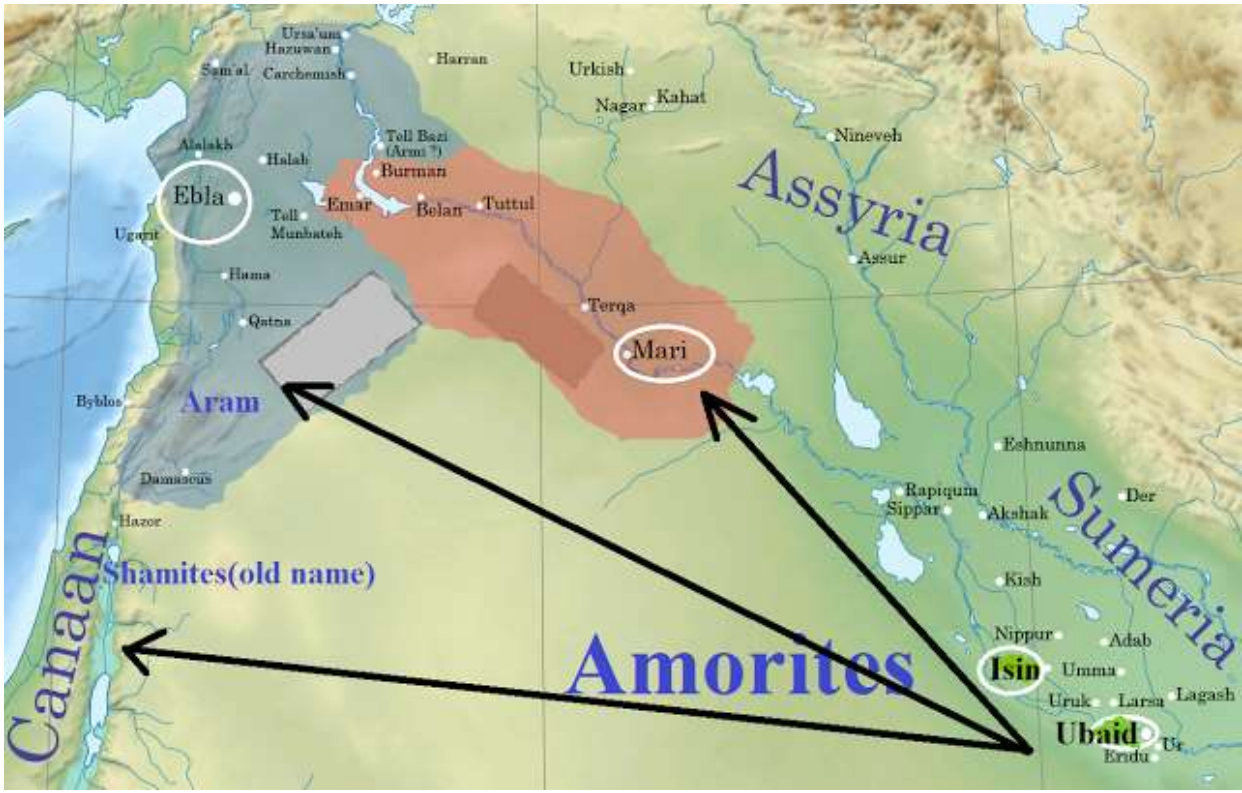






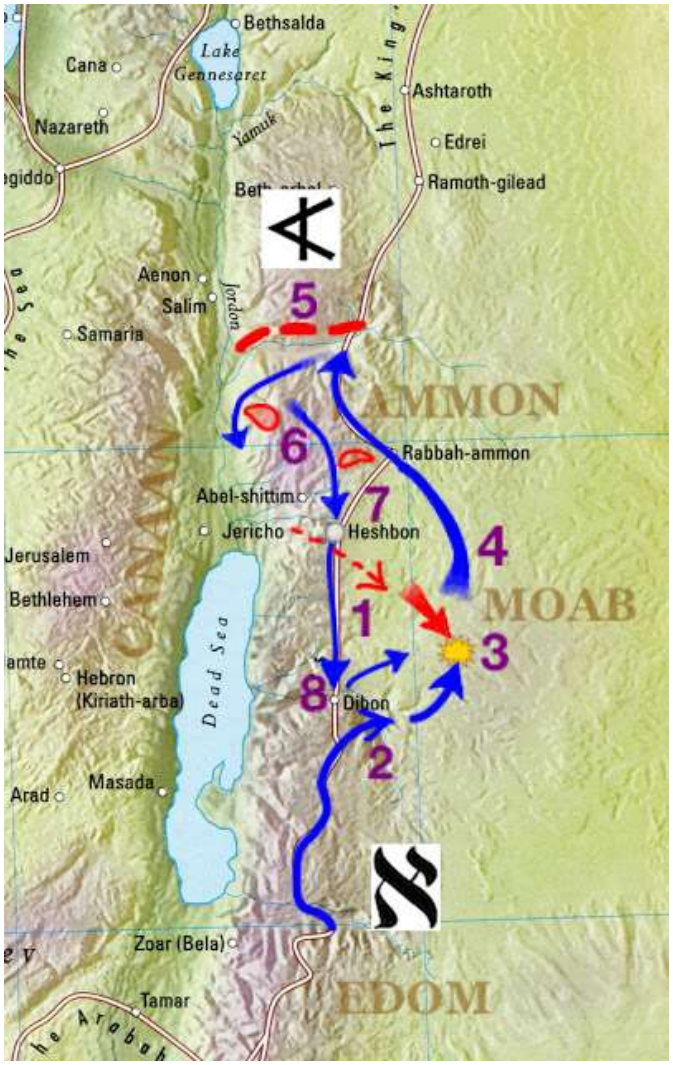
Battle of JAHAZ – Defeat of the Amorites – King Sihon

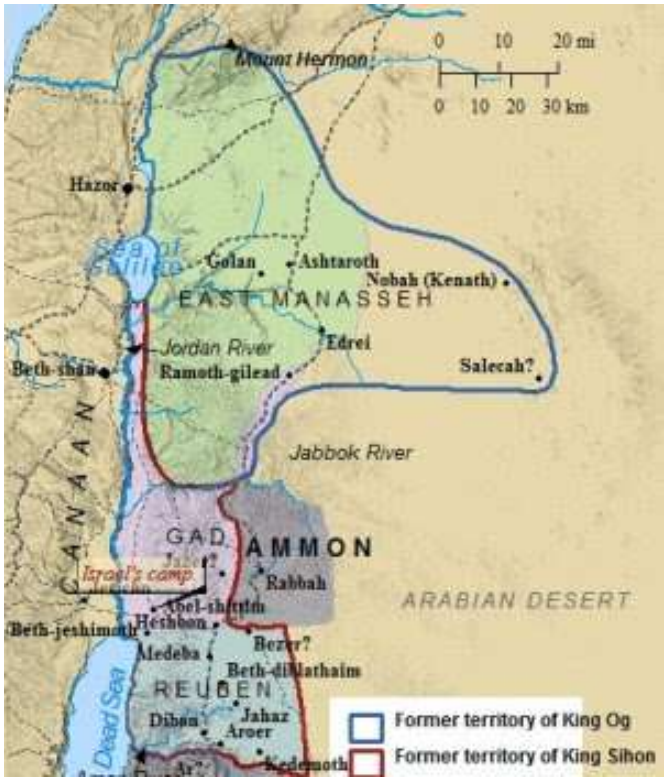




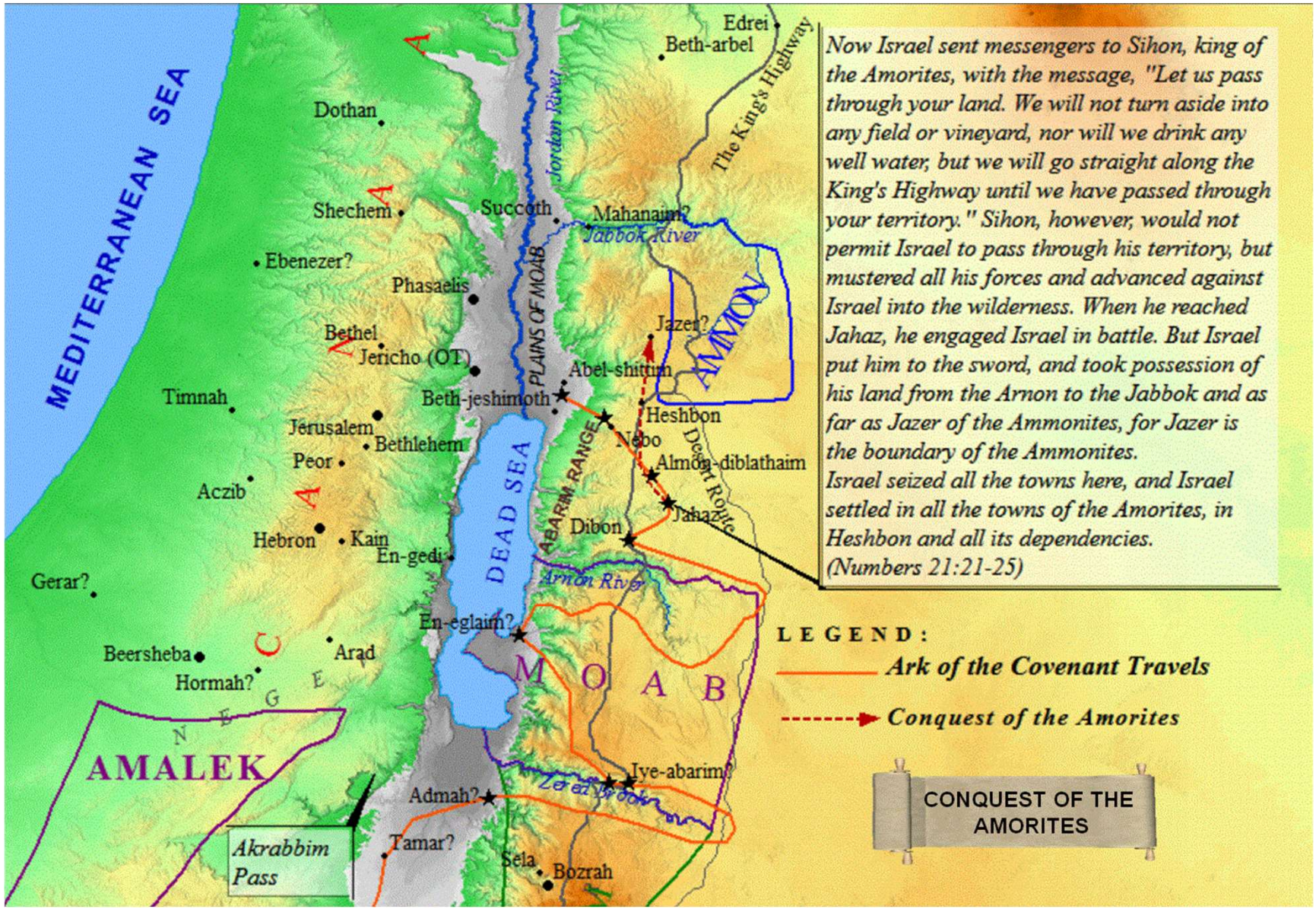
Battle of JAHAZ – Defeat of the Amorites – King Sihon



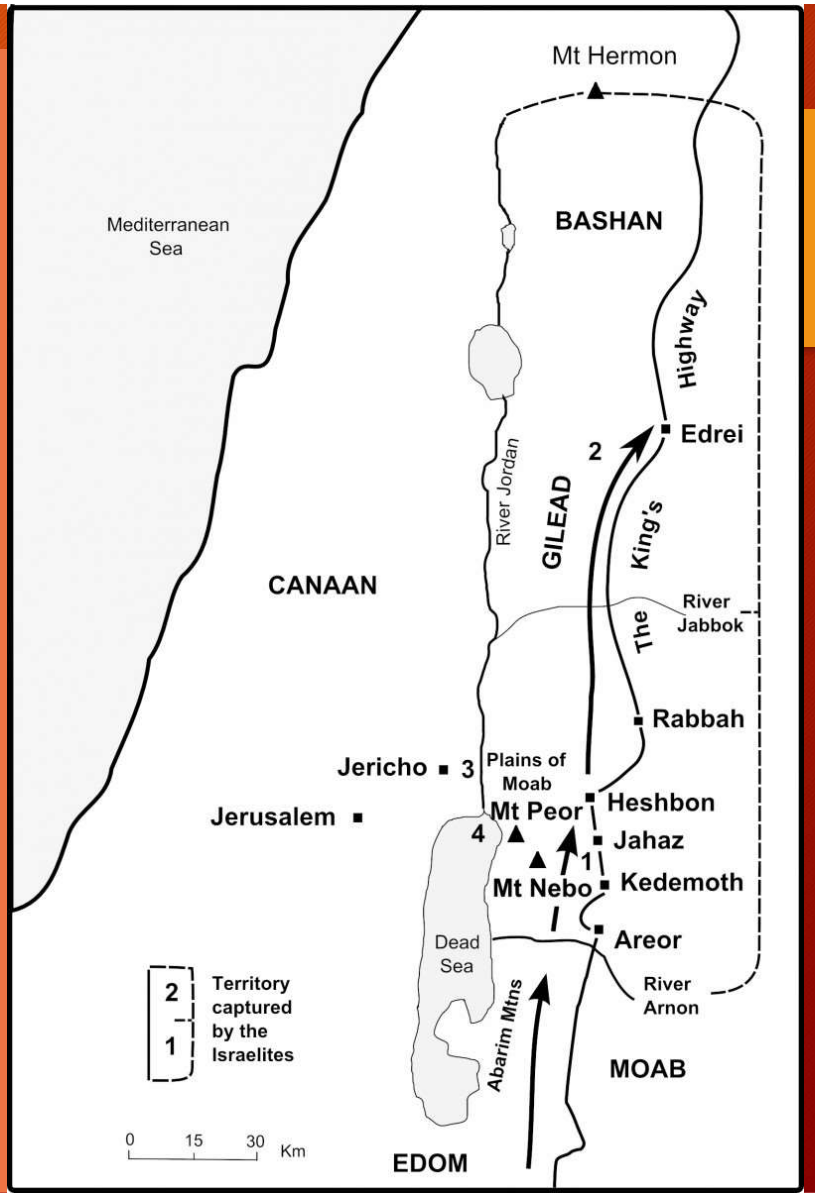


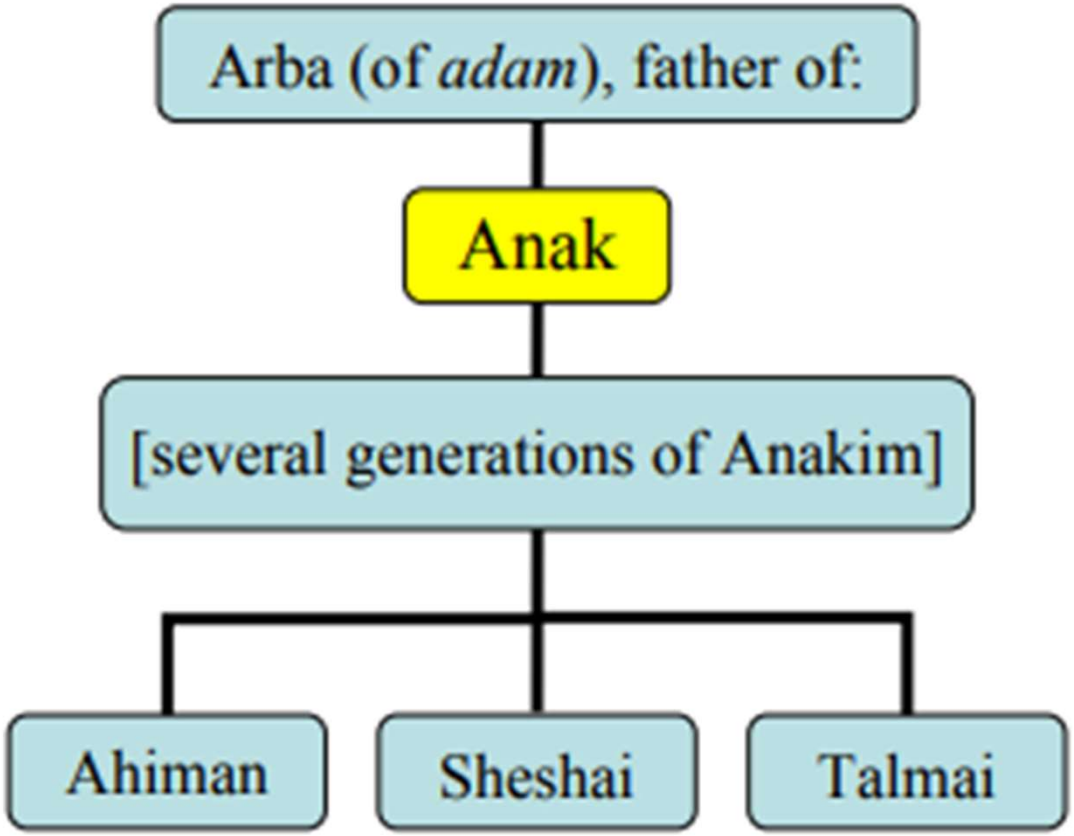


VICTORY OVER KING SIHON AND KING OG


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Dothan
Shechem
Ebenezer?
Phasaelis
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Timnah
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Peor
Aczib
Hebron
Kain
En-gedi
Gerar?
Beersheba
Arad
Hormah?
NEGEV
AMALEK
Akrabbim Pass
Tamar?
Admah?
Sela
Bozrah
Iye-abarim?
Zered Brook
Arnon River
En-eglaim?
DEAD SEA
ABARIM RANGE
PLAINS OF MOAB
Jordan River
Succoth
Mahanaim?
Jabbok River
Edrei
Beth-arbel
The King's Highway
Abel-shittim
Beth-jeshimoth
Jazer?
AMMON
Heshbon
Nebo
Almon-diblathaim
Desert Route
Jahaz?
Dibon
MOAB
Now Israel sent messengers to Sihon, king of the Amorites, with the message, "Let us pass through your land. We will not turn aside into any field or vineyard, nor will we drink any well water, but we will go straight along the King's Highway until we have passed through your territory." Sihon, however, would not permit Israel to pass through his territory, but mustered all his forces and advanced against Israel into the wilderness. When he reached Jahaz, he engaged Israel in battle. But Israel put him to the sword, and took possession of his land from the Arnon to the Jabbok and as far as Jazer of the Ammonites, for Jazer is the boundary of the Ammonites.
Israel seized all the towns here, and Israel settled in all the towns of the Amorites, in Heshbon and all its dependencies.
(Numbers 21:21-25)
LEGEND:
Ark of the Covenant Travels
Conquest of the Amorites
CONQUEST OF THE AMORITES

- **Num 21:21** When the Israelites reach **Kedemoth**, they send messengers to King Sihon - the king of the **Amorites** who is occupying the northern area of **Moab** - requesting safe passage though his territory (see also Deuteronomy 2:26-28)
- **Num 21:22** They assure him that they will travel along the **King's Highway**, and they promise not to plunder the fields and vineyards alongside the road.
- **Num 21:23-24** King Sihon refuses and attacks the Israelites at **Jahaz**. The Israelites defeat the Amorites and occupy the land of northern **Moab** from the **River Arnon** (the **Wadi Mujib**) to the **River Jabbok** (the **River Zarqa**)
- **Num 21:25-32** All the Amorite cities, including **Heshbon** (**Tell Hisban**, 12 miles / 19 km southwest of **Amman**) and **Jazer** are captured.
- **Num 21:33-35** As the Israelites continue to move north, King Og of **Bashan** is defeated at **Edrei** (see 2 on **Map 46**). The Israelites then occupy all the land of **Gilead** and **Bashan** from the **River Arnon** to **Mt Hermon** (see also Deuteronomy 4:48)



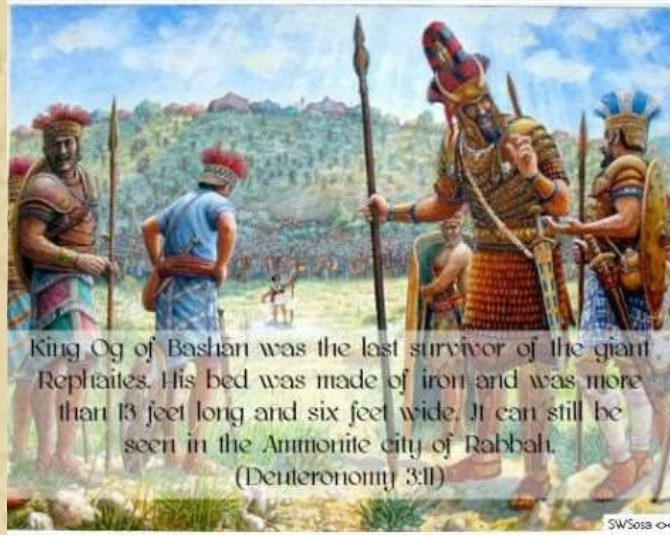


Genealogy Chart 1: Anakim at Kirjatharba

Battle of EDREI – King Sihon – King Og







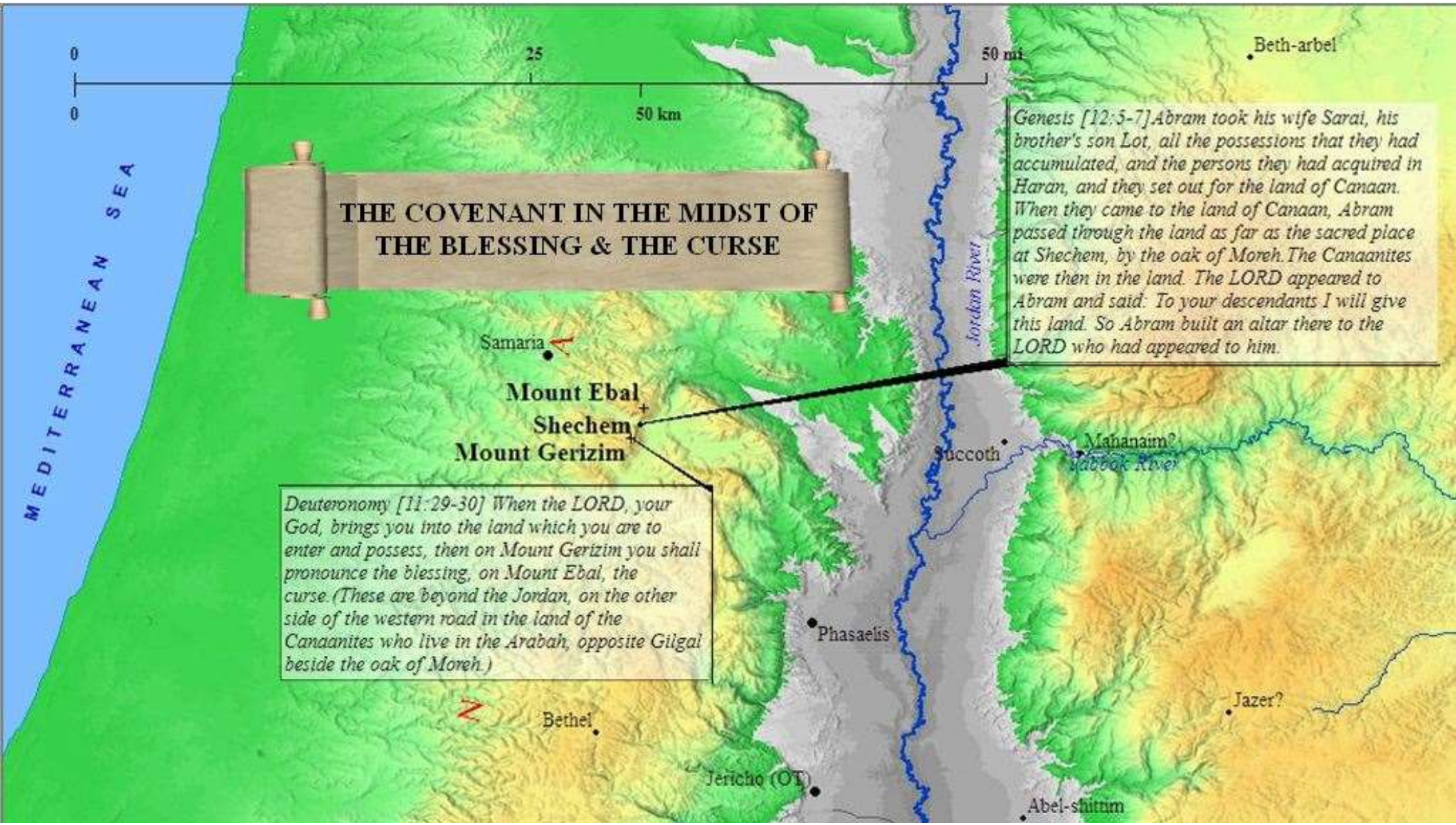




Destruction of MIDIAN Numbers 31; Balaam's donkey; Vengeance on the Midianites and Moabites

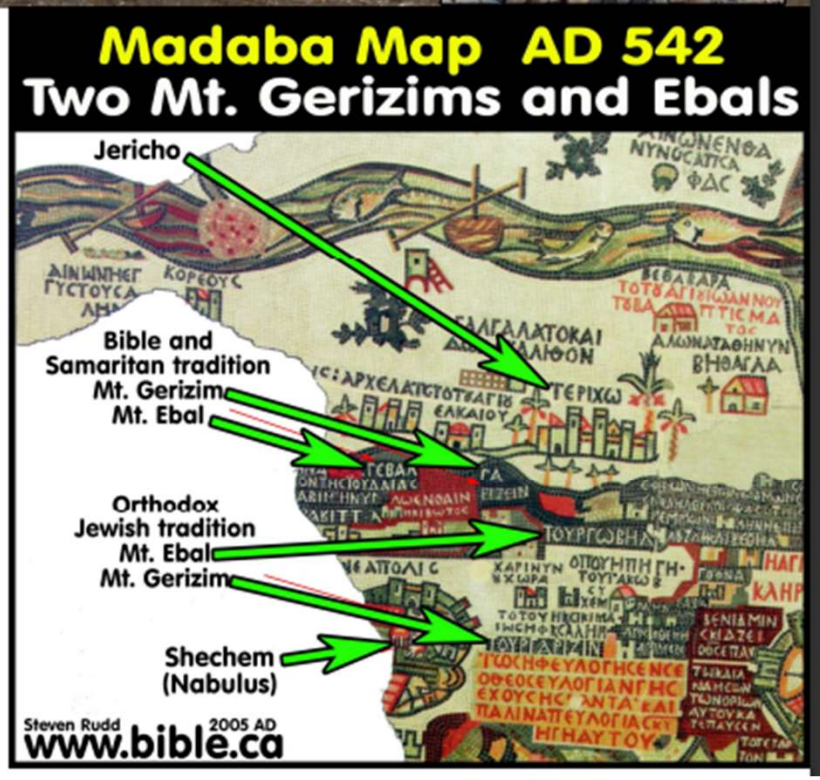


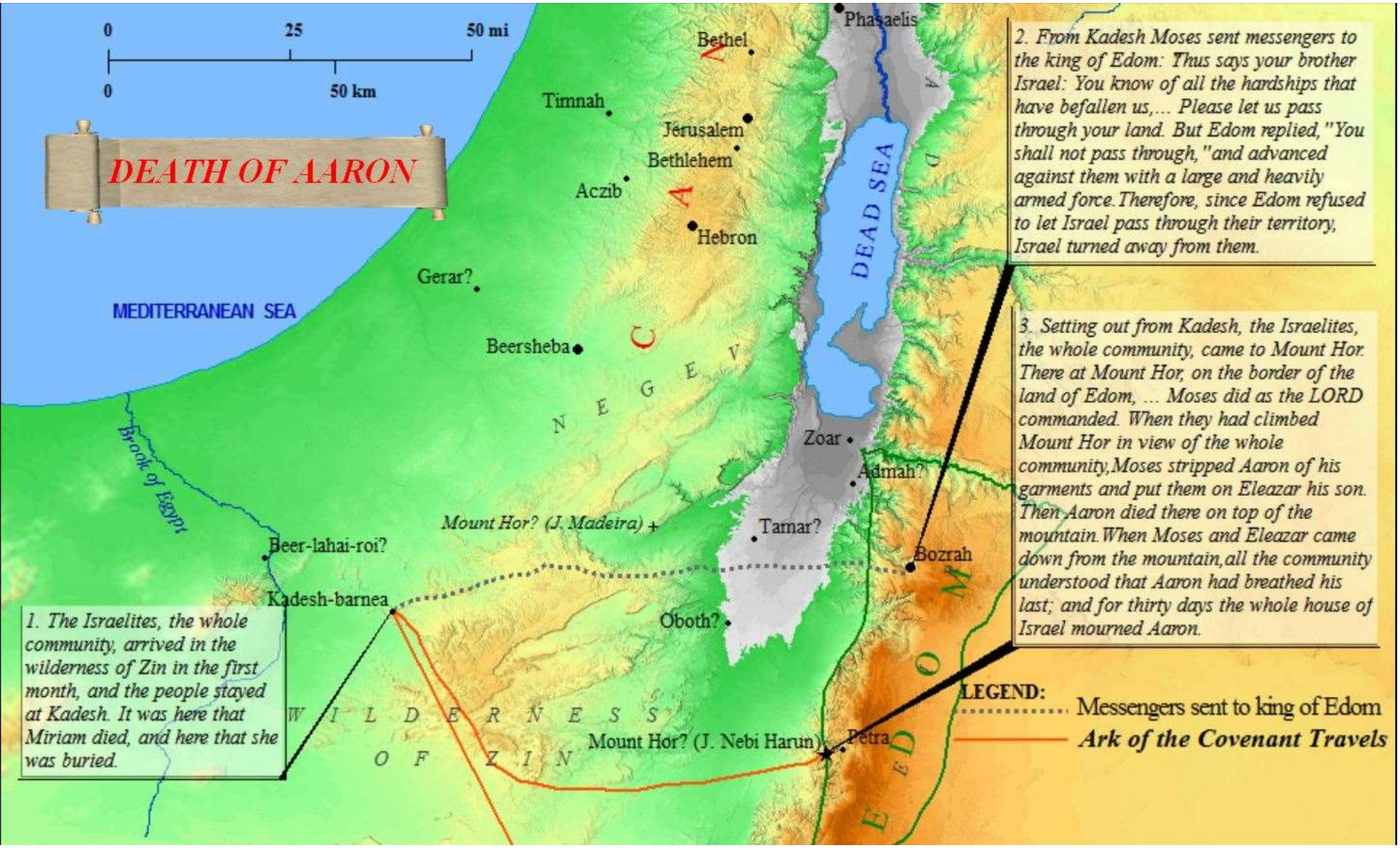
Occupation of GILEAD | Numbers 32; Vengeance on Midianites and Moabites


0
25
50 mi
0
50 km
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
THE COVENANT IN THE MIDST OF THE BLESSING & THE CURSE
Genesis [12:5-7]Abram took his wife Sarai, his brother's son Lot, all the possessions that they had accumulated, and the persons they had acquired in Haran, and they set out for the land of Canaan. When they came to the land of Canaan, Abram passed through the land as far as the sacred place at Shechem, by the oak of Moreh.The Canaanites were then in the land. The LORD appeared to Abram and said: To your descendants I will give this land. So Abram built an altar there to the LORD who had appeared to him.
Jordan River
Beth-arbel
Samaria
Mount Ebal
Shechem
Mount Gerizim
Succoth
Mahanaim?
Jabbok River
Deuteronomy [11:29-30] When the LORD, your God, brings you into the land which you are to enter and possess, then on Mount Gerizim you shall pronounce the blessing, on Mount Ebal, the curse.(These are beyond the Jordan, on the other side of the western road in the land of the Canaanites who live in the Arabah, opposite Gilgal beside the oak of Moreh.)
Phasaelis
Jazer?
N
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Abel-shittim


north
Joshua's Altar
Deuteronomy 27:2-8
Joshua 8:30-35
Aerial View
Restoration work on wall
www.bible.ca


Joshua's Altar
Mt. Gerizim
(Zertal's Choice)
www.bible.ca

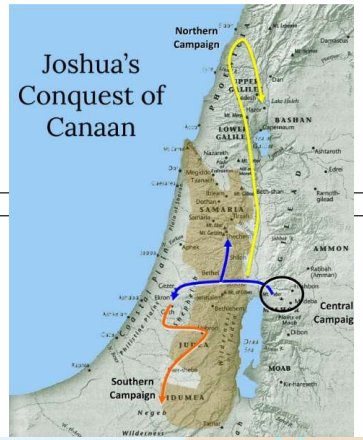

Madaba Map AD 542
Two Mt. Gerizims and Ebals
Jericho
Bible and
Samaritan tradition
Mt. Gerizim
Mt. Ebal
Orthodox
Jewish tradition
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
(Nabulus)
Steven Rudd 2005 AD
www.bible.ca


0
25
50 mi
0
50 km
DEATH OF AARON
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Brook of Egypt
Gerar?
Beersheba
Beer-lahai-roi?
Kadesh-barnea
Timnah
Bethel
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Aczib
Hebron
Phasaelis
DEAD SEA
Zoar
Admah?
Tamar?
Mount Hor? (J. Madeira)
Oboth?
Bozrah
Mount Hor? (J. Nebi Harun)
Petra
NEGEV
WILDERNESS OF ZIN
EDOM
1. The Israelites, the whole community, arrived in the wilderness of Zin in the first month, and the people stayed at Kadesh. It was here that Miriam died, and here that she was buried.
2. From Kadesh Moses sent messengers to the king of Edom: Thus says your brother Israel: You know of all the hardships that have befallen us,... Please let us pass through your land. But Edom replied, "You shall not pass through," and advanced against them with a large and heavily armed force. Therefore, since Edom refused to let Israel pass through their territory, Israel turned away from them.
3. Setting out from Kadesh, the Israelites, the whole community, came to Mount Hor. There at Mount Hor, on the border of the land of Edom, ... Moses did as the LORD commanded. When they had climbed Mount Hor in view of the whole community, Moses stripped Aaron of his garments and put them on Eleazar his son. Then Aaron died there on top of the mountain. When Moses and Eleazar came down from the mountain, all the community understood that Aaron had breathed his last; and for thirty days the whole house of Israel mourned Aaron.
LEGEND:
Messengers sent to king of Edom
Ark of the Covenant Travels

PARALLEL BETWEEN the BOOK of JOSHUA and the BOOK of REVELATION

- *Joshua:* Joshua brought the people into the physical Promised Land.
- *Revelation:* Jesus brought the people into the Kingdom of Heaven.
- *Joshua:* Joshua took the Promised Land.
- *Revelation:* Jesus takes the whole Earth.
- Hailstorms in both books.
- *Joshua:* Joshua was sent with two witnesses to spy out the Promised Land.
- *Revelation:* In *Revelation 11* there are two witnesses.
- *Joshua:* 7 trumpets blowing for 7 days around Jericho.
- *Revelation:* 7 trumpet judgments.
- *Joshua:* alliance with false King Adoni-Zedek of Jerusalem is and forms a coalition against the Jews.
- *Revelation:* Antichrist, seated in Jerusalem, persecuted the Christians.

EXODUS TO TEMPLE

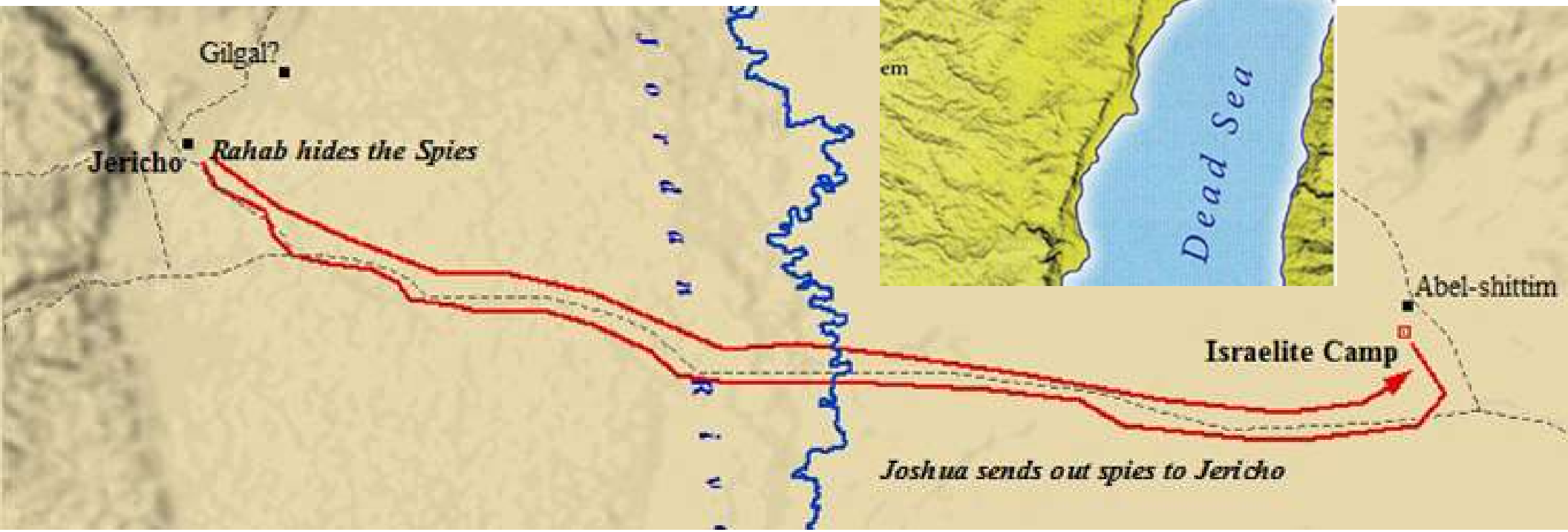


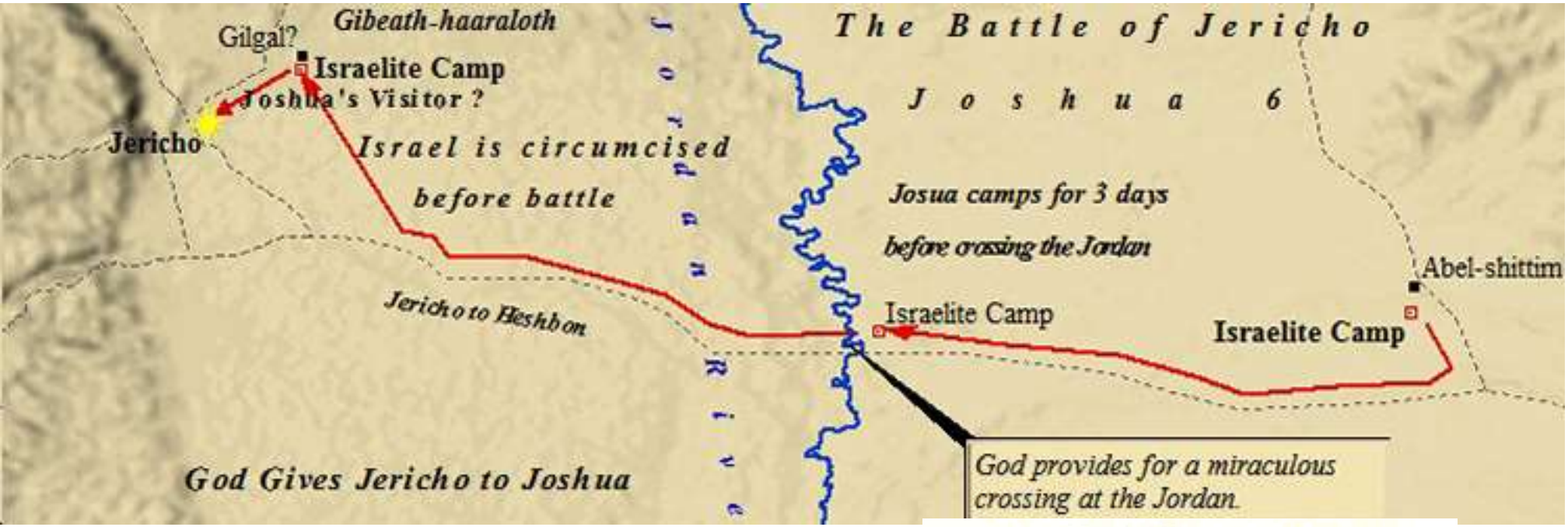
1397		Capture of Heshbon Deut 1:3-4
1396	2577	*1st Month (March-April)* Day 1: New Moon Day 2: Spies leave Rahab and hide for 3 days. Day 5: Spies report to Joshua; Israel breaks camp at Shittim. Day 7: Israel arrives at Jordan; waits 3 days Day 10: Israel crosses Jordan (Josh. 4:19); Passover lambs set aside. Day 11: Israel circumcised (Josh. 5:2-9). Day 14: Passover (Josh. 5:10). Day 15: Feast of Unleavened Bread begins; Israel eats of the land (Josh. 5:11). Day 16: Manna ceases (Josh. 5:12). Day 21: Last day of Feast of Unleavened Bread. Day 22: First day of march around Jericho (Josh. 5:3). Day 28: Last day of march around Jericho; fall of Jericho (Josh. 5:4).
1389	2584	Land divided "**And the Land had rest"** Jos 11:23,14:15
1367-59	2606	Chushanrishathaim of Mesopotamia 8 Jdg 3:8
1359-19	2614	Othniel [Caleb's brother] 40 Jdg 3:11
1319-01	2654	Eglon/Moab 18 Jdg 3:14
1301-21	2672	Ehud 80 Jdg 3:30
1221-01	2752	Jabin Oppression 20 Jdg 4:3
1201-61	2772	Deborah 40 Jdg 5:31
1173	2800	Eli Born
1161-54	2812	Midianite Opp. 7 Jdg 6:1
1154-14	2819	Gideon 40 Jdg 8:28
1144-41	2829	Abimelech 3
1141-18	2832	Tola 23 Jdg 10:1-2
1118-96	2855	Jair 22 Jdg 10:3
1115-75	2870	Eli becomes Priest/Judge 40 1Sam 4:18
1114-96	2871	AMMONITE OPPRESSION 18 Jdg 10:7-8
1114-74	2871	PHILISTINE OPPRESSION 40 Jdg 10:7, 13:1
1096-90	2877	Jephthah 6 Jdg 12:7
1090-83	2883	Ibzan 7 Jdg 12:8-9
1083-73	2894	Elon 10 Jdg 12:11
1075	2902	Isrealites loses Ark – Eli dies at 98 [Ahitub becomes Priest] Samuel becomes judge
1074-75	2900-	J.Y
1073-65	2900	Abdon 8 Jdg 12:13-14
1056	2917	God's **Hail-Victory** - 1Sam 7 - End of Philistine Oppression
1040	2933	Saul r."a deliverer" [1Sam 9:16]
1030	2943	David b.
1024-25	2949-	J. Y
1002 ?	2971	Samuel dies 1Sam 25:1[2]
1000	2973	David r. 40 2Sa 5:4, 1Ki 2:11
974-75	2999-	**J. Y**
960	3013	Solomon 40 1Ki 11:42
956	3017	Temple starts, 1Kgs 6:1 480 yrs after Exodus
924-25	3049	**J.Y**

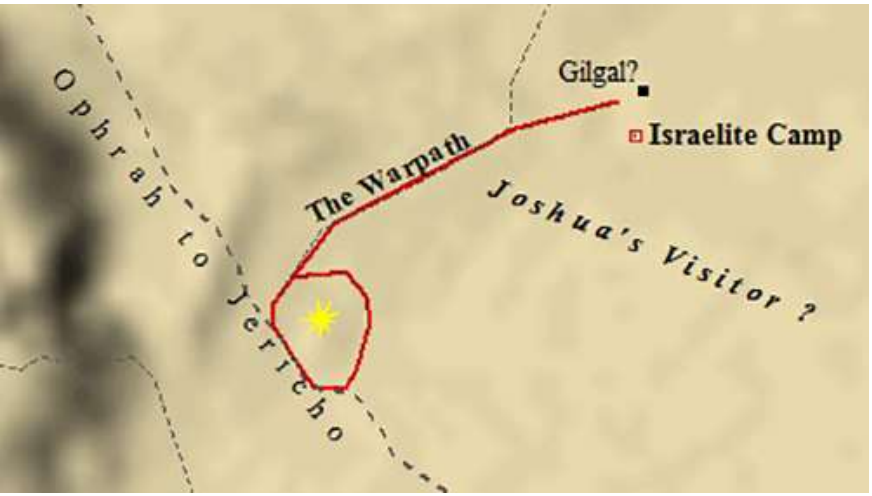


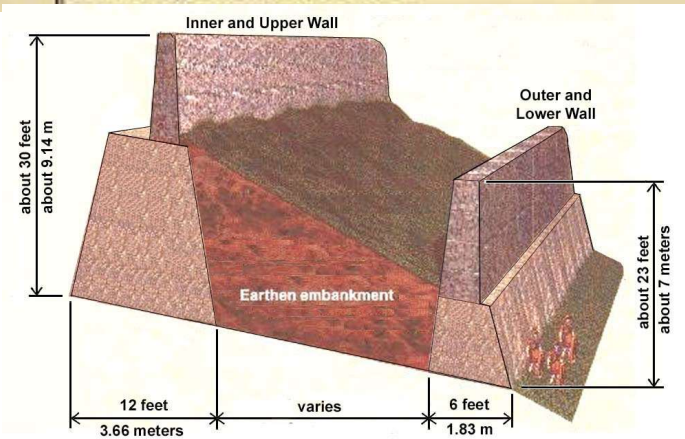
BATTLE of JERICHO | Joshua 6; Angel of the Lord; Walls of Jericho;









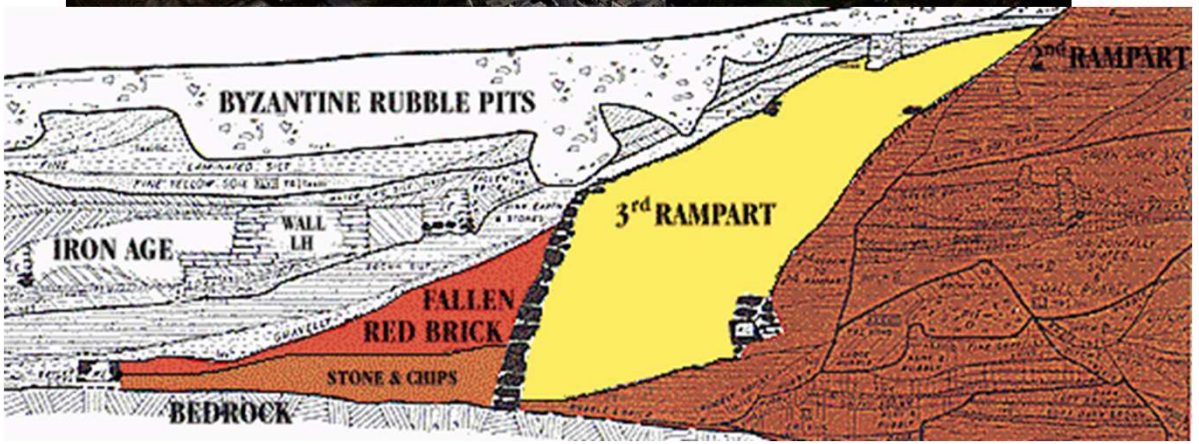


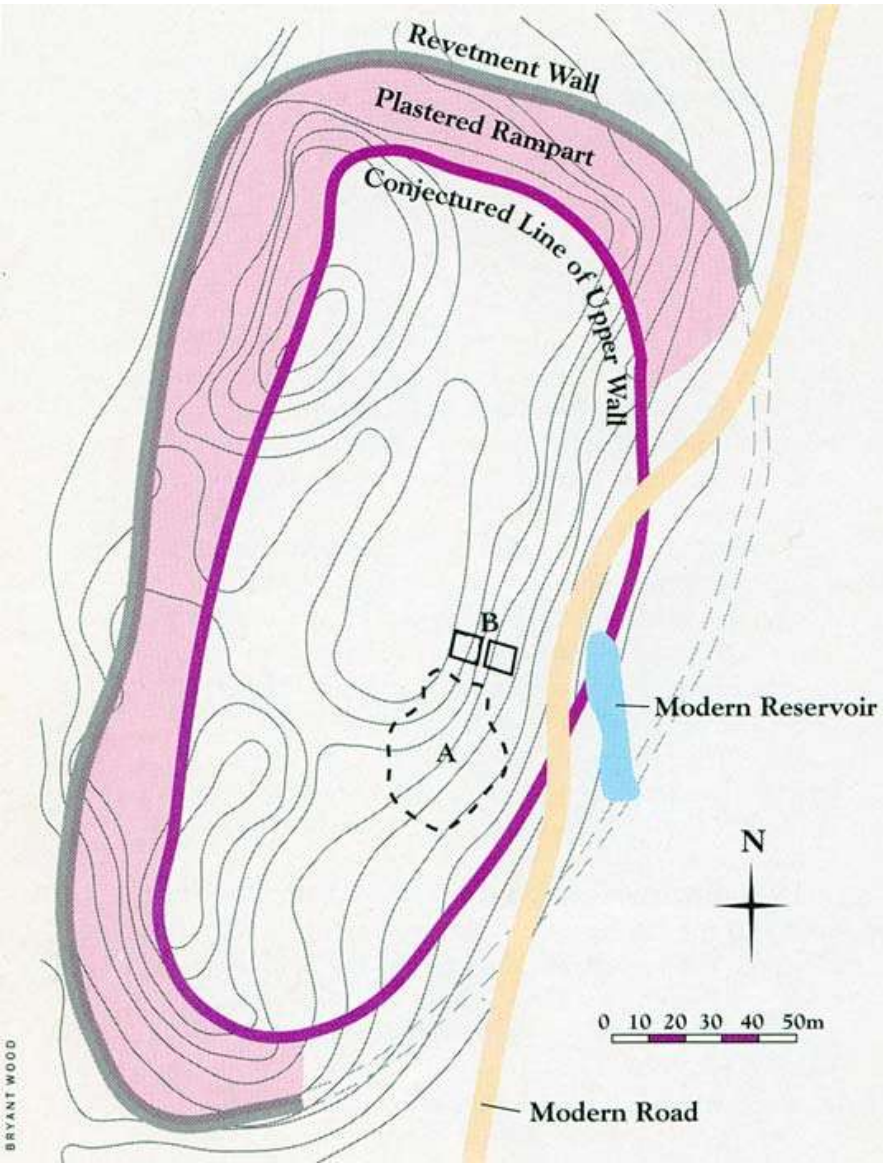
DOUBLE REDOUBTABLE WALL FOR
THE ANCIENT CITY OF JERICHO

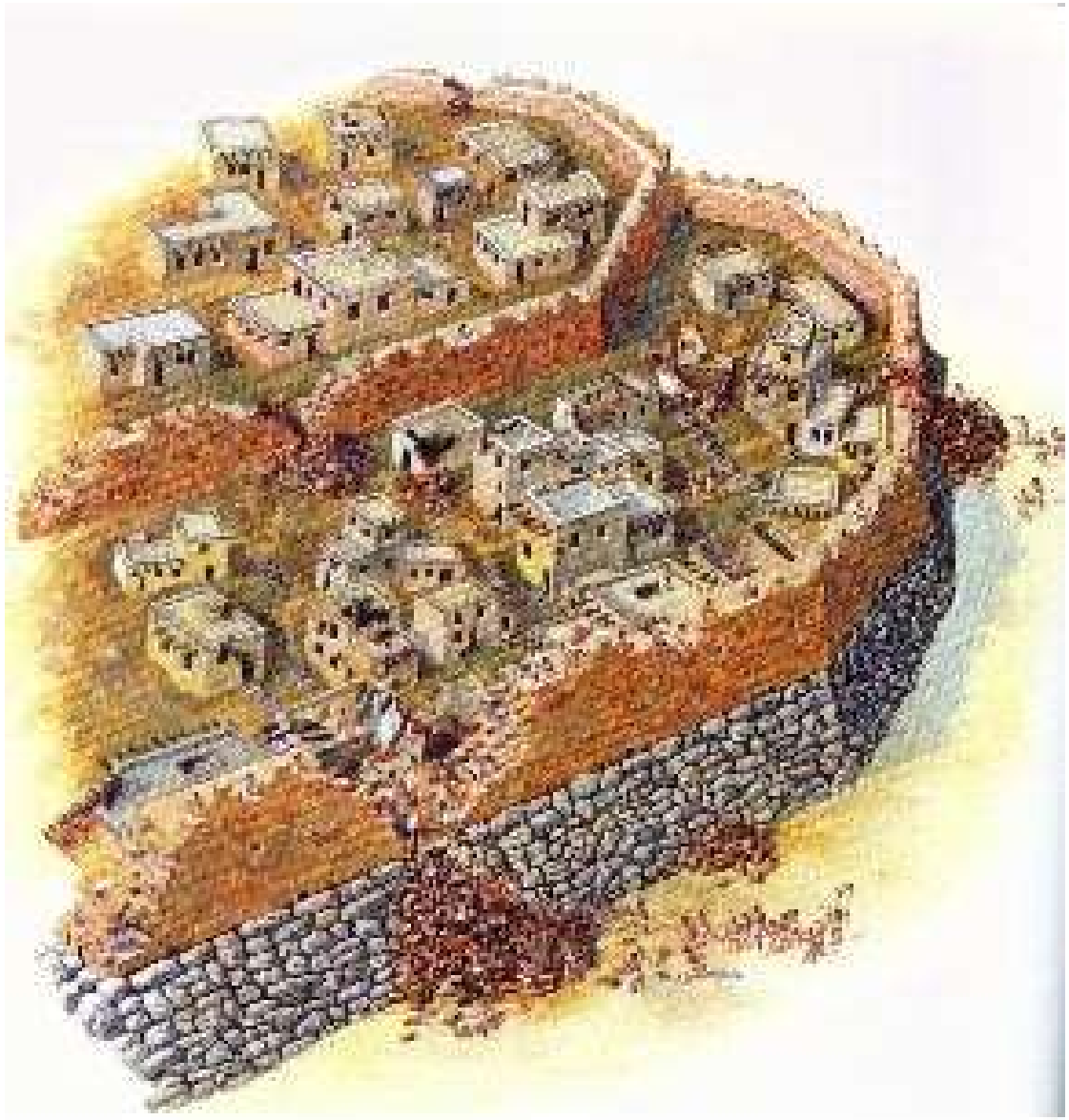


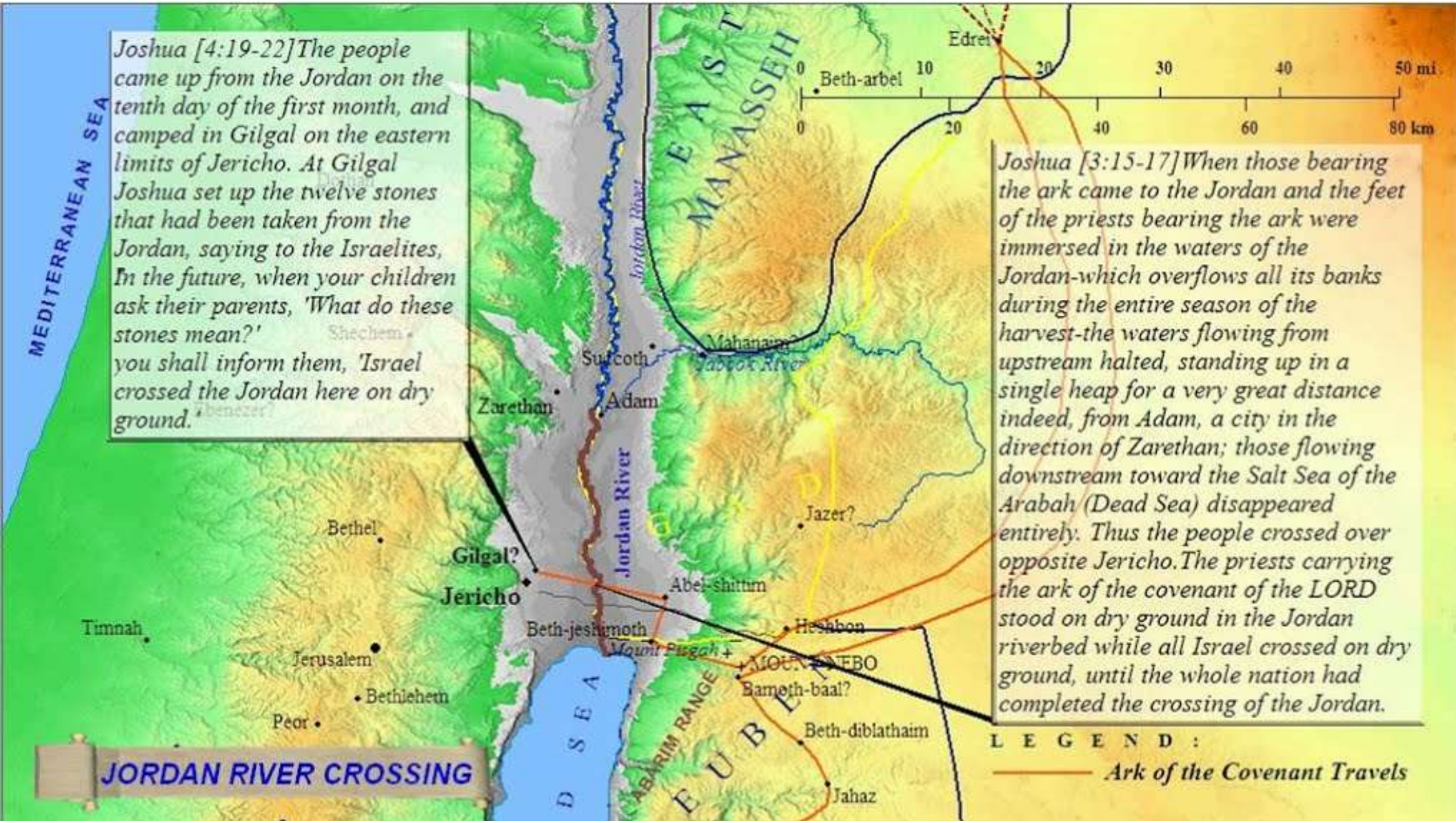


Jericho tell aerial from southeast




Revetment Wall
Plastered Rampart
Conjectured Line of Upper Wall
B
A
Modern Reservoir
N
0 10 20 30 40 50m
Modern Road
BRYANT WOOD



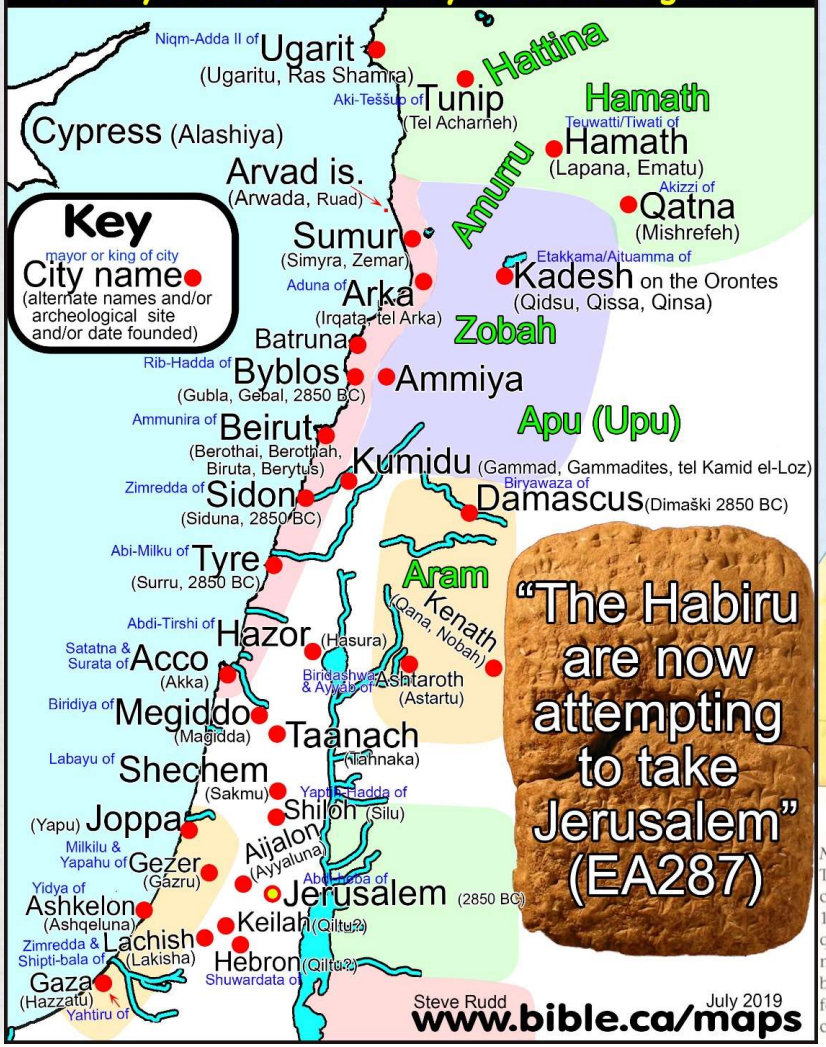

Joshua [4:19-22]The people came up from the Jordan on the tenth day of the first month, and camped in Gilgal on the eastern limits of Jericho. At Gilgal Joshua set up the twelve stones that had been taken from the Jordan, saying to the Israelites, In the future, when your children ask their parents, 'What do these stones mean?' you shall inform them, 'Israel crossed the Jordan here on dry ground.'
Joshua [3:15-17]When those bearing the ark came to the Jordan and the feet of the priests bearing the ark were immersed in the waters of the Jordan-which overflows all its banks during the entire season of the harvest-the waters flowing from upstream halted, standing up in a single heap for a very great distance indeed, from Adam, a city in the direction of Zarethan; those flowing downstream toward the Salt Sea of the Arabah (Dead Sea) disappeared entirely. Thus the people crossed over opposite Jericho.The priests carrying the ark of the covenant of the LORD stood on dry ground in the Jordan riverbed while all Israel crossed on dry ground, until the whole nation had completed the crossing of the Jordan.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
EAST MANASSEH
Jordan River
Edrei
Beth-arbel
0 10 20 30 40 50 mi
0 20 40 60 80 km
Shechem
Succoth
Mahanaim?
Jabbok River
Zarethan
Adam
Ebenezer
Jazer?
Bethel
Gilgal?
Jericho
Jordan River
Abel-shittim
Timnah
Beth-jeshimoth
Heshbon
Mount Pisgah
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Peor
Baal-peor?
Beth-diblathaim
ABARIM RANGE
Jahaz
D SEA
JORDAN RIVER CROSSING
LEGEND:
Ark of the Covenant Travels



The Conquest of Joshua as Witnesed in the Amarna Letters

Named Cities: 1404–1340 BC

"What you read in the Book you find in the ground"



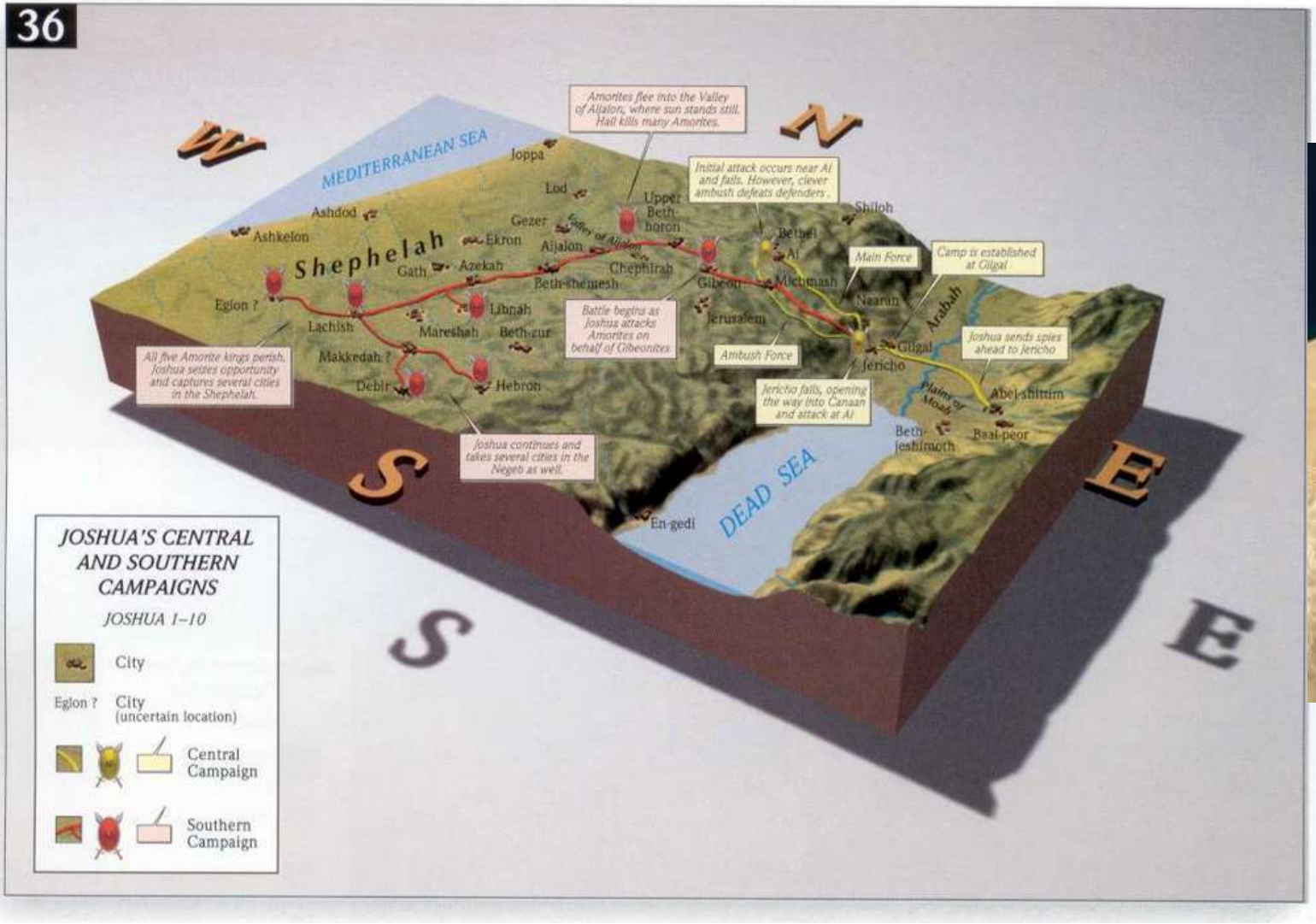
33a



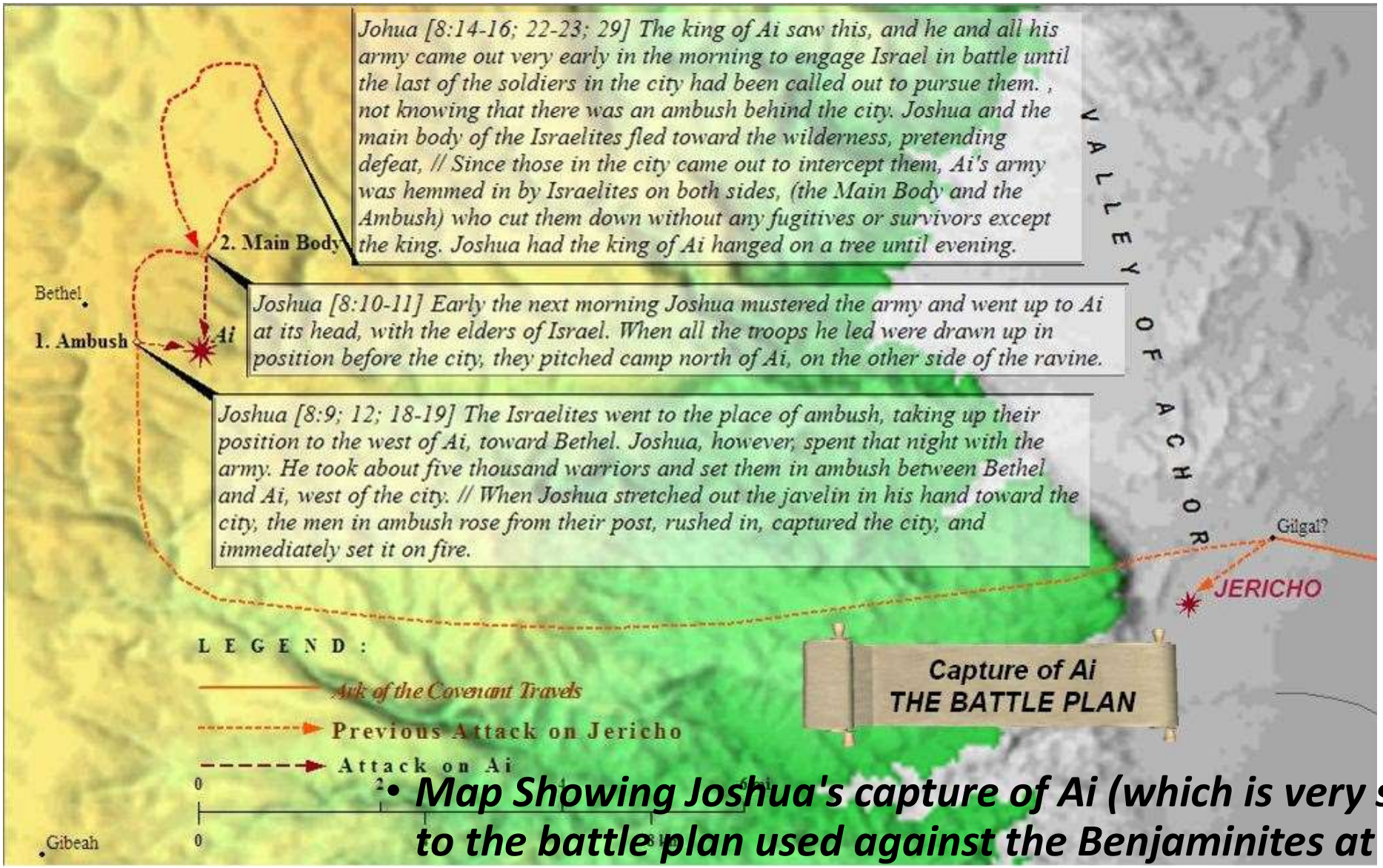
The Conquest of Canaan

Numbers 13–14; 21–32; Deuteronomy 2–3; Joshua 12

The map is based on three distinct traditions which were eventually combined in a single narrative. The mission of the spies in Numbers 13–14 reflects an immigration into Canaan from the south. The conquest of Transjordan is recounted in Numbers 21–32 and Deuteronomy 2–3. The conquest of Canaan is finally summarized in Joshua 12 by a list of conquered lands and cities. These three traditions account for all the territory of Palestine and the southern Transjordan later claimed by Israel.


36
W
N
S
E
S
E
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Joppa
Lod
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Gezer
Ekron
Aijalon
Valley of Ajalon
Upper Beth-horon
Shephelah
Gath
Azekah
Beth-shemesh
Chephirah
Gibeon
Jerusalem
Shiloh
Bethel
Ai
Michmash
Nearun
Arabah
Gilgal
Jericho
Plains of Moab
Abel-shittim
Baal-peor
Beth-jeshimoth
En-gedi
Eglon ?
Lachish
Libnah
Mareshah
Beth-zur
Makkedah ?
Debir
Hebron
Amorites flee into the Valley of Aijalon, where sun stands still. Hail kills many Amorites.
Initial attack occurs near Ai and fails. However, clever ambush defeats defenders.
Main Force
Camp is established at Gilgal
Battle begins as Joshua attacks Amorites on behalf of Gibeonites
Ambush Force
Joshua sends spies ahead to Jericho
Jericho falls, opening the way into Canaan and attack at Ai
All five Amorite kings perish. Joshua seizes opportunity and captures several cities in the Shephelah.
Joshua continues and takes several cities in the Negeb as well.
JOSHUA'S CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN CAMPAIGNS
JOSHUA 1–10
City
Eglon ?
City (uncertain location)
Central Campaign
Southern Campaign

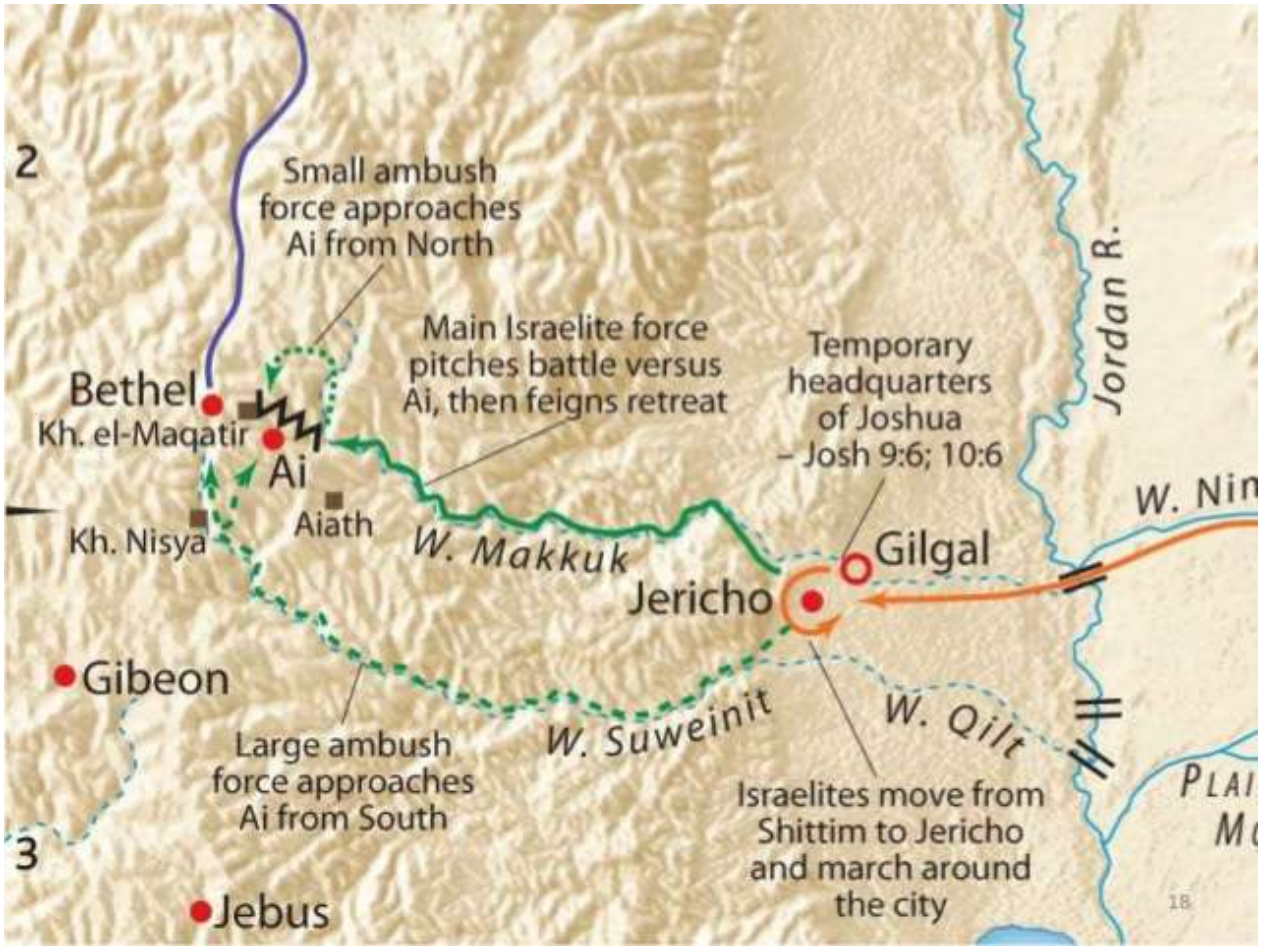

JERICHO
MT NEBO
MOAB
KING'S HIGHWAY
EDOM
KADESH-BARNEA
(At or near Petra)
WAY OF THE WILDERNESS
EZION-GEBER

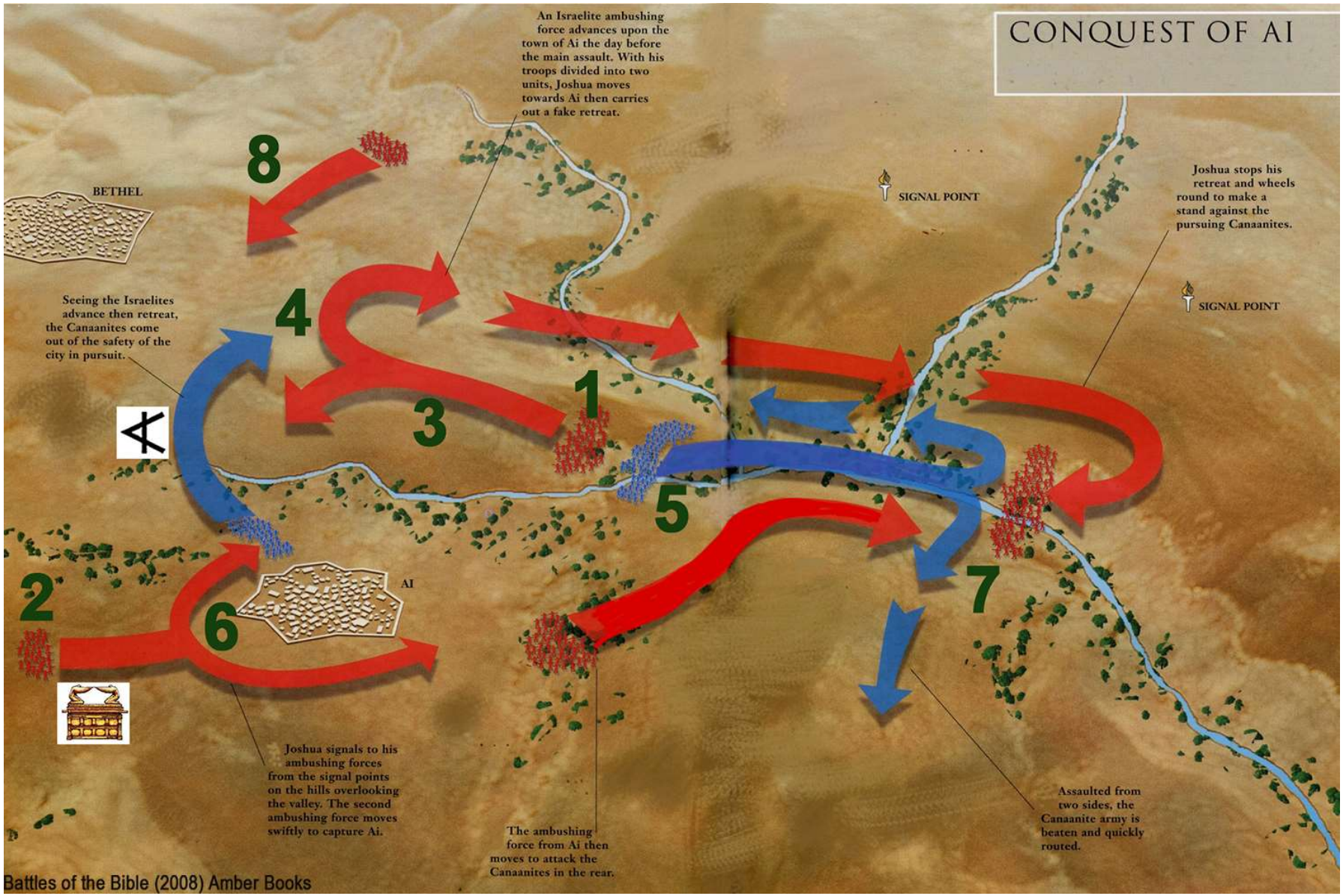


• ***Map Showing Joshua's capture of Ai (which is very simillar to the battle plan used against the Benjaminites at Gibeah)***

BATTLE of AI - Joshua 8



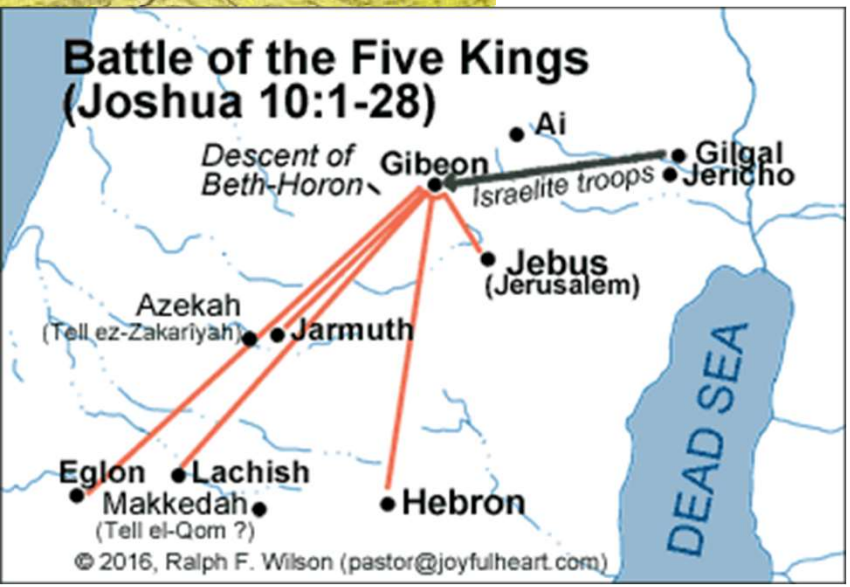


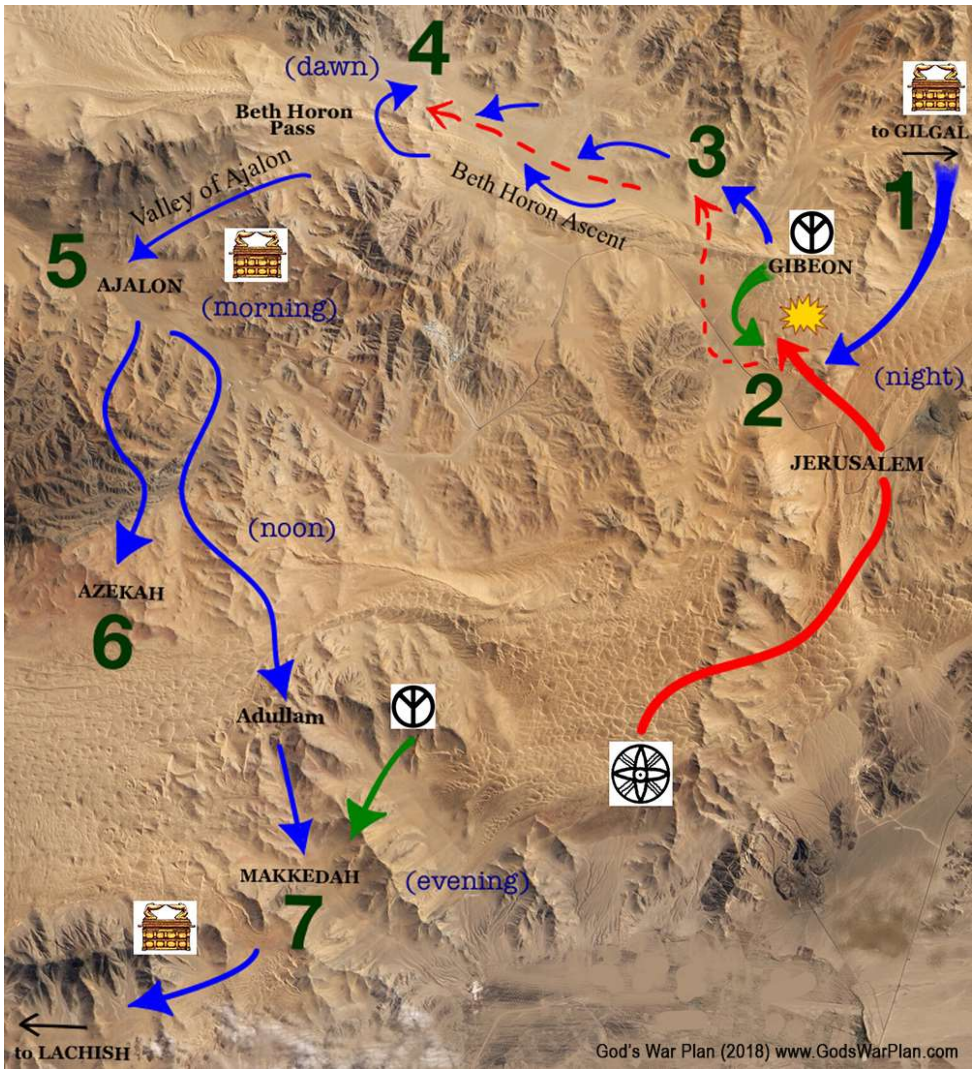


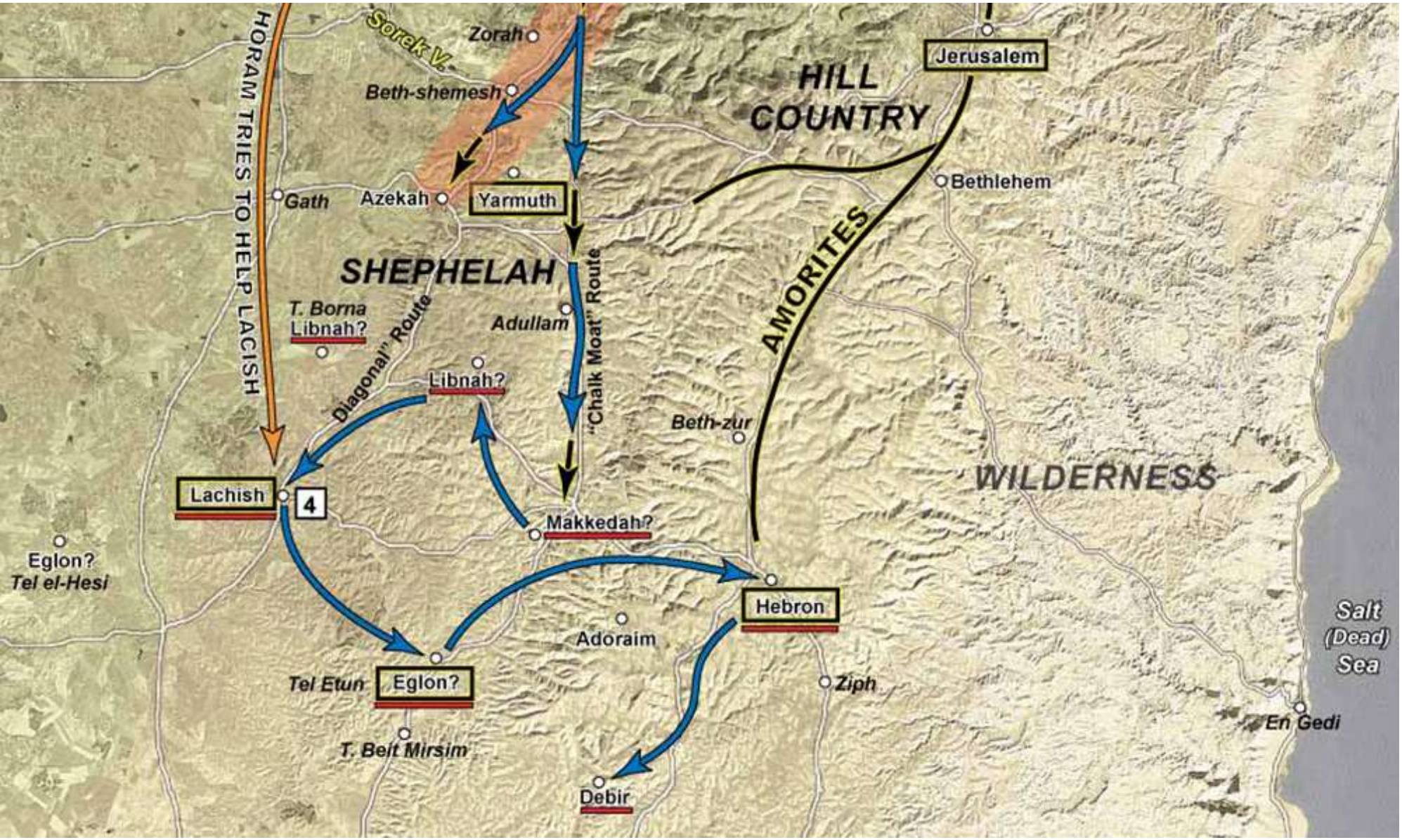
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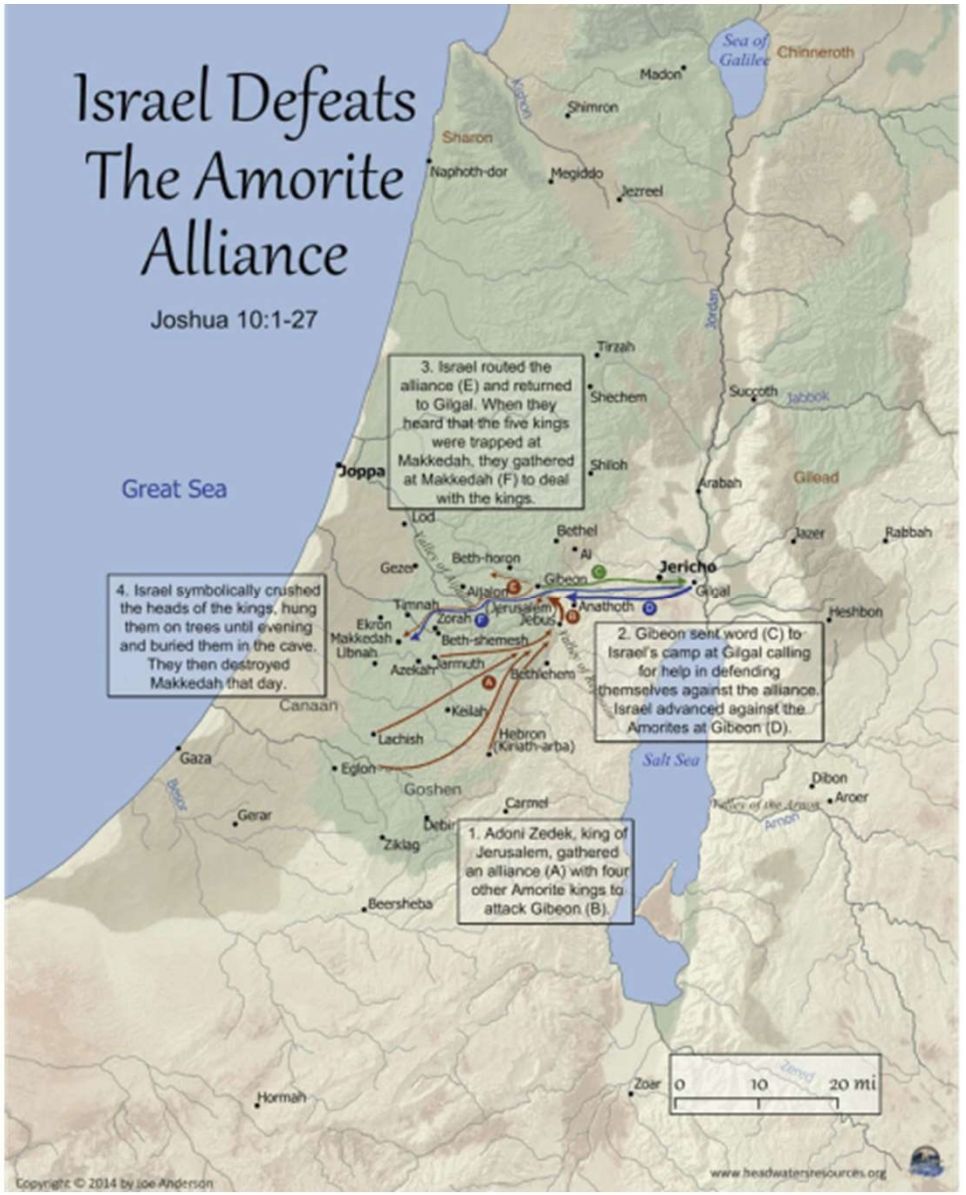
BATTLE of GIBEON - Joshua 10







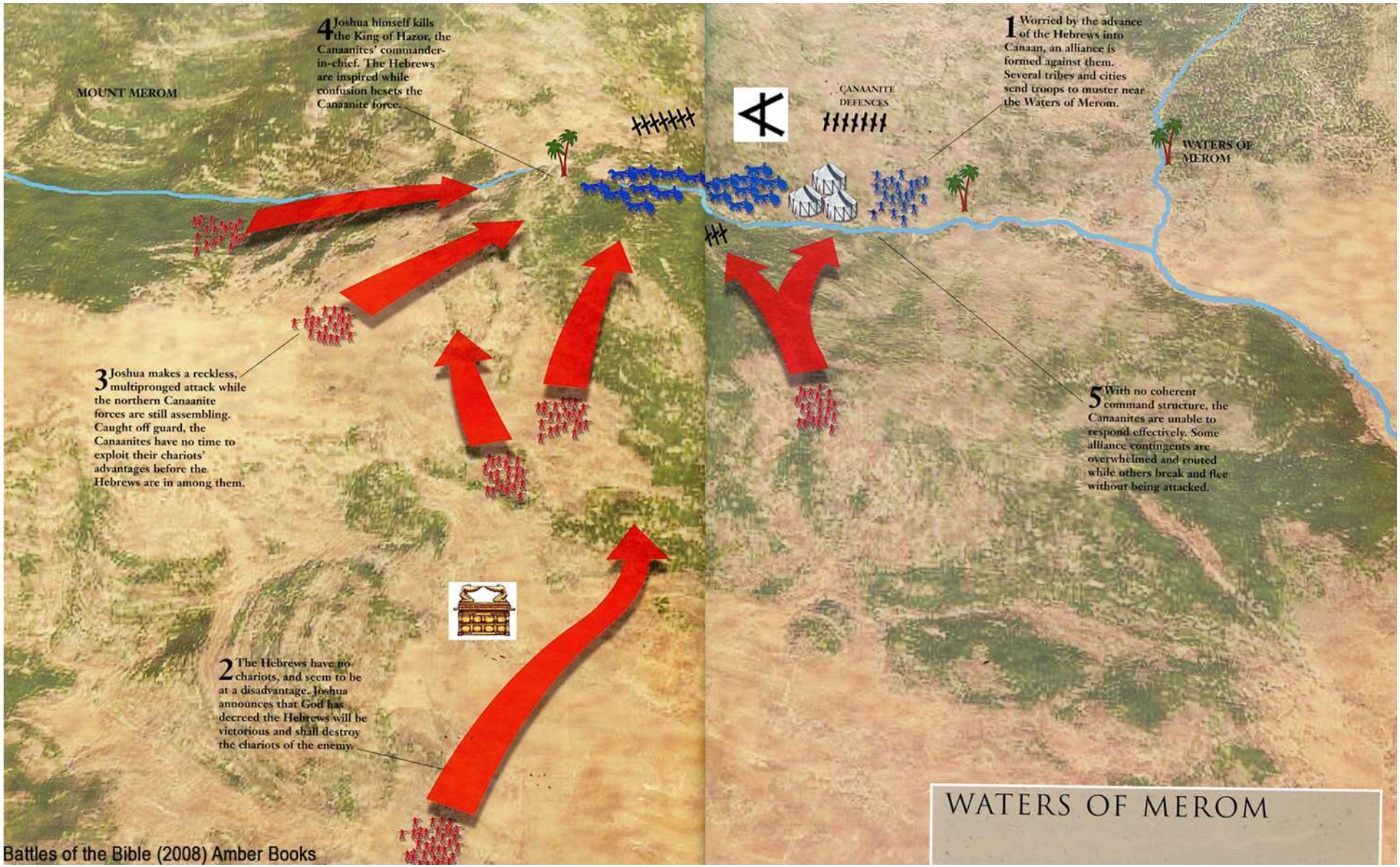

HORAM TRIES TO HELP LACISH
Sorek V.
Zorah
Beth-shemesh
Jerusalem
HILL COUNTRY
Gath
Azekah
Yarmuth
Bethlehem
SHEPHELAH
AMORITES
T. Borna
Libnah?
Adullam
"Chalk Moat" Route
Diagonal" Route
Libnah?
Beth-zur
WILDERNESS
Lachish
4
Makkedah?
Eglon?
Tel el-Hesi
Hebron
Adoraim
Salt (Dead) Sea
Tel Eton
Eglon?
Ziph
En Gedi
T. Beit Mirsim
Debir


Israel Defeats The Amorite Alliance
Joshua 10:1-27
Great Sea
Sea of Galilee
Chinneroth
Madon
Shimron
Sharon
Naphoth-dor
Megiddo
Jezreel
Jordan
Tirzah
Shechem
Succoth
Jabbok
Joppa
Shiloh
Arabah
Gilead
Lod
Bethel
Ai
Jazer
Rabbah
Beth-horon
Gezer
Jericho
Gibeon
Gilgal
Ajalon
Jerusalem
Anathoth
Timnah
Heshbon
Zorah
Ekron
Jebus
Makkedah
Beth-shemesh
Libnah
Azekah
Jarmuth
Bethlehem
Canaan
Keilah
Lachish
Hebron (Kiriath-arba)
Gaza
Eglon
Salt Sea
Dibon
Aroer
Goshen
Carmel
Gerar
Debir
Ziklag
Beersheba
Hormah
Zoar
0 10 20 mi
3. Israel routed the alliance (E) and returned to Gilgal. When they heard that the five kings were trapped at Makkedah, they gathered at Makkedah (F) to deal with the kings.
4. Israel symbolically crushed the heads of the kings, hung them on trees until evening and buried them in the cave. They then destroyed Makkedah that day.
2. Gibeon sent word (C) to Israel's camp at Gilgal calling for help in defending themselves against the alliance. Israel advanced against the Amorites at Gibeon (D).
1. Adoni Zedek, king of Jerusalem, gathered an alliance (A) with four other Amorite kings to attack Gibeon (B).
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Battle of WATERS of MEROM - Joshua 11







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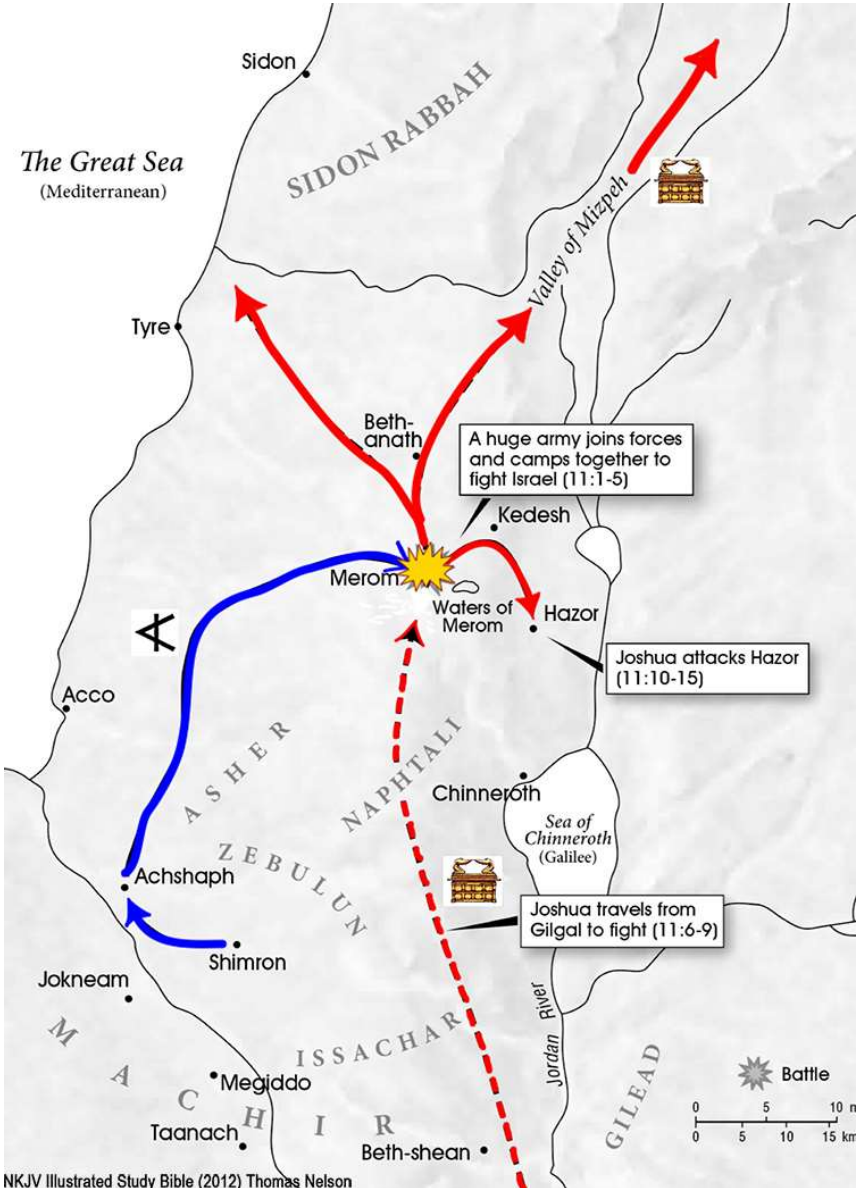
King Jabin of Hazor

Cuneiform from Hazor confirms Jabin was a dynastic name used for 500 years. Archeology now has 3 references to Jabin.

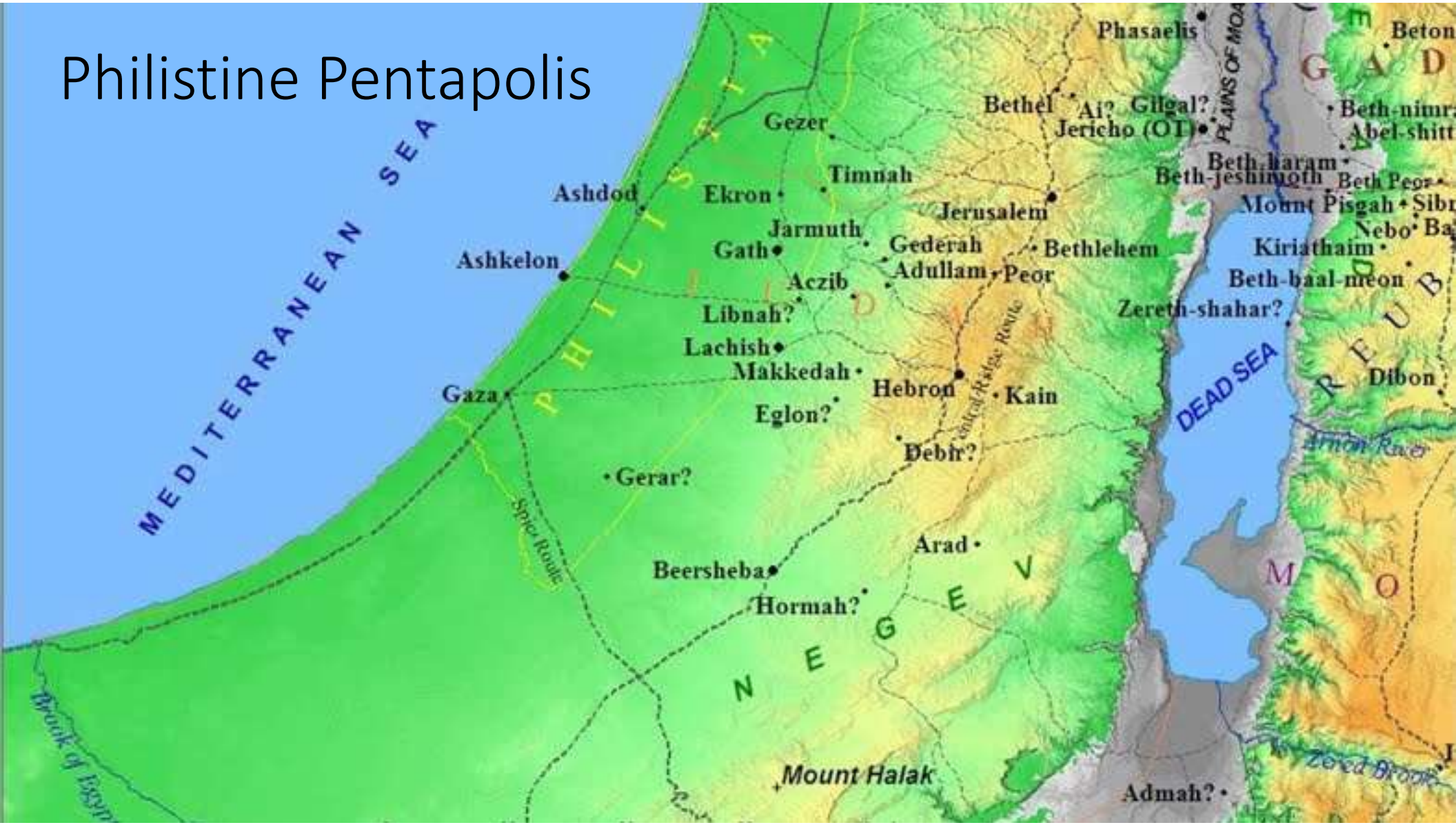




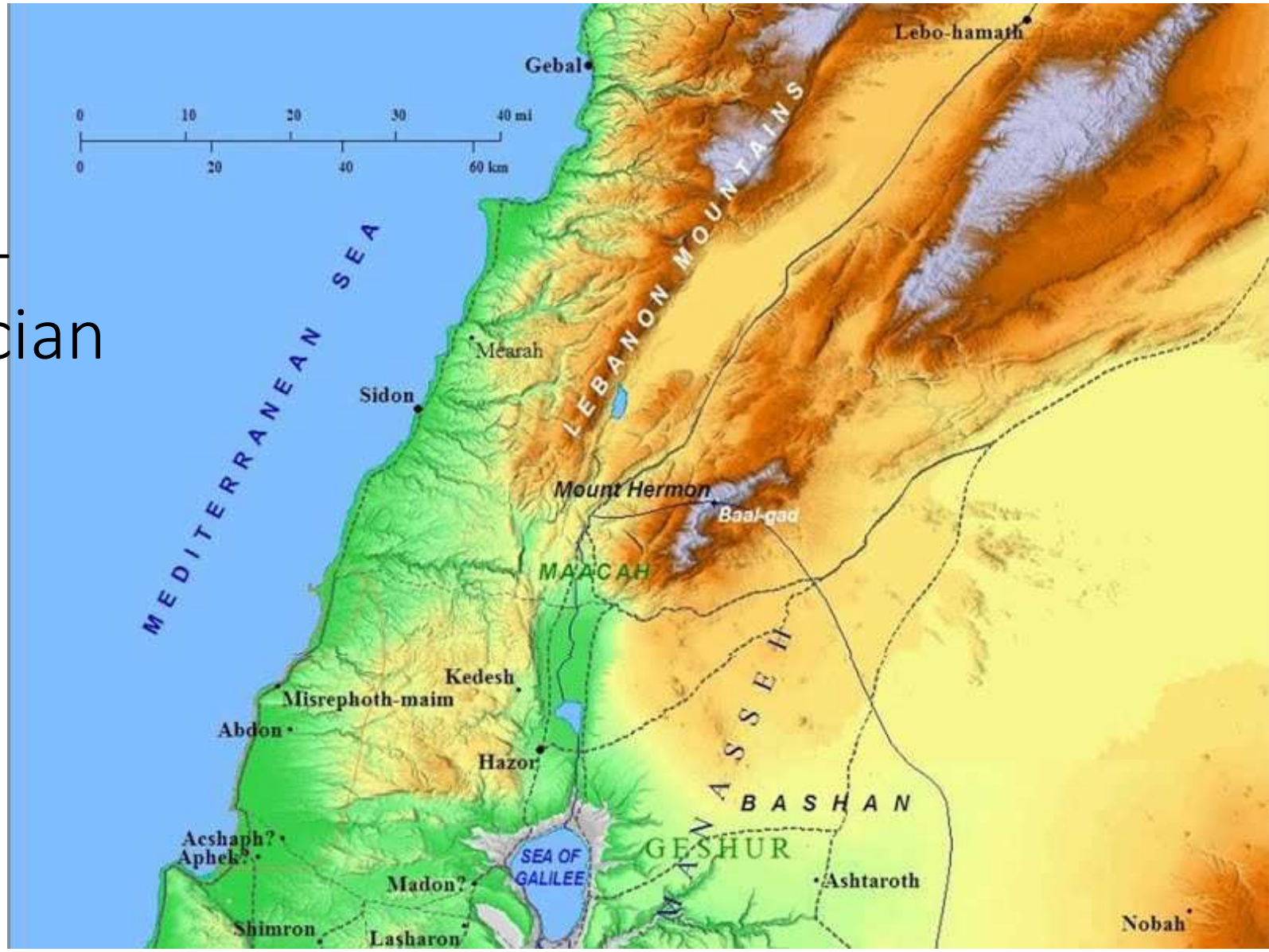
Bronze Jabin
Hazor Exhibit
Israel Museum

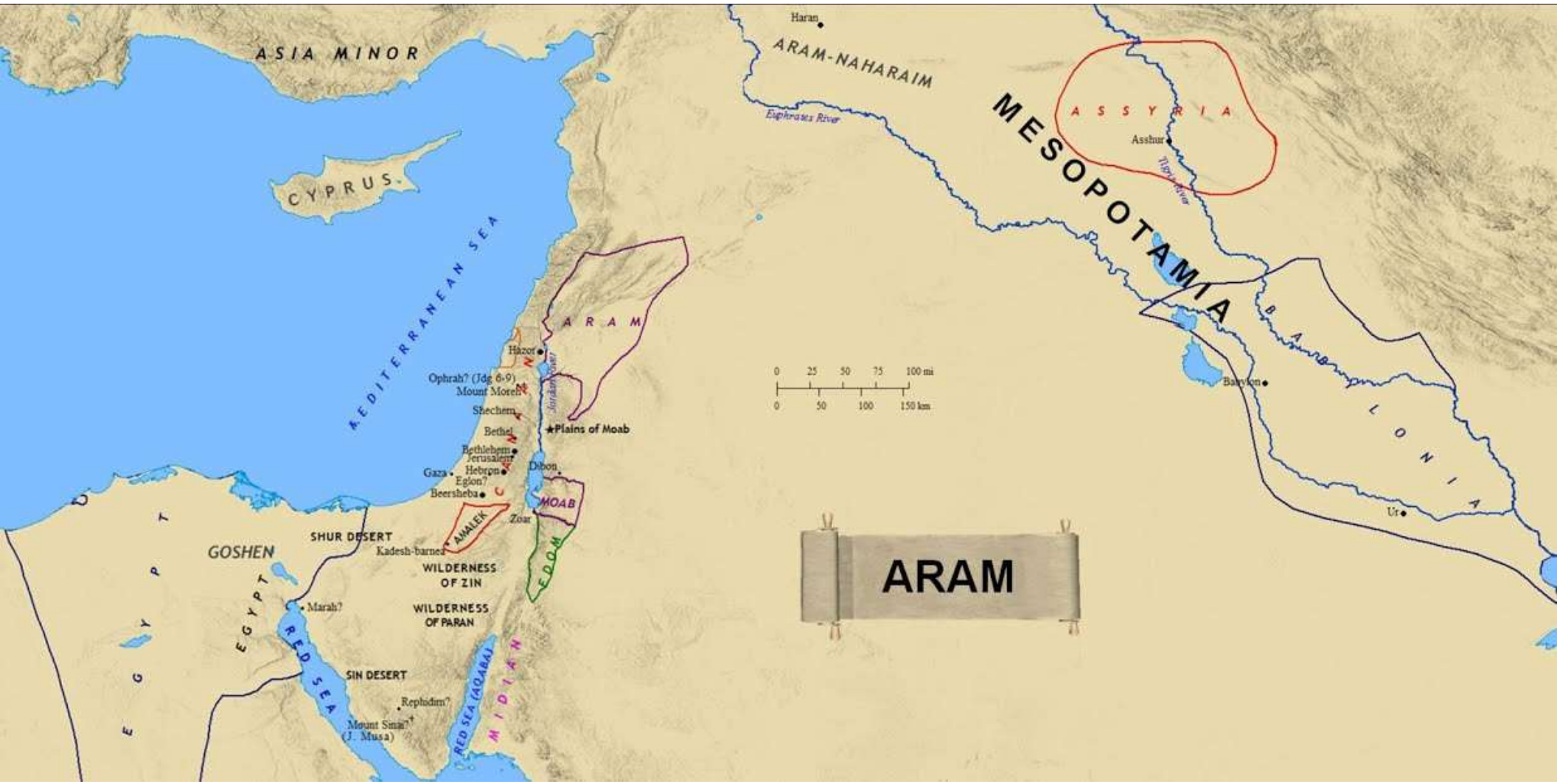


Philistine Pentapolis



Canaanites - Syrophoenician

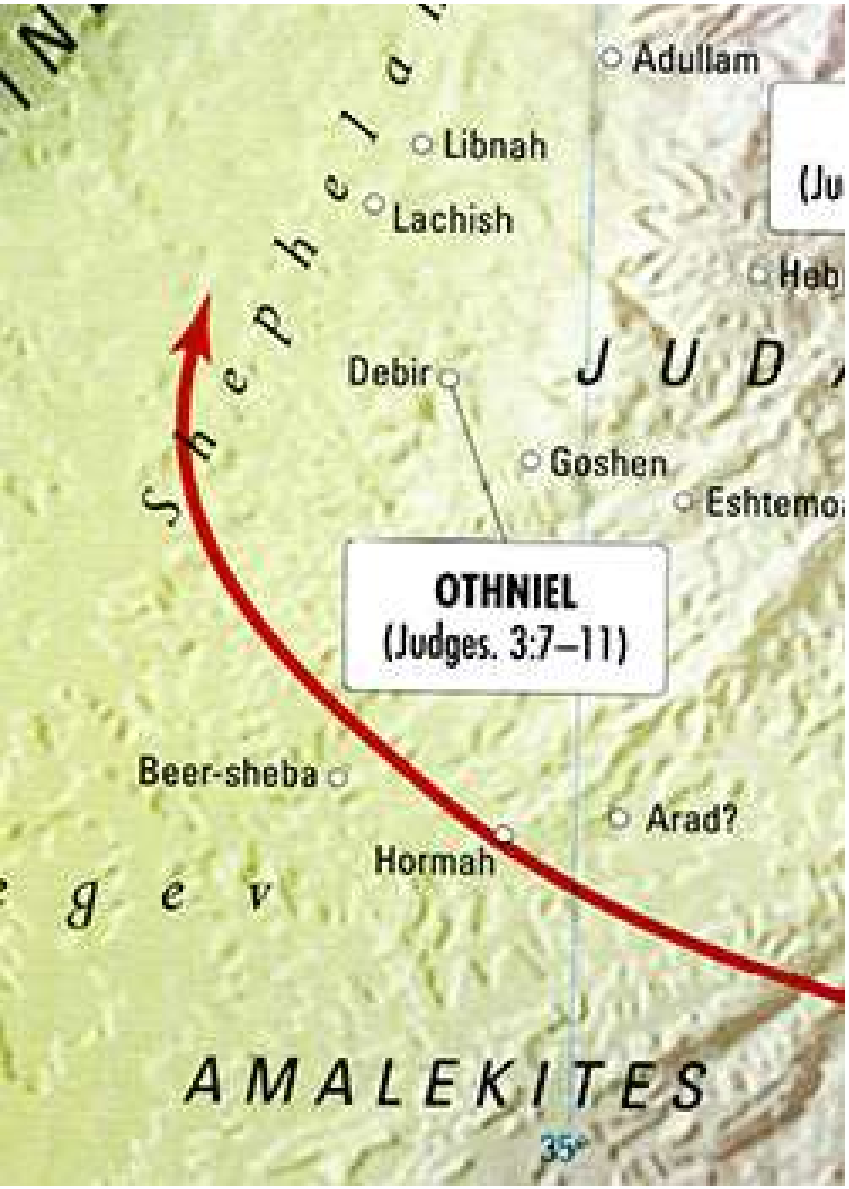



ASIA MINOR
CYPRUS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
EGYPT
GOSHEN
SHUR DESERT
WILDERNESS OF ZIN
WILDERNESS OF PARAN
SIN DESERT
RED SEA
RED SEA (AQABA)
MIDIAN
Marah?
Rephidim?
Mount Sinai? (J. Musa)
Kadesh-barnea
Gaza
Hebron
Egion?
Beersheba
Zoar
AMALEK
CANAAN
ARAM
Hazor
Ophrah? (Jdg 6-9)
Mount Moreh
Shechem
Bethel
Bethlehem
Jerusalem
Jordan River
★Plains of Moab
Dibon
MOAB
EDOM
Haran
ARAM-NAHARAIM
Euphrates River
ASSYRIA
Asshur
Tigris River
MESOPOTAMIA
BABYLONIA
Babylon
Ur
0 25 50 75 100 mi
0 50 100 150 km
ARAM

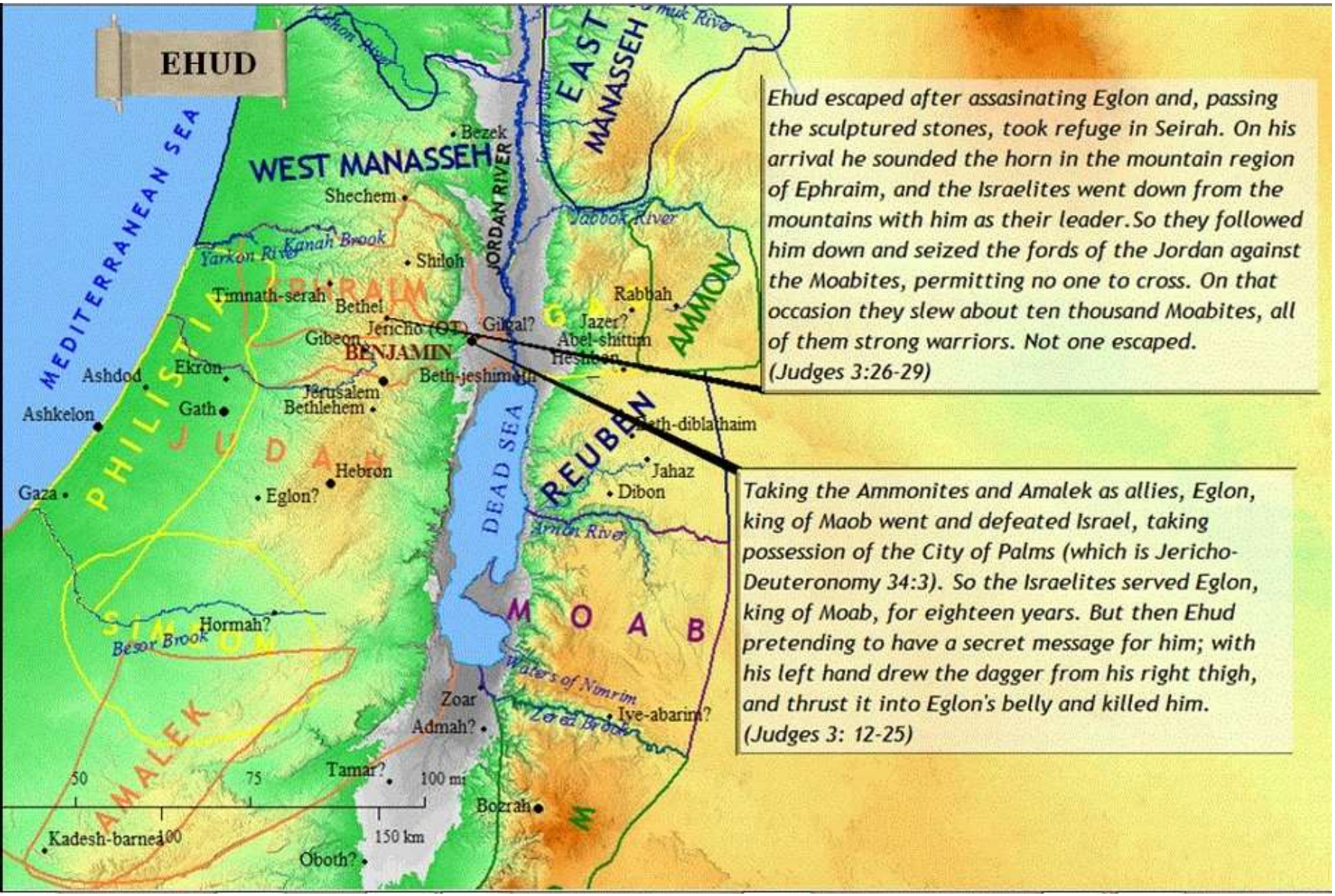
Battle of BEZEK - Judges 1-2 Adoni-Bezek





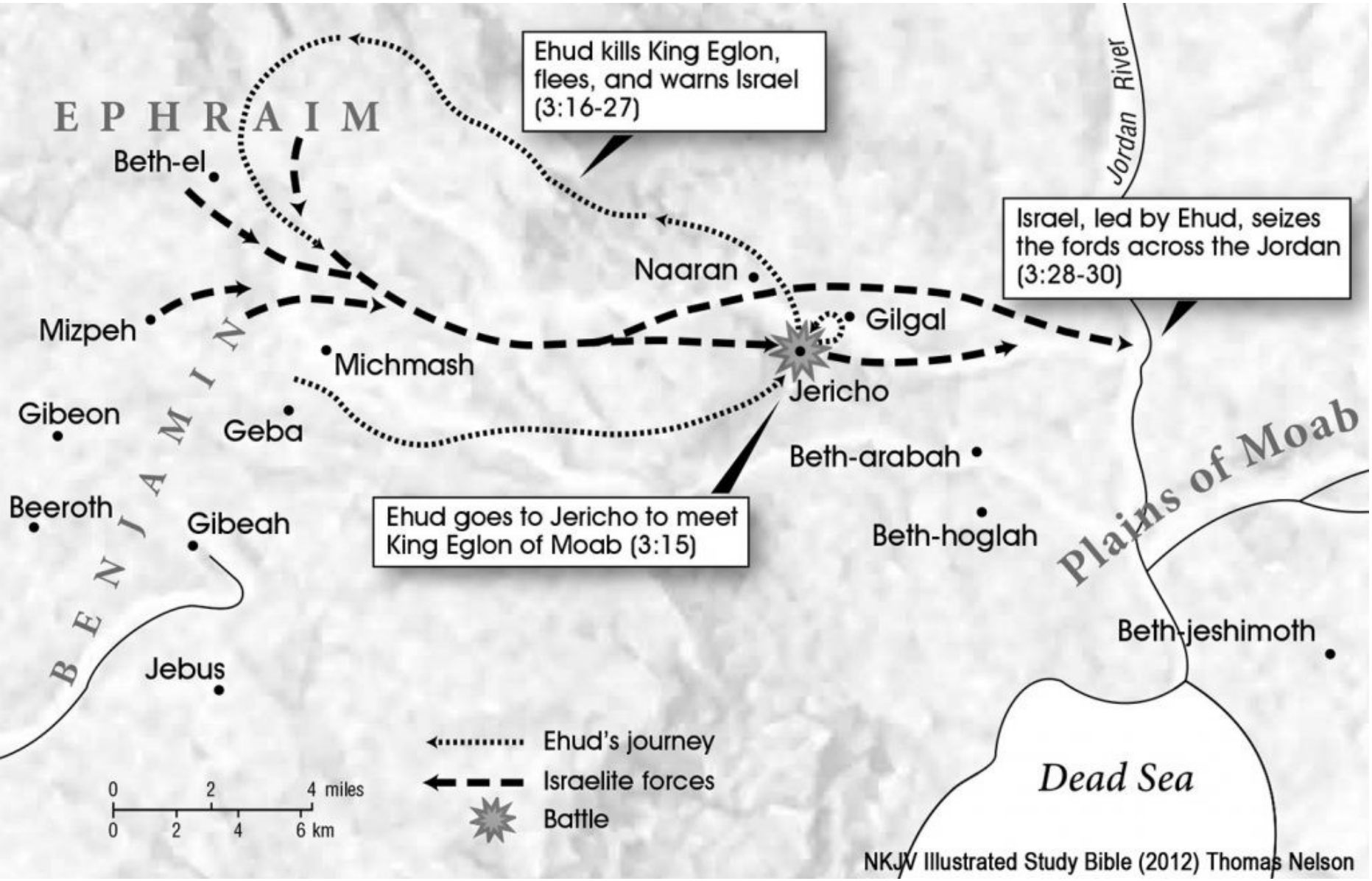

Adullam
Libnah
Lachish
Debir
Goshen
OTHNIEL
(Judges. 3:7–11)
Beer-sheba
Arad?
Hormah
AMALEKITES


Jabesh-gilead
Tirzah
Mt Ebal
Shechem
Mt Gerizim
Zaphon
Succoth
Tappuah
Adam
Shiloh
Gilgal
EHUD
(Judges. 3:12–30)
Bethel
Gibeon
Jericho
BENJAMIN
Jerusalem
(Jebus)
Bethlehem
Beth-jeshimoth



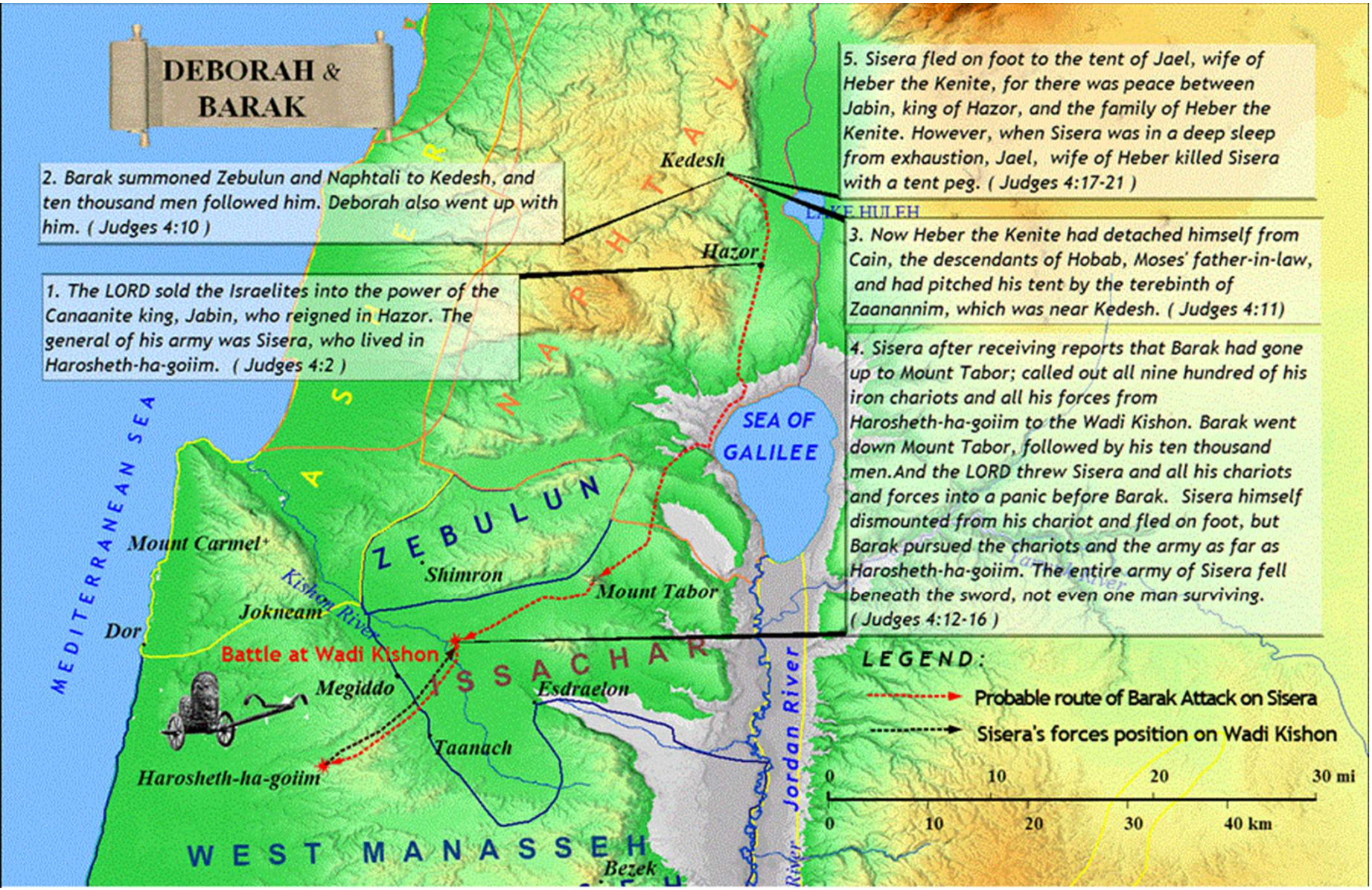
Ehud escaped after assasinating Eglon and, passing the sculptured stones, took refuge in Seirah. On his arrival he sounded the horn in the mountain region of Ephraim, and the Israelites went down from the mountains with him as their leader.So they followed him down and seized the fords of the Jordan against the Moabites, permitting no one to cross. On that occasion they slew about ten thousand Moabites, all of them strong warriors. Not one escaped. (Judges 3:26-29)

Taking the Ammonites and Amalek as allies, Eglon, king of Maob went and defeated Israel, taking possession of the City of Palms (which is Jericho-Deuteronomy 34:3). So the Israelites served Eglon, king of Moab, for eighteen years. But then Ehud pretending to have a secret message for him; with his left hand drew the dagger from his right thigh, and thrust it into Eglon's belly and killed him. (Judges 3: 12-25)


Ehud kills King Eglon, flees, and warns Israel (3:16-27)
Israel, led by Ehud, seizes the fords across the Jordan (3:28-30)
Ehud goes to Jericho to meet King Eglon of Moab (3:15)
EPHRAIM
BENJAMIN
Jordan River
Plains of Moab
Dead Sea
Beth-el
Naaran
Gilgal
Mizpeh
Michmash
Jericho
Gibeon
Geba
Beth-arabah
Beeroth
Gibeah
Beth-hoglah
Beth-jeshimoth
Jebus
Ehud's journey
Israelite forces
Battle
0 2 4 miles
0 2 4 6 km
NKJV Illustrated Study Bible (2012) Thomas Nelson



SHAMGAR, SON OF ANATH, WAS THE THIRD JUDGE OF ISRAEL. HE DELIVERED ISRAEL FROM THE PHILISTINES BY KILLING SIX HUNDRED MEN WITH AN OX GOAD.


DEBORAH & BARAK
2. Barak summoned Zebulun and Naphtali to Kedesh, and ten thousand men followed him. Deborah also went up with him. (Judges 4:10)
1. The LORD sold the Israelites into the power of the Canaanite king, Jabin, who reigned in Hazor. The general of his army was Sisera, who lived in Harosheth-ha-goiim. (Judges 4:2)
5. Sisera fled on foot to the tent of Jael, wife of Heber the Kenite, for there was peace between Jabin, king of Hazor, and the family of Heber the Kenite. However, when Sisera was in a deep sleep from exhaustion, Jael, wife of Heber killed Sisera with a tent peg. (Judges 4:17-21)
3. Now Heber the Kenite had detached himself from Cain, the descendants of Hobab, Moses' father-in-law, and had pitched his tent by the terebinth of Zaanannim, which was near Kedesh. (Judges 4:11)
4. Sisera after receiving reports that Barak had gone up to Mount Tabor; called out all nine hundred of his iron chariots and all his forces from Harosheth-ha-goiim to the Wadi Kishon. Barak went down Mount Tabor, followed by his ten thousand men.And the LORD threw Sisera and all his chariots and forces into a panic before Barak. Sisera himself dismounted from his chariot and fled on foot, but Barak pursued the chariots and the army as far as Harosheth-ha-goiim. The entire army of Sisera fell beneath the sword, not even one man surviving. (Judges 4:12-16)
Kedesh
Hazor
LAKE HULEH
NAPHTALI
ASHER
SEA OF GALILEE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ZEBULUN
Mount Carmel
Shimron
Mount Tabor
Kishon River
Jokneam
Dor
Battle at Wadi Kishon
ISSACHAR
Megiddo
Esdraelon
Taanach
Harosheth-ha-goiim
Jordan River
WEST MANASSEH
Bezek
LEGEND:
Probable route of Barak Attack on Sisera
Sisera's forces position on Wadi Kishon
0 10 20 30 mi
0 10 20 30 40 km

King Jabin of Hazor

Cuneiform from Hazor confirms Jabin was a dynastic name used for 500 years. Archeology now has 3 references to Jabin.

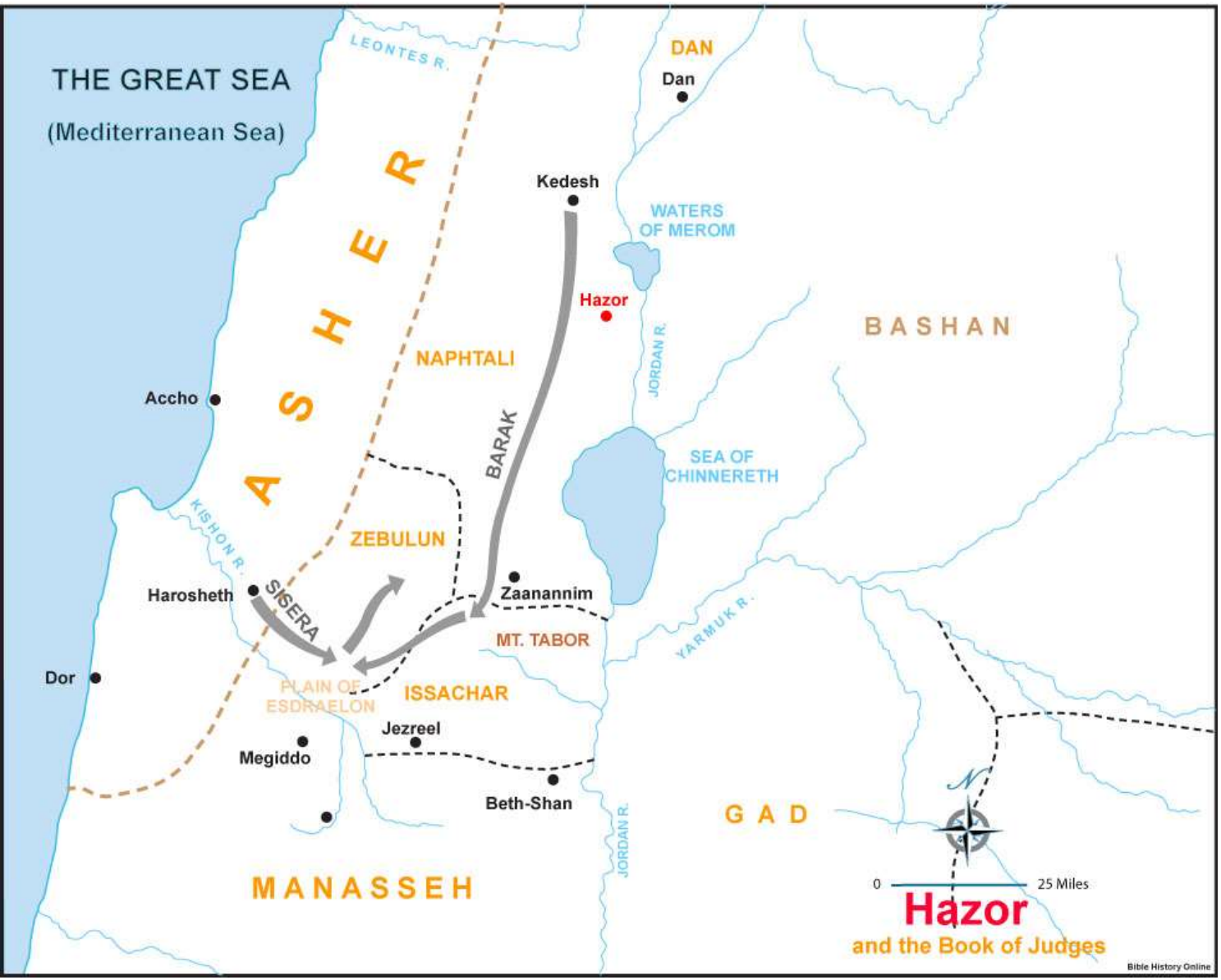


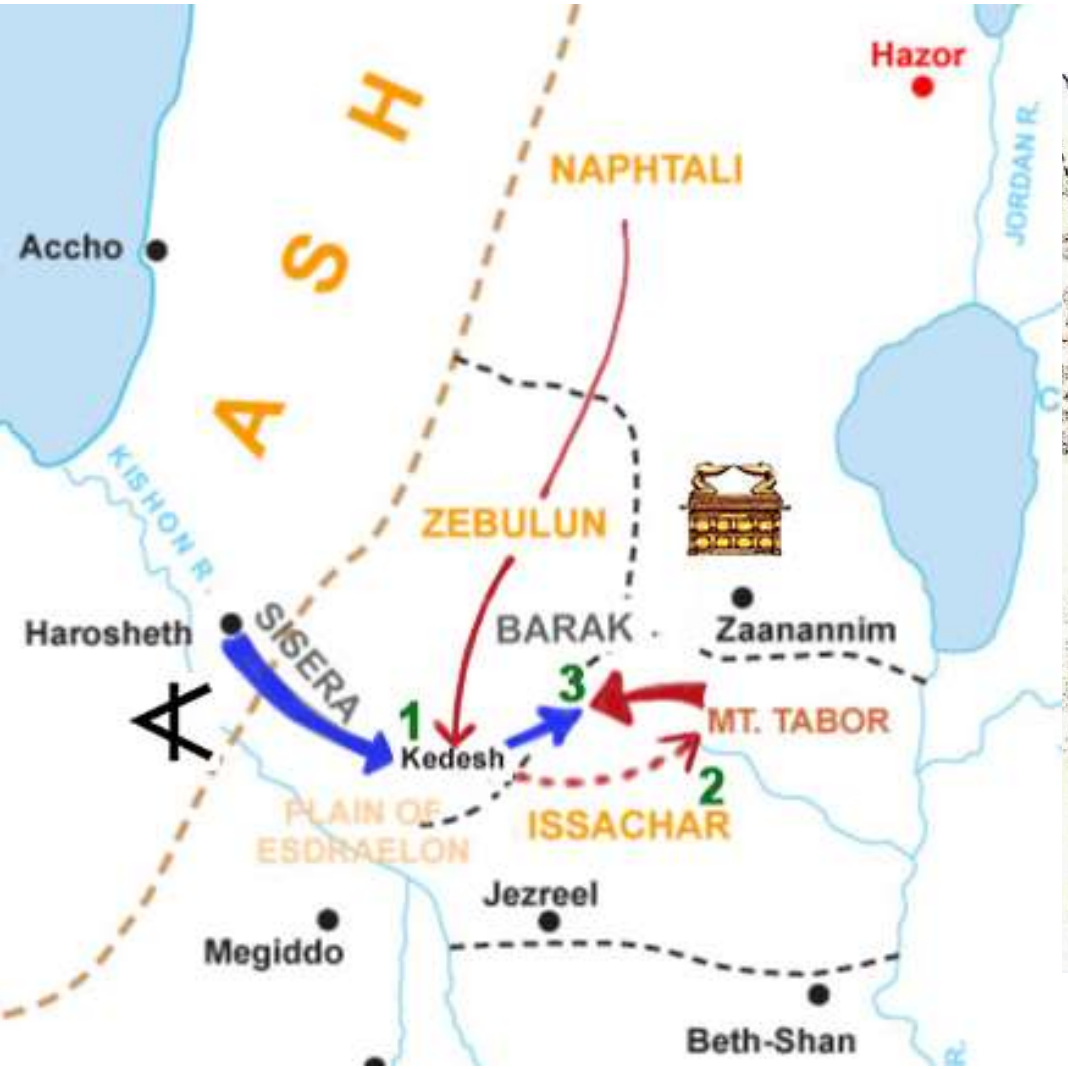


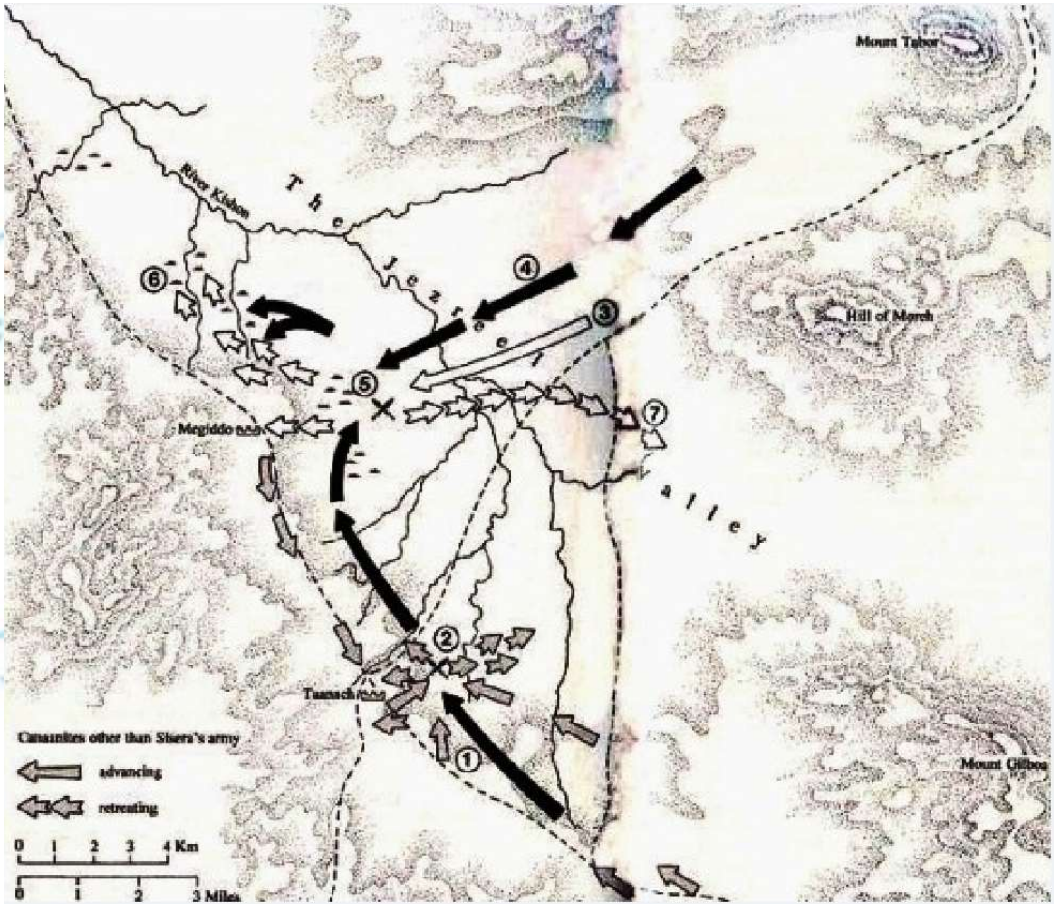
Bronze Jabin
Hazor Exhibit
Israel Museum



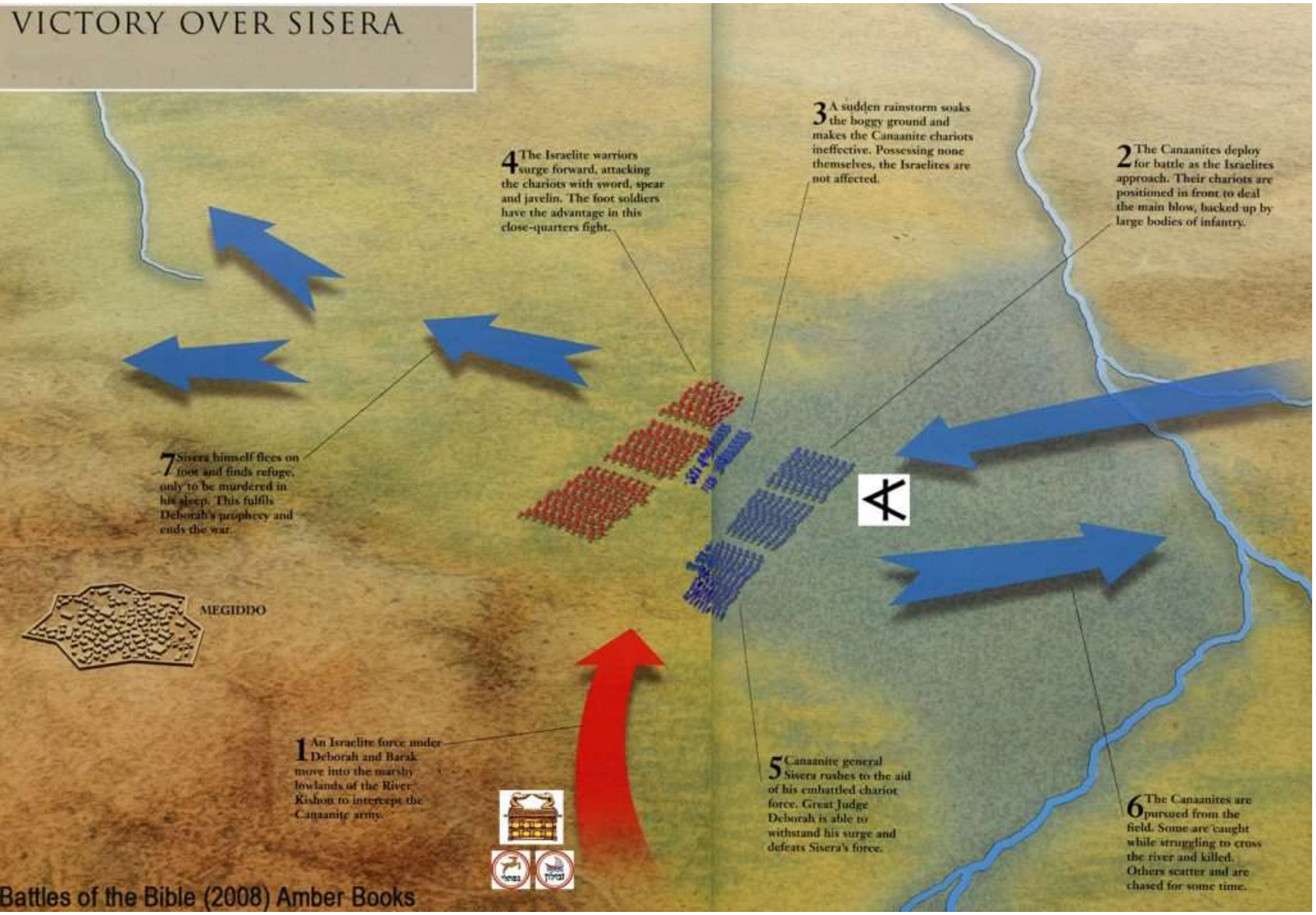

Mt.Tabor, Israel
Rises 1843 ft. above sea level
Copyright © 1995 Jonathan Gorham


THE GREAT SEA
(Mediterranean Sea)
LEONTES R.
DAN
Dan
Kedesh
WATERS OF MEROM
Hazor
BASHAN
JORDAN R.
NAPHTALI
ASHER
Accho
BARAK
SEA OF CHINNERETH
KISHON R.
ZEBULUN
Harosheth
SISERA
Zaanannim
MT. TABOR
YARMUK R.
Dor
PLAIN OF ESDRAELON
ISSACHAR
Jezreel
Megiddo
Beth-Shan
JORDAN R.
GAD
MANASSEH
0
25 Miles
Hazor
and the Book of Judges
Bible History Online

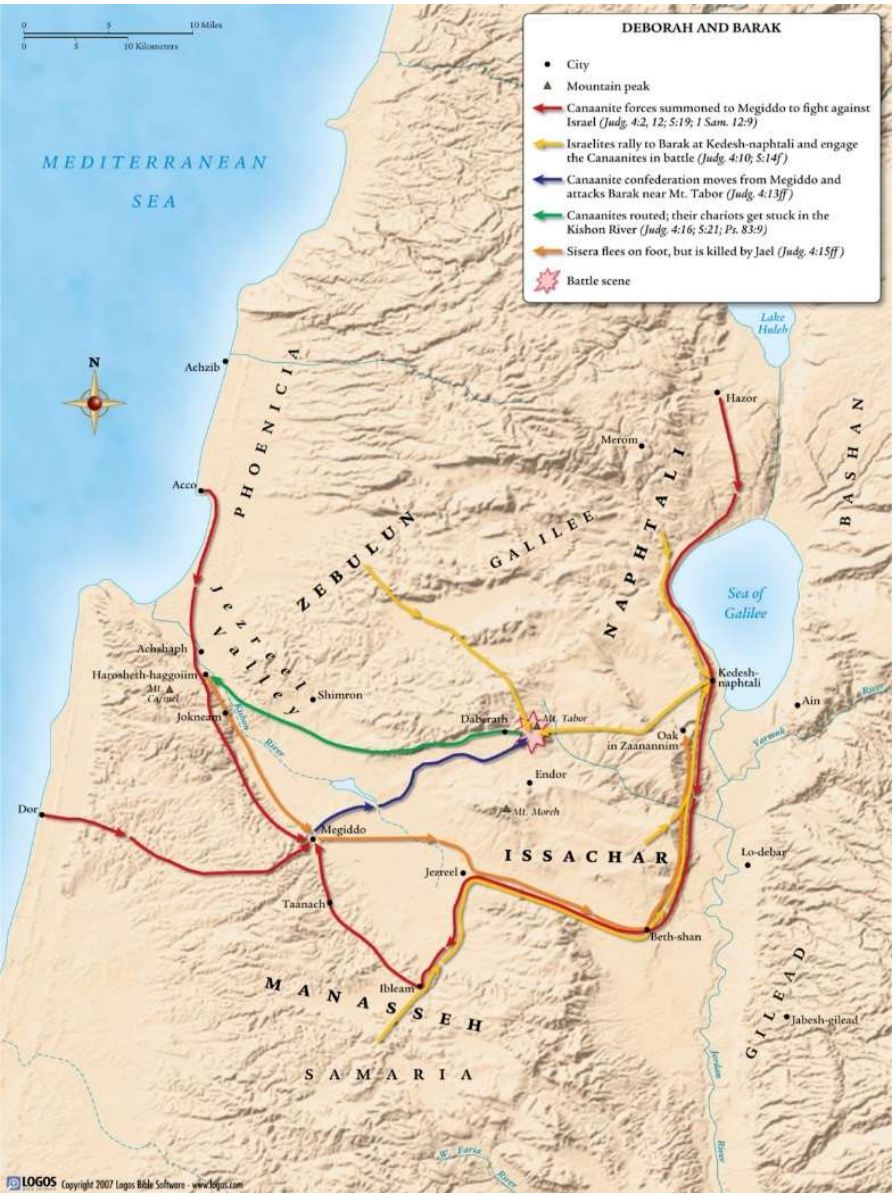

Hazor
ASH
NAPHTALI
JORDAN R.
Accho
KISHON R.
ZEBULUN
Harosheth
SISERA
BARAK
Zaanannim
1
3
MT. TABOR
Kedesh
2
PLAIN OF ESDRAELON
ISSACHAR
Jezreel
Megiddo
Beth-Shan

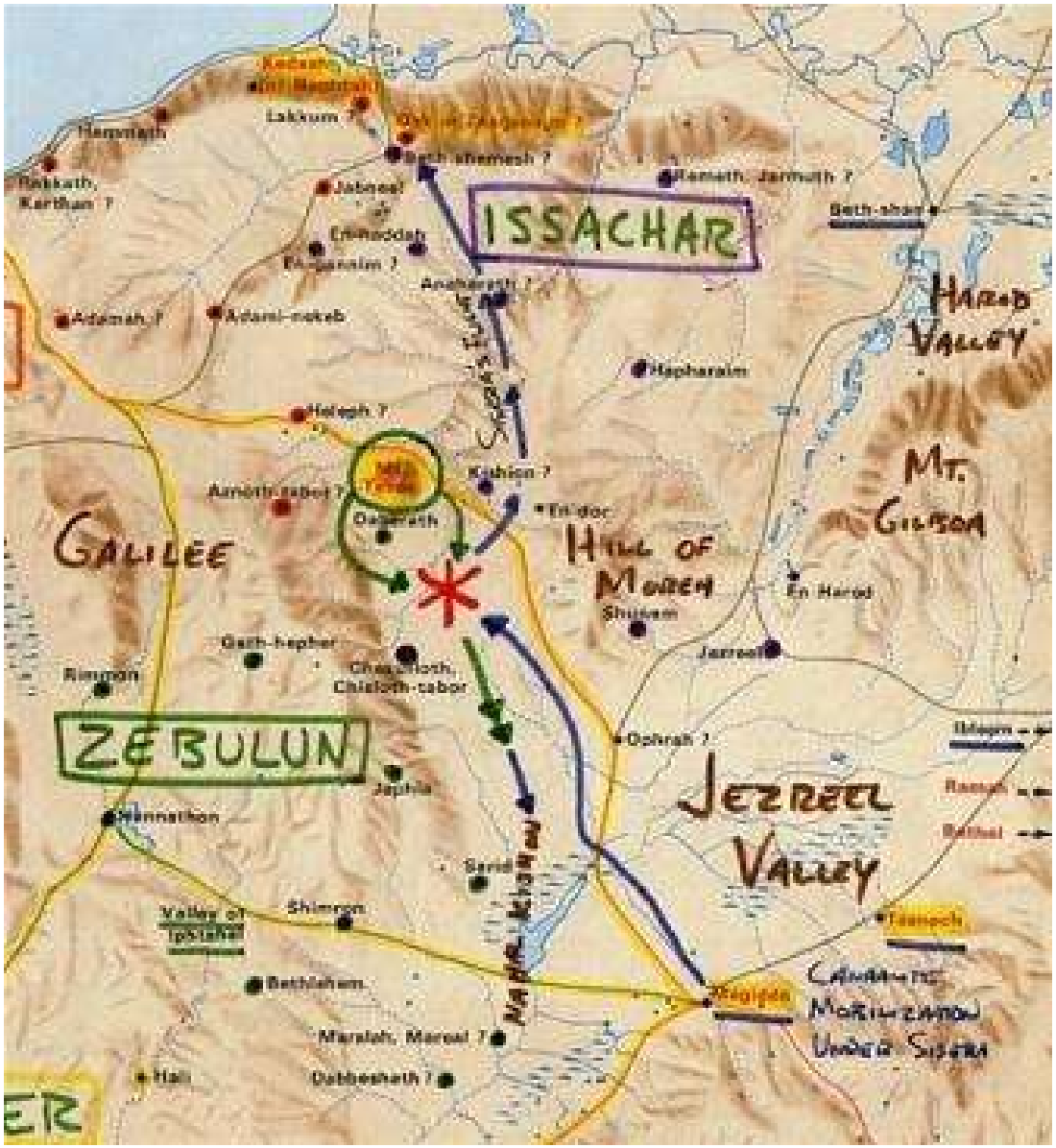

Mount Tabor
River Kishon
The Jezreel
Hill of Moreh
Megiddo
Valley
Taanach
Canaanites other than Sisera's army
advancing
retreating
0 1 2 3 4 Km
0 1 2 3 Miles
Mount Gilboa

VICTORY OVER SISERA



Battles of the Bible (2008) Amber Books


DEBORAH AND BARAK
City
Mountain peak
Canaanite forces summoned to Megiddo to fight against Israel (Judg. 4:2, 12; 5:19; 1 Sam. 12:9)
Israelites rally to Barak at Kedesh-naphtali and engage the Canaanites in battle (Judg. 4:10; 5:14f)
Canaanite confederation moves from Megiddo and attacks Barak near Mt. Tabor (Judg. 4:13ff)
Canaanites routed; their chariots get stuck in the Kishon River (Judg. 4:16; 5:21; Ps. 83:9)
Sisera flees on foot, but is killed by Jael (Judg. 4:15ff)
Battle scene
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
ZEBULUN
GALILEE
NAPHTALI
BASHAN
ISSACHAR
MANASSEH
SAMARIA
GILEAD
Achzib
Acco
Hazor
Merom
Lake Huleh
Sea of Galilee
Achshaph
Harosheth-haggoiim
Jokneam
Shimron
Daberath
Mt. Tabor
Kedesh-naphtali
Ain
Oak in Zaanannim
Endor
Mt. Moreh
Dor
Megiddo
Jezreel
Taanach
Ibleam
Beth-shan
Lo-debar
Jabesh-gilead
Jezreel Valley
Kishon River
Jordan River
Yarmuk River
N
LOGOS Copyright 2007 Logos Bible Software - www.logos.com


ISSACHAR
ZEBULUN
GALILEE
Hill of Moreh
Mt. Gilboa
Harod Valley
Jezreel Valley
Canaanites Moreh Endor Under Siseria
Lakkum ?
Beth-shemesh ?
Jokneam ?
Ramath, Jarmuth ?
Beth-shan
Adamah ?
Adami-nekeb
Hapharaim
Kishion ?
Endor
Shunem
En Harod
Jezreel
Gath-hepher
Rimmon
Chesulloth, Chisloth-tabor
Ophrah ?
Japhia
Hannathon
Shimron
Bethlehem
Megiddo
Taanach
Dabbesheth ?

The Mystery of Meroz

Judges 5:20. **They fought from heaven**,.... Either the angels of heaven, afterwards called stars; or the heavens, the elements, fought for Israel, and against Sisera; a violent storm of rain and hail falling at this time, which discomfited Sisera's army; See Gill on "Jud 4:15", or this victory was obtained in such a manner as plainly showed it was not of man, but of God from heaven; so the Targum,

- **"from heaven war was made with them**;'' For not only did the Israelites fight against them, but he powers of heaven also. “From heaven” is more minutely defined by “**the stars from their courses**.” These words explain the statement in Jdg_4:15, “the Lord discomfited Sisera;”

with the kings before mentioned; God fought against them, and no wonder they were conquered:

> the stars in their courses fought against Sisera it seems as if it was in the night that this battle was fought, at least that the pursuit lasted till night, when the stars by their brightness and clear shining favoured the Israelites, and were greatly to the disadvantage of the Canaanites; unless it can be thought, as is by some, that the stars had an influence to cause a tempest of rain, hail, thunder, and lightnings, by which the army of Sisera was discomfited in the daytime, as before observed.
>
> Judges 5:21 The river of Kishon swept them away,.... To which Sisera's army was drawn, and where it was discomfited; and very probably many of them, in their confusion, endeavoured to make their escape by fording or swimming over the river, by which they were swept away and drowned, the waters of it at this time swelling in a miraculous manner, as Ben Gersom thinks

According to the Talmud (*Moed Katan* 16a), **Meroz** is a certain planet in the stellar sphere, and because the mention of it in Judges 5:23 is preceded by the phrase, "**the stars in their course fought against Sisera**" (v.20), it thus follows that Meroz must be defined as a celestial body. [2] This mysterious 'Meroz' may not only be the name of a star, but also may allude to an unidentified group of outworld inhabitants somewhere in the second heaven (outer space) to which failed in their willingness to assist the righteous in a war against the wicked, and hence cursed by the angel of God; The *Tikunei Zohar* further states that every tzaddik (righteous person) will rule over a star, and therefore have a world unto himself. The 18,000 worlds mentioned above would therefore be that number of stars, presided over by the 18,000 tzaddikim that are alluded to in the verse (Ezekiel 48:35), "Around Him are 18,000." Talmudic teaching (Avoda Zara 3b) that "God flies through 18,000 worlds.” The *Zohar* also follows the opinion that Meroz is a star, yet states that "its inhabitants" refers to its "camp," that is, most probably, to the planets surrounding it. Nevertheless, the simple meaning of the verse seems to support the opinion of the *Sefer Habris*.

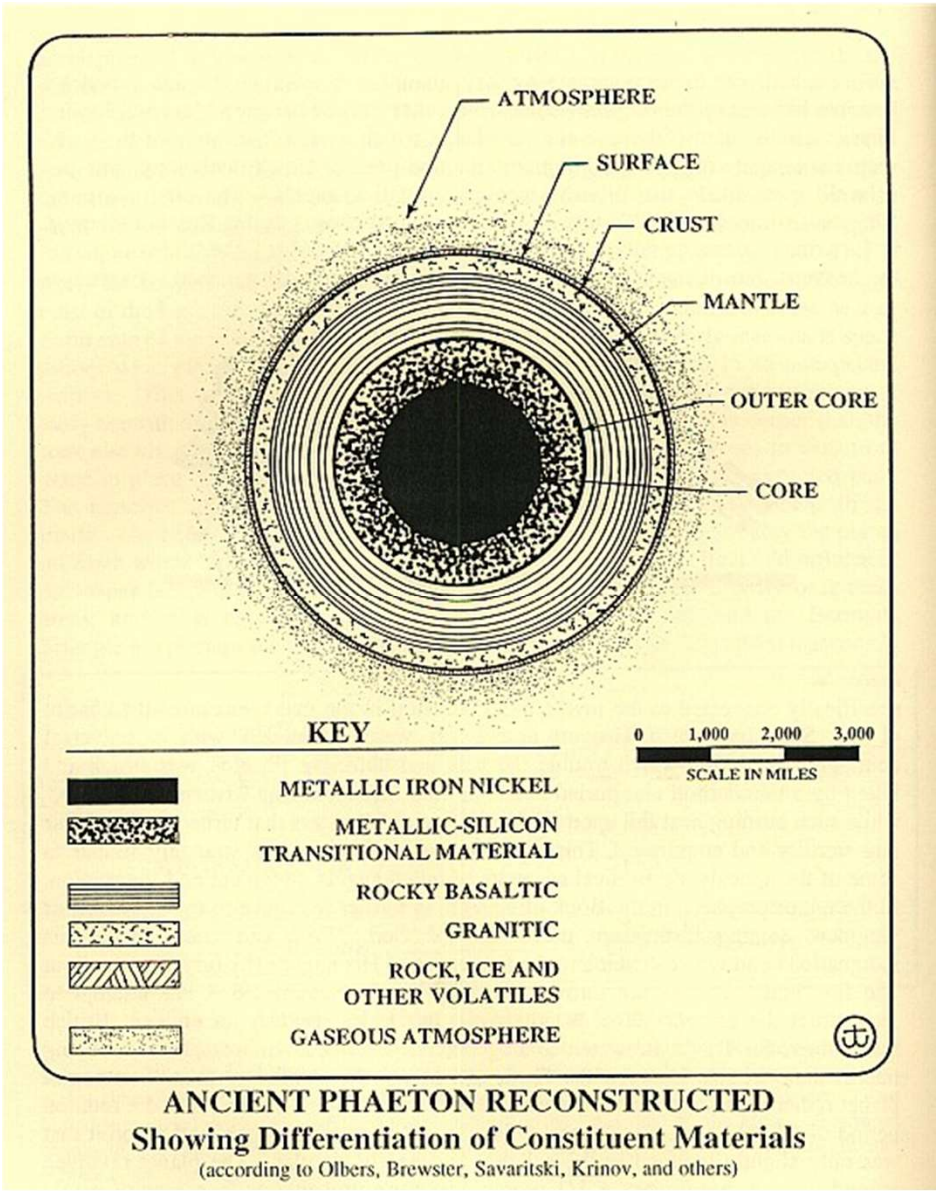
Discussing the passage (Isaiah 40:31), "They shall mount up with wings as eagles," the Talmud states that in the future world, God will grant the tzaddikim wings to escape the earth. The Zohar goes a step further and states that "God will give them wings to fly through the entire universe."

Curse ye bitterly oru aror, curse with cursing—use the most awful execrations.

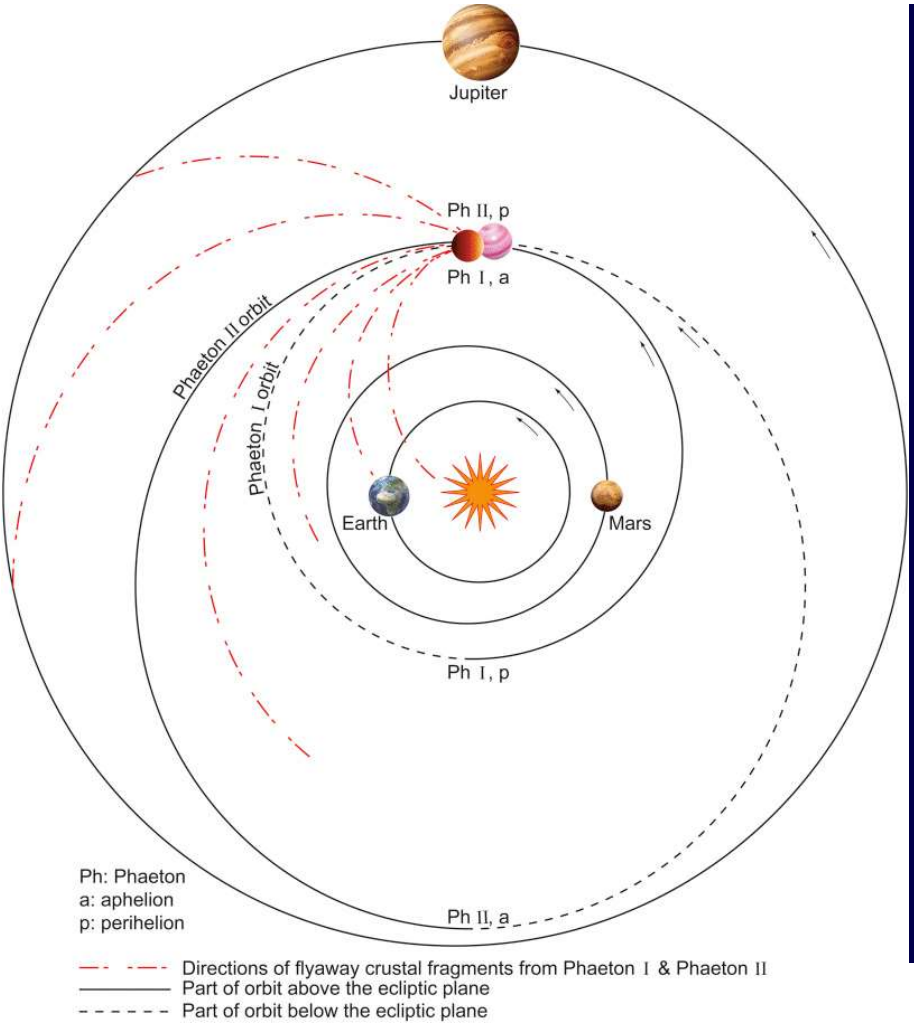
Said the angel of the LORD an angel, not a created, but the uncreated one, the Angel of the covenant, by whom she was inspired, and an impulse made by him on her to denounce a curse on **Meroz**; which some say was a star, Sisera's star

To the help of the LORD That is, to the help of the people of the Lord.

Against the mighty. ***baggibborim***, "with the heroes;" that is, Barak and his men, together with Zebulun and Naphtali: these were the mighty men, or heroes, with whom the inhabitants of **Meroz** would not join.

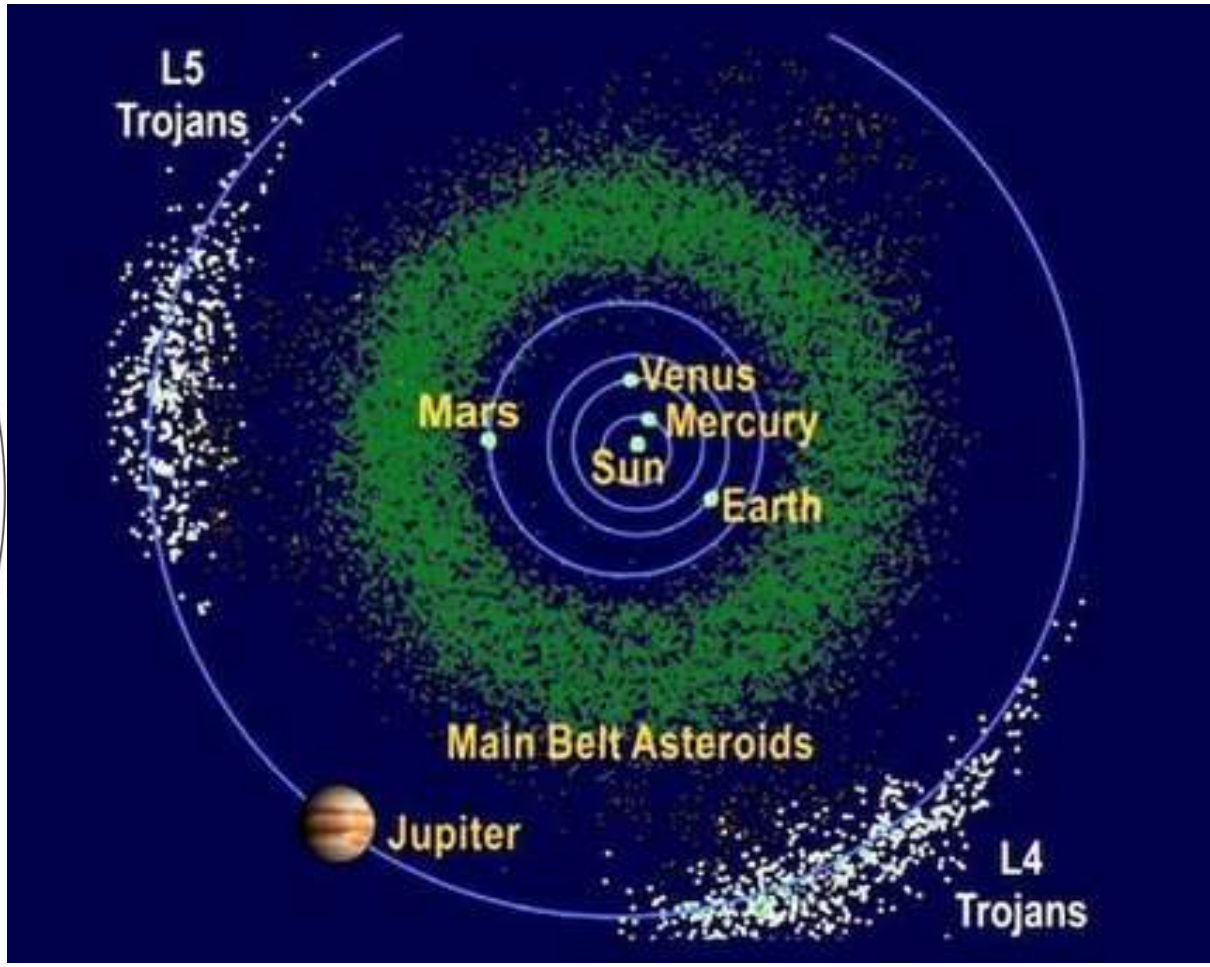


ANCIENT PHAETON RECONSTRUCTED
Showing Differentiation of Constituent Materials
(according to Olbers, Brewster, Savaritski, Krinov, and others)

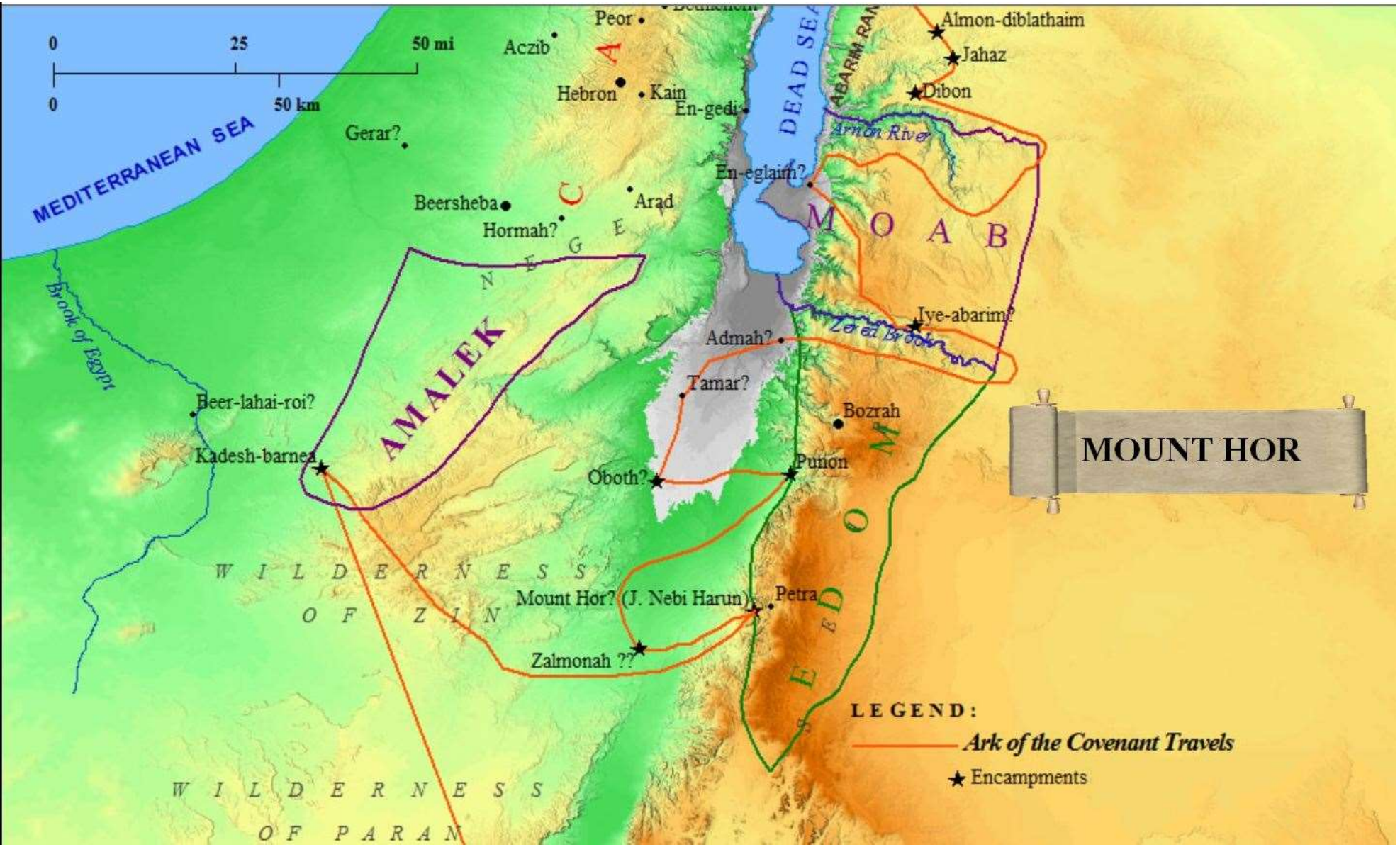


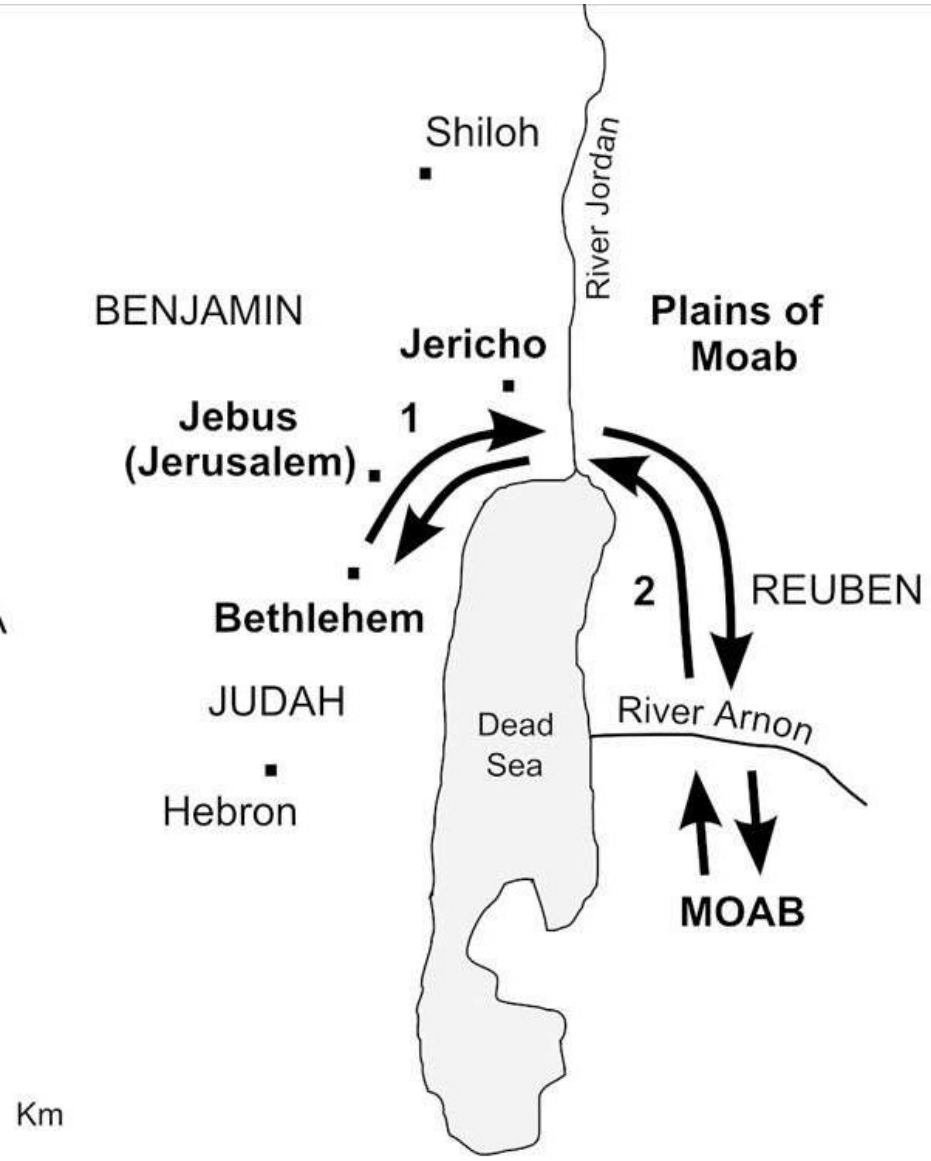
- THEORETICAL RECONSTRUCTION OF DESTRUCTION OF PHAETON [MEROZ] DURING BATTLE WITH SISERA

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323444073_Challenges_of_identifying_putative_planetary-origin_meteorites_composed_of_non-igneous_material



- NEW TERRASYSTEM AFTERWARD [MEROZ BECOMES ASTEROID BELT]


0
25
50 mi
0
50 km
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Peor
Aczib
Hebron
Kain
En-gedi
DEAD SEA
ABARIM RANGE
Almon-diblathaim
Jahaz
Dibon
Arnon River
Gerar?
En-eglaim?
Beersheba
Arad
Hormah?
CANAAN
NEGEV
MOAB
Brook of Egypt
AMALEK
Iye-abarim?
Zered Brook
Admah?
Tamar?
Beer-lahai-roi?
Kadesh-barnea
Bozrah
Punon
Oboth?
EDOM
MOUNT HOR
WILDERNESS OF ZIN
Mount Hor? (J. Nebi Harun)
Petra
Zalmonah ??
WILDERNESS OF PARAN
LEGEND:
Ark of the Covenant Travels
Encampments



RUTH'S JOURNEY TO BETHLEHEM

THE BOOK OF RUTH

ELIMELECH - and - NAOMI
[El is King] [Sweetness, Pleasantness]

Dwell in BETHLEHEM-JUDAH
[House of Bread and Praise]

MAHLON [Sickly, sickness] — CHILION [Pining, wasting]

FAMINE!

Deserted BETHLEHEM-JUDAH

SHOWS THAT:
SIN brings SUFFERING & DEATH
SEEKING GOD brings SALVATION

LAND of SIN and DEATH

MOAB
[From Father]

ELIMELECH DIES!

MAHLON marries **RUTH** [Female Friend]

CHILION marries **ORPAH** [Back of Neck]

MAHLON and CHILION DIE!

ORPAH TURNS BACK

STORY HAS TWO ASPECTS
A family leaving House of Bread for House of Sin!
... **DIASTER!**
A girl following the opposite path
... **DELIVERANCE!**

Return to ISRAEL

NAOMI (sweetness) is MARAH (bitterness) and RUTH

NAMELESS KINSMAN

SEEK REDEMPTION

Not able to Redeem

BOAZ
[In Him is Strength]

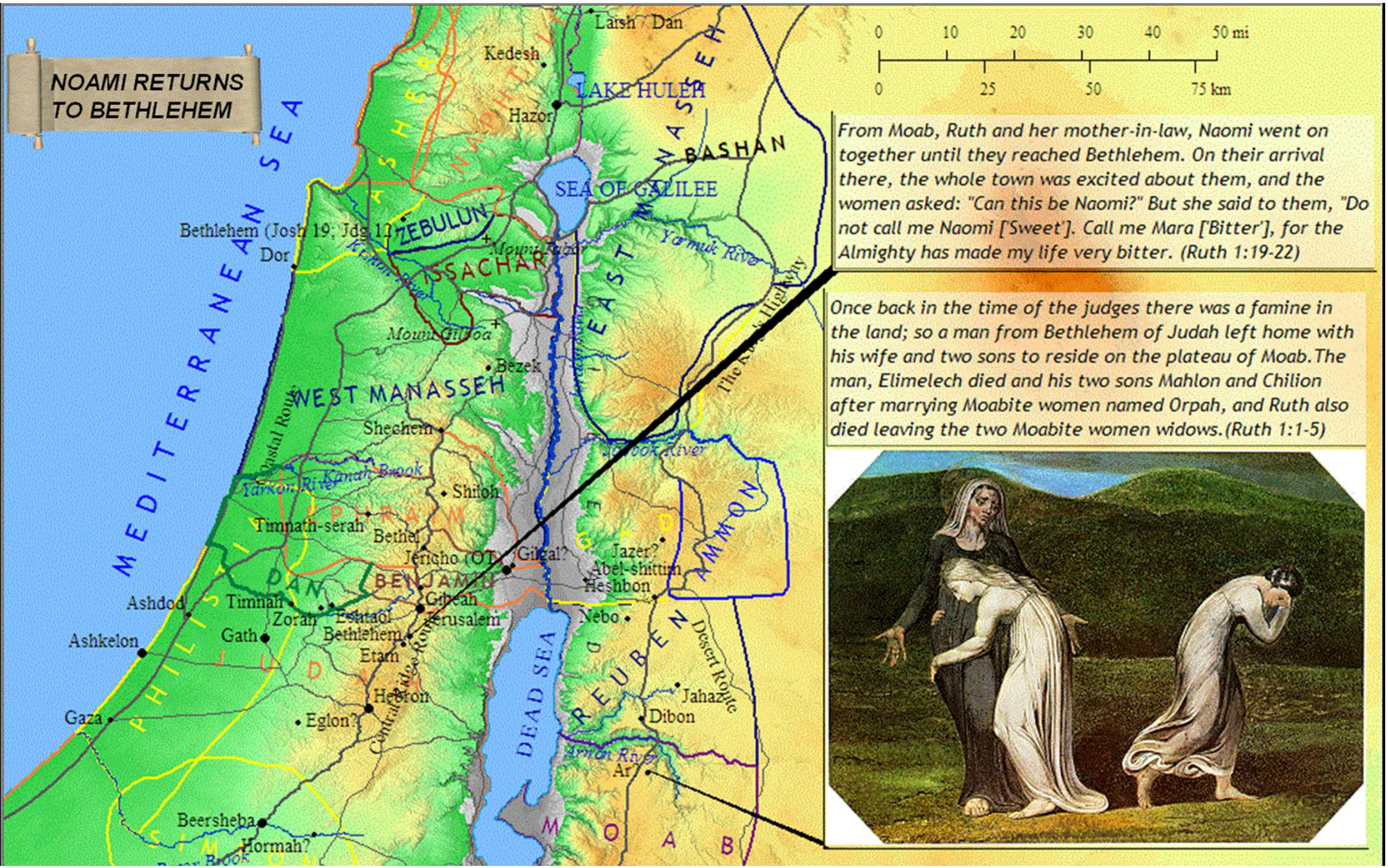
REDEEMED by BOAZ

MARRIAGE of BOAZ and RUTH

OBED [Servant]

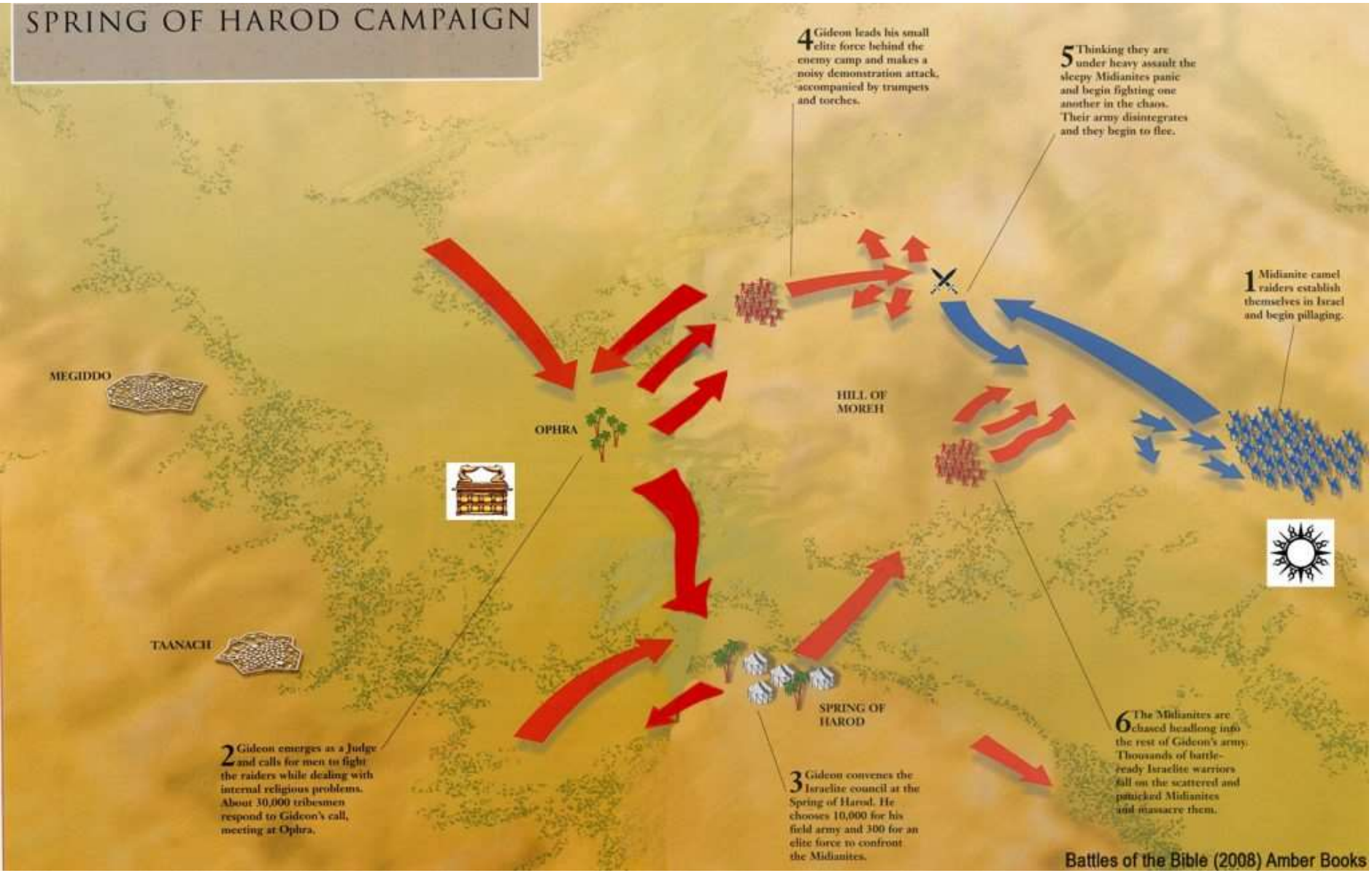
New Life for RUTH — A Joy to NAOMI

RESPONDED IN FAITH
UNITED WITH STRONG ONE
THE SON BORN
HOPE FOR MANKIND

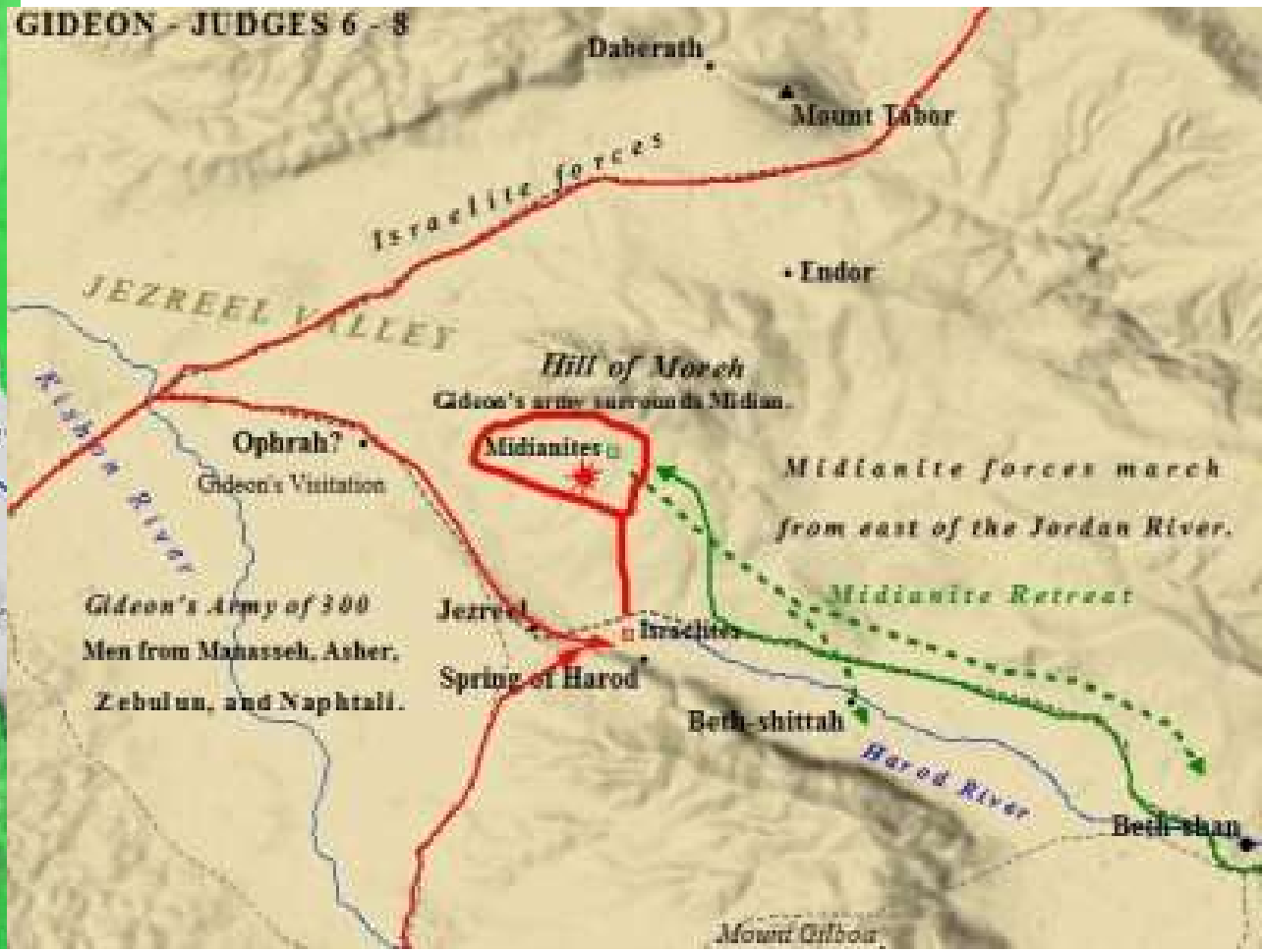


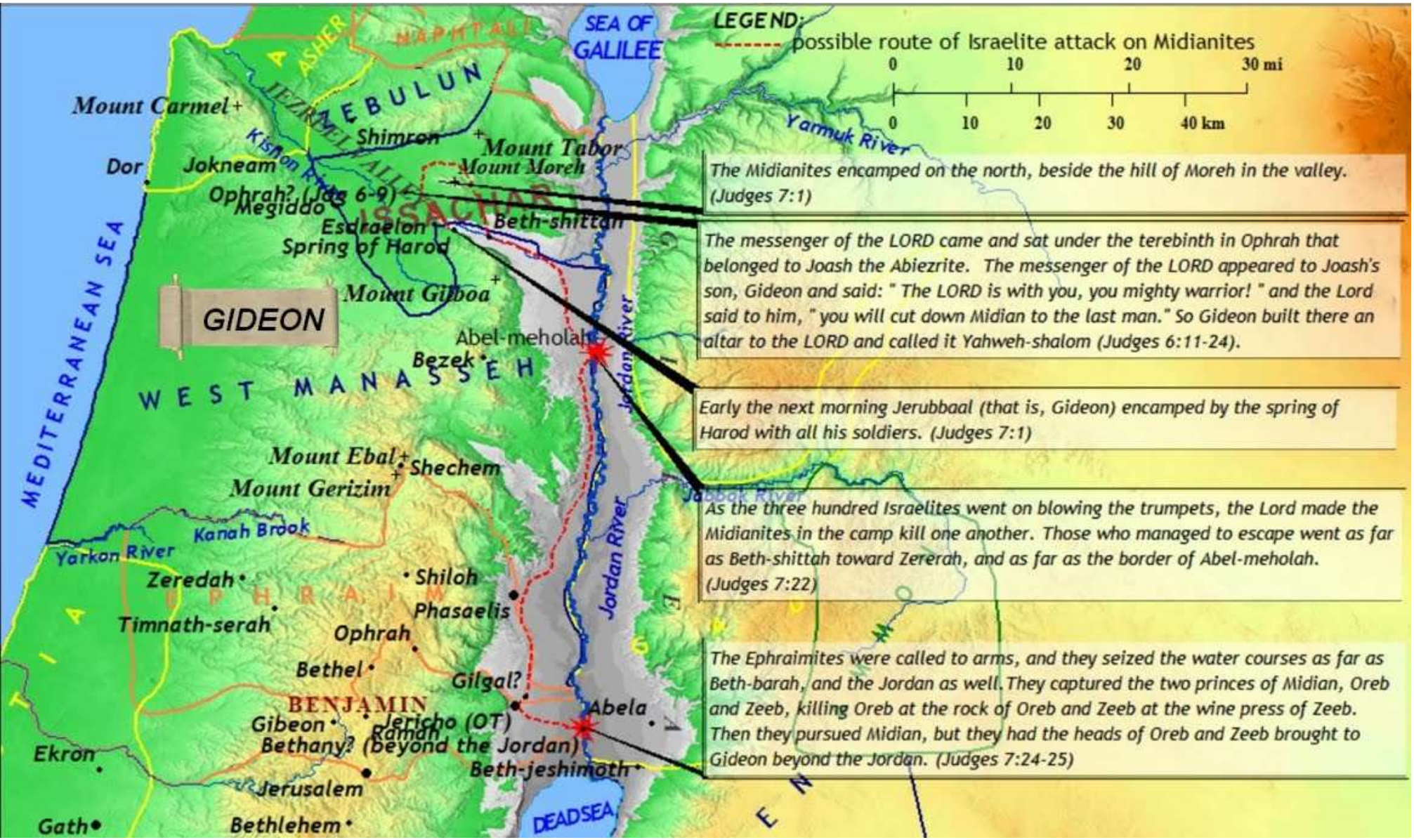
From Moab, Ruth and her mother-in-law, Naomi went on together until they reached Bethlehem. On their arrival there, the whole town was excited about them, and the women asked: "Can this be Naomi?" But she said to them, "Do not call me Naomi ['Sweet']. Call me Mara ['Bitter'], for the Almighty has made my life very bitter. (Ruth 1:19-22)

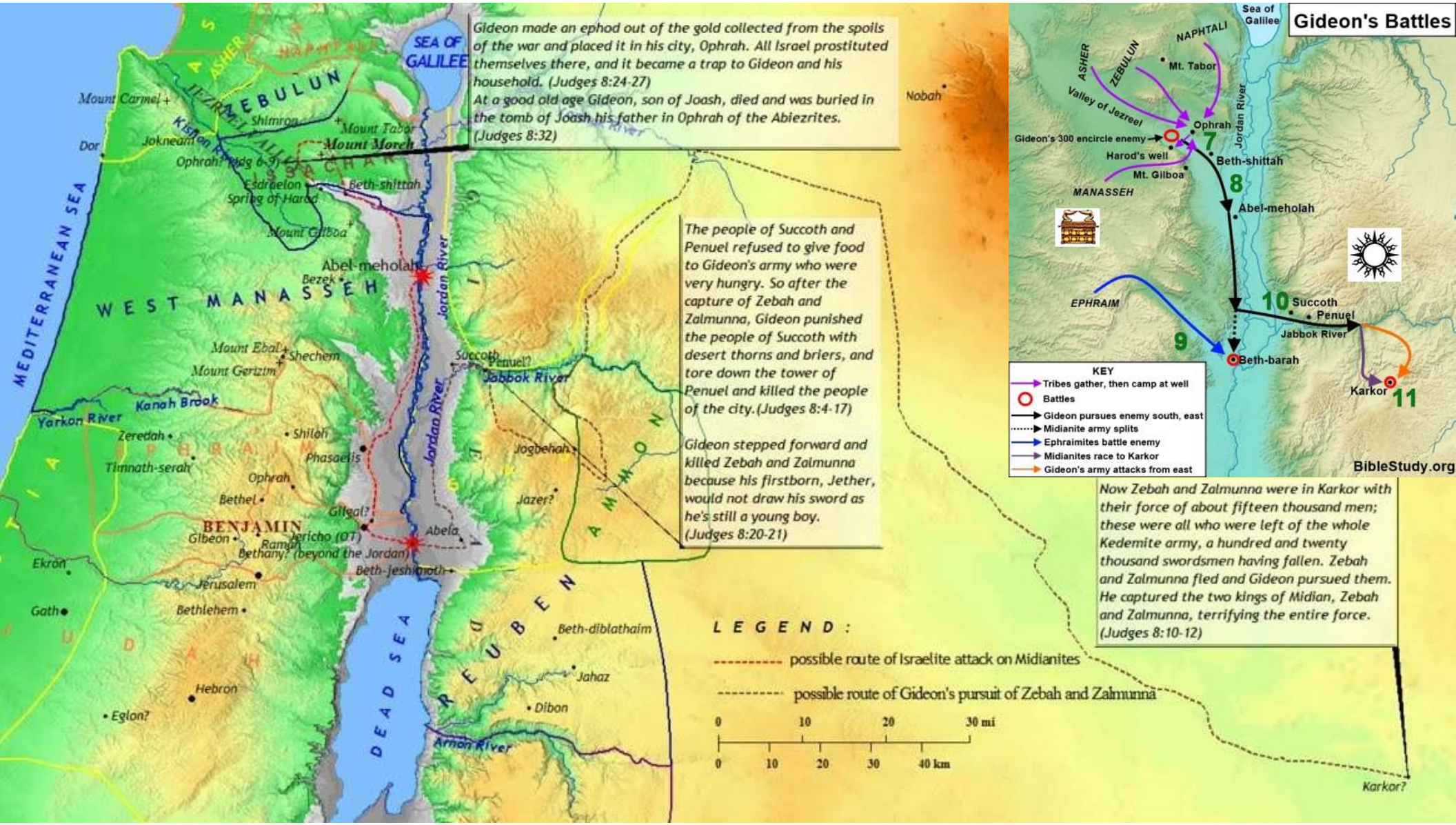
Once back in the time of the judges there was a famine in the land; so a man from Bethlehem of Judah left home with his wife and two sons to reside on the plateau of Moab.The man, Elimelech died and his two sons Mahlon and Chilion after marrying Moabite women named Orpah, and Ruth also died leaving the two Moabite women widows.(Ruth 1:1-5)

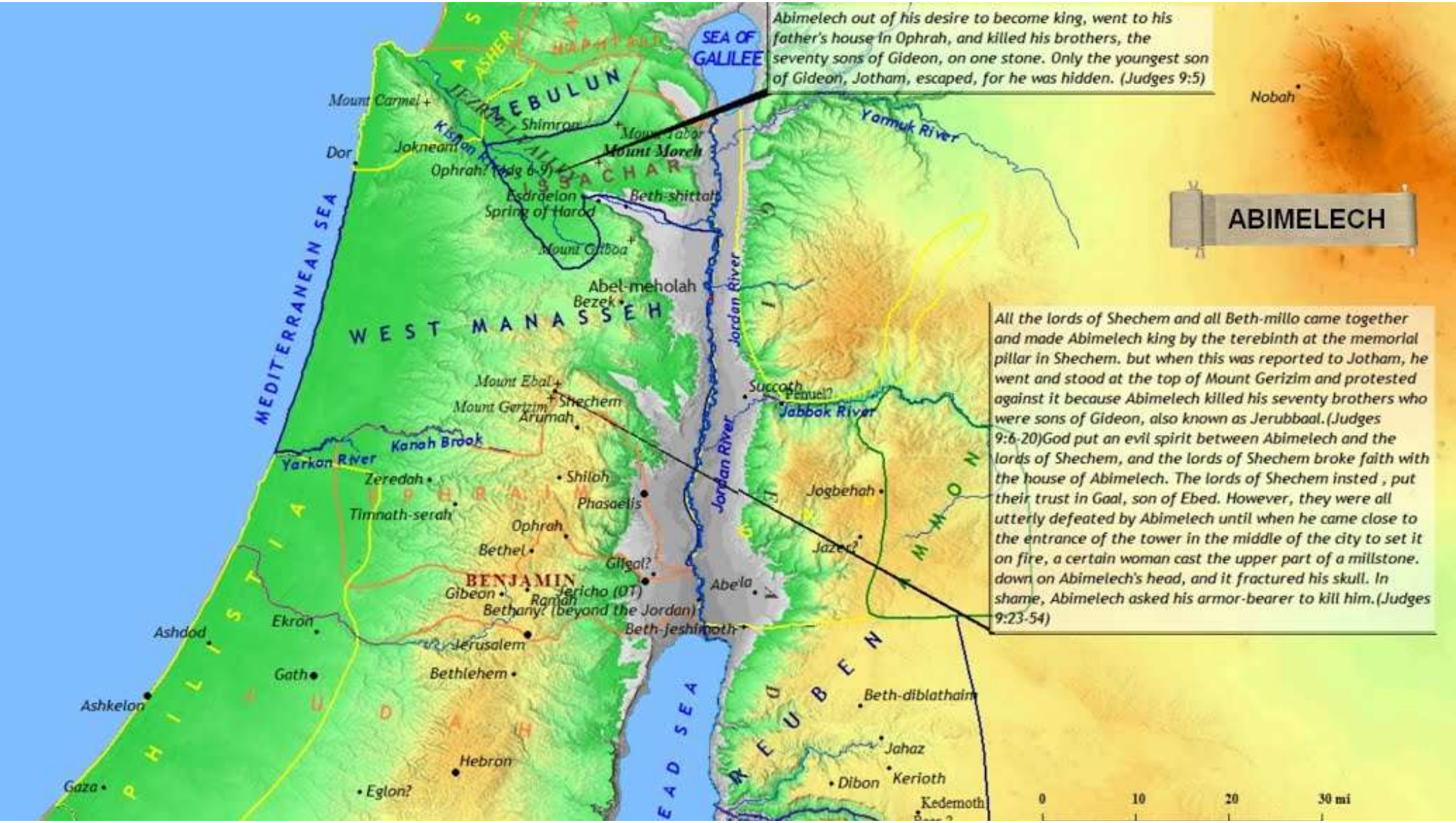

SPRING OF HAROD CAMPAIGN
4 Gideon leads his small elite force behind the enemy camp and makes a noisy demonstration attack, accompanied by trumpets and torches.
5 Thinking they are under heavy assault the sleepy Midianites panic and begin fighting one another in the chaos. Their army disintegrates and they begin to flee.
1 Midianite camel raiders establish themselves in Israel and begin pillaging.
MEGIDDO
OPHRA
HILL OF MOREH
TAANACH
SPRING OF HAROD
2 Gideon emerges as a Judge and calls for men to fight the raiders while dealing with internal religious problems. About 30,000 tribesmen respond to Gideon's call, meeting at Ophra.
3 Gideon convenes the Israelite council at the Spring of Harod. He chooses 10,000 for his field army and 300 for an elite force to confront the Midianites.
6 The Midianites are chased headlong into the rest of Gideon's army. Thousands of battle-ready Israelite warriors fall on the scattered and panicked Midianites and massacre them.
Battles of the Bible (2008) Amber Books


Mount Tabor
Shunem
Mount Moreh
Harod
Jezreel
amon
En-haddah
-gannim
Mount Gilboa
Ibleam
10
15 km

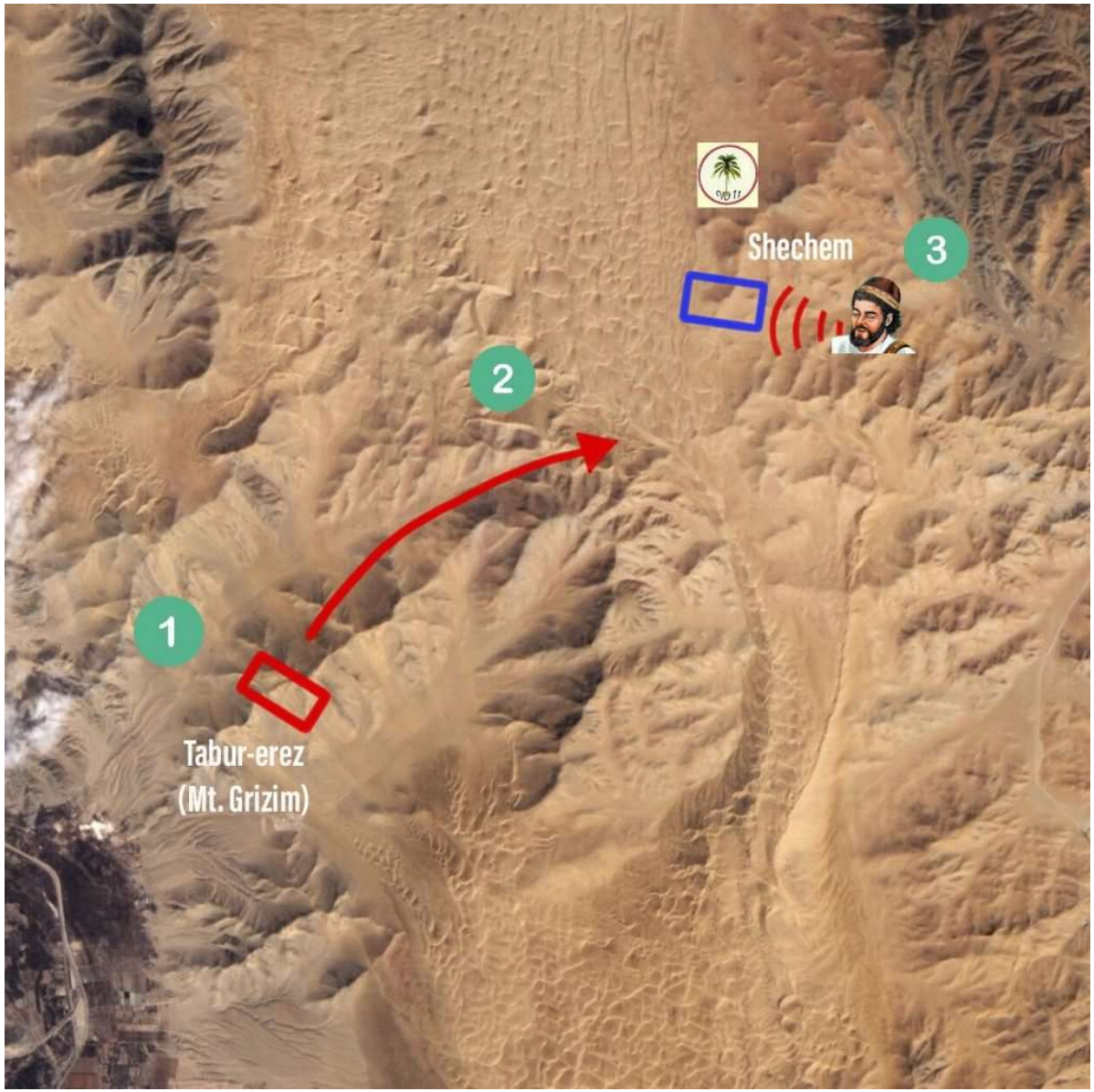

GIDEON - JUDGES 6 - 8
Daberath
Mount Tabor
Israelite forces
Endor
JEZREEL VALLEY
Hill of Moreh
Gideon's army surrounds Midian.
Midianites
Ophrah?
Gideon's Visitation
Midianite forces march
from east of the Jordan River.
Midianite Retreat
Gideon's Army of 300
Men from Manasseh, Asher,
Zebulun, and Naphtali.
Jezreel
Israelites
Spring of Harod
Beth-shittah
Harod River
Beth-shan
Mount Gilboa

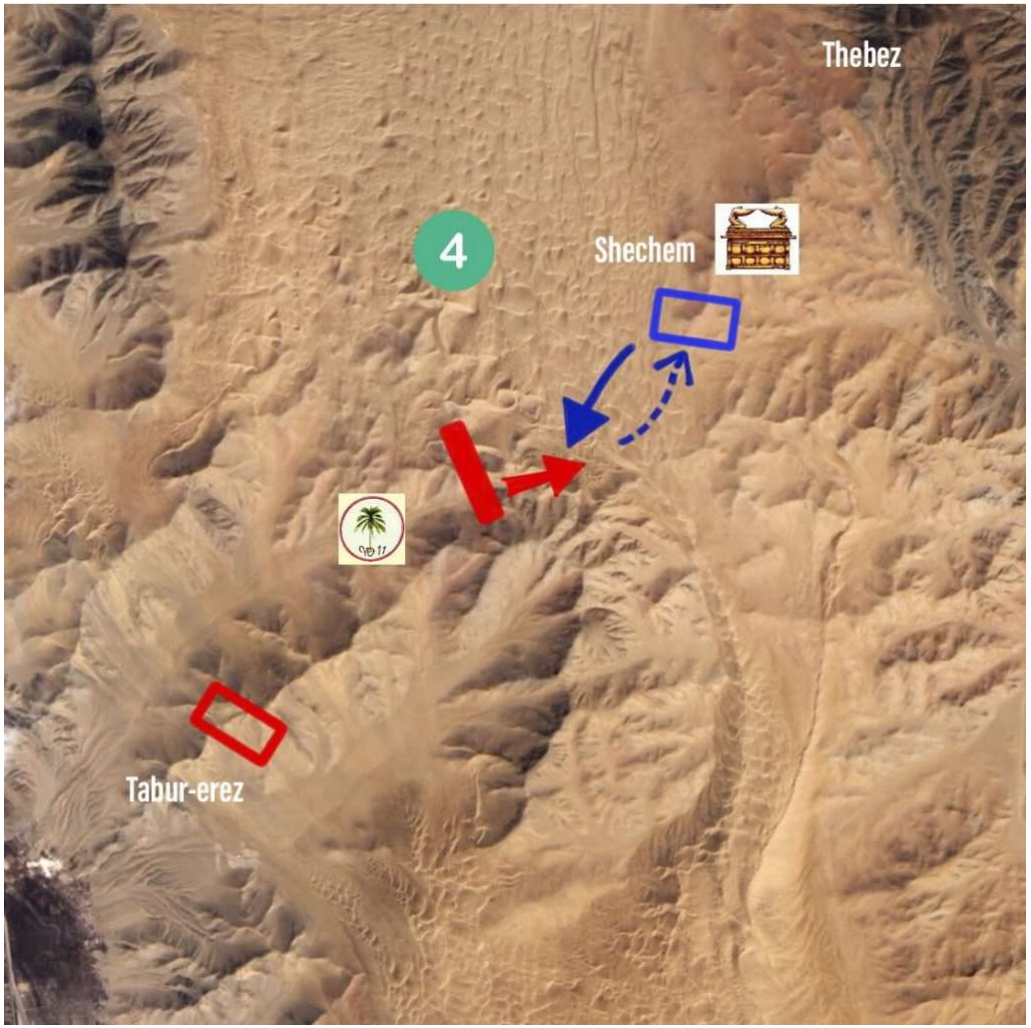

LEGEND:
------ possible route of Israelite attack on Midianites
0 10 20 30 mi
0 10 20 30 40 km
The Midianites encamped on the north, beside the hill of Moreh in the valley. (Judges 7:1)
The messenger of the LORD came and sat under the terebinth in Ophrah that belonged to Joash the Abiezrite. The messenger of the LORD appeared to Joash's son, Gideon and said: " The LORD is with you, you mighty warrior! " and the Lord said to him, " you will cut down Midian to the last man." So Gideon built there an altar to the LORD and called it Yahweh-shalom (Judges 6:11-24).
Early the next morning Jerubbaal (that is, Gideon) encamped by the spring of Harod with all his soldiers. (Judges 7:1)
As the three hundred Israelites went on blowing the trumpets, the Lord made the Midianites in the camp kill one another. Those who managed to escape went as far as Beth-shittah toward Zererah, and as far as the border of Abel-meholah. (Judges 7:22)
The Ephraimites were called to arms, and they seized the water courses as far as Beth-barah, and the Jordan as well. They captured the two princes of Midian, Oreb and Zeeb, killing Oreb at the rock of Oreb and Zeeb at the wine press of Zeeb. Then they pursued Midian, but they had the heads of Oreb and Zeeb brought to Gideon beyond the Jordan. (Judges 7:24-25)
SEA OF GALILEE
Yarmuk River
Mount Carmel
Dor
Jokneam
Kishon River
Shimron
Mount Tabor
Mount Moreh
Ophrah? (Jdg 6-9)
Megiddo
Beth-shittah
Esdraelon
Spring of Harod
Mount Gilboa
GIDEON
Abel-meholah
Bezek
Jordan River
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
WEST MANASSEH
Mount Ebal
Shechem
Mount Gerizim
Jabbok River
Kanah Brook
Yarkon River
Zeredah
Shiloh
Phasaelis
Timnath-serah
Ophrah
Bethel
Gilgal?
BENJAMIN
Abela
Gibeon
Jericho (OT)
Ramah
Bethany? (beyond the Jordan)
Beth-jeshimoth
Ekron
Jerusalem
Gath
Bethlehem
DEADSEA


Gideon made an ephod out of the gold collected from the spoils of the war and placed it in his city, Ophrah. All Israel prostituted themselves there, and it became a trap to Gideon and his household. (Judges 8:24-27)
At a good old age Gideon, son of Joash, died and was buried in the tomb of Joash his father in Ophrah of the Abiezrites. (Judges 8:32)
The people of Succoth and Penuel refused to give food to Gideon's army who were very hungry. So after the capture of Zebah and Zalmunna, Gideon punished the people of Succoth with desert thorns and briers, and tore down the tower of Penuel and killed the people of the city.(Judges 8:4-17)
Gideon stepped forward and killed Zebah and Zalmunna because his firstborn, Jether, would not draw his sword as he's still a young boy. (Judges 8:20-21)
Now Zebah and Zalmunna were in Karkor with their force of about fifteen thousand men; these were all who were left of the whole Kedemite army, a hundred and twenty thousand swordsmen having fallen. Zebah and Zalmunna fled and Gideon pursued them. He captured the two kings of Midian, Zebah and Zalmunna, terrifying the entire force. (Judges 8:10-12)
Gideon's Battles
Sea of Galilee
NAPHTALI
ASHER
ZEBULUN
Mt. Tabor
Valley of Jezreel
Jordan River
Ophrah
Gideon's 300 encircle enemy
7
Harod's well
Beth-shittah
Mt. Gilboa
MANASSEH
8
Abel-meholah
EPHRAIM
10
Succoth
Penuel
Jabbok River
9
Beth-barah
Karkor
11
KEY
Tribes gather, then camp at well
Battles
Gideon pursues enemy south, east
Midianite army splits
Ephraimites battle enemy
Midianites race to Karkor
Gideon's army attacks from east
BibleStudy.org
LEGEND :
possible route of Israelite attack on Midianites
possible route of Gideon's pursuit of Zebah and Zalmunna
0 10 20 30 mi
0 10 20 30 40 km
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SEA OF GALILEE
DEAD SEA
Jordan River
Jabbok River
Kanah Brook
Yarkon River
Kishon River
Mount Carmel
Dor
Jokneam
Shimron
Mount Tabor
Mount Moreh
Ophrah? (Judg 6-9)
Esdraelon
Spring of Harod
Beth-shittah
Mount Gilboa
Abel-meholah
Bezek
Nobah
Mount Ebal
Shechem
Mount Gerizim
Succoth
Penuel?
Zeredah
Shiloh
Phasaelis
Timnath-serah
Ophrah
Bethel
Gilgal?
Jogbehah
Jazer?
Gibeon
Jericho (OT)
Ramah
Bethany? (beyond the Jordan)
Abela
Beth-jeshimoth
Ekron
Jerusalem
Gath
Bethlehem
Hebron
Eglon?
Beth-diblathaim
Jahaz
Dibon
Arnon River
Karkor?
ASHER
ISSACHAR
ZEBULUN
NAPHTALI
WEST MANASSEH
EPHRAIM
BENJAMIN
JUDAH
REUBEN
GILEAD
AMMON

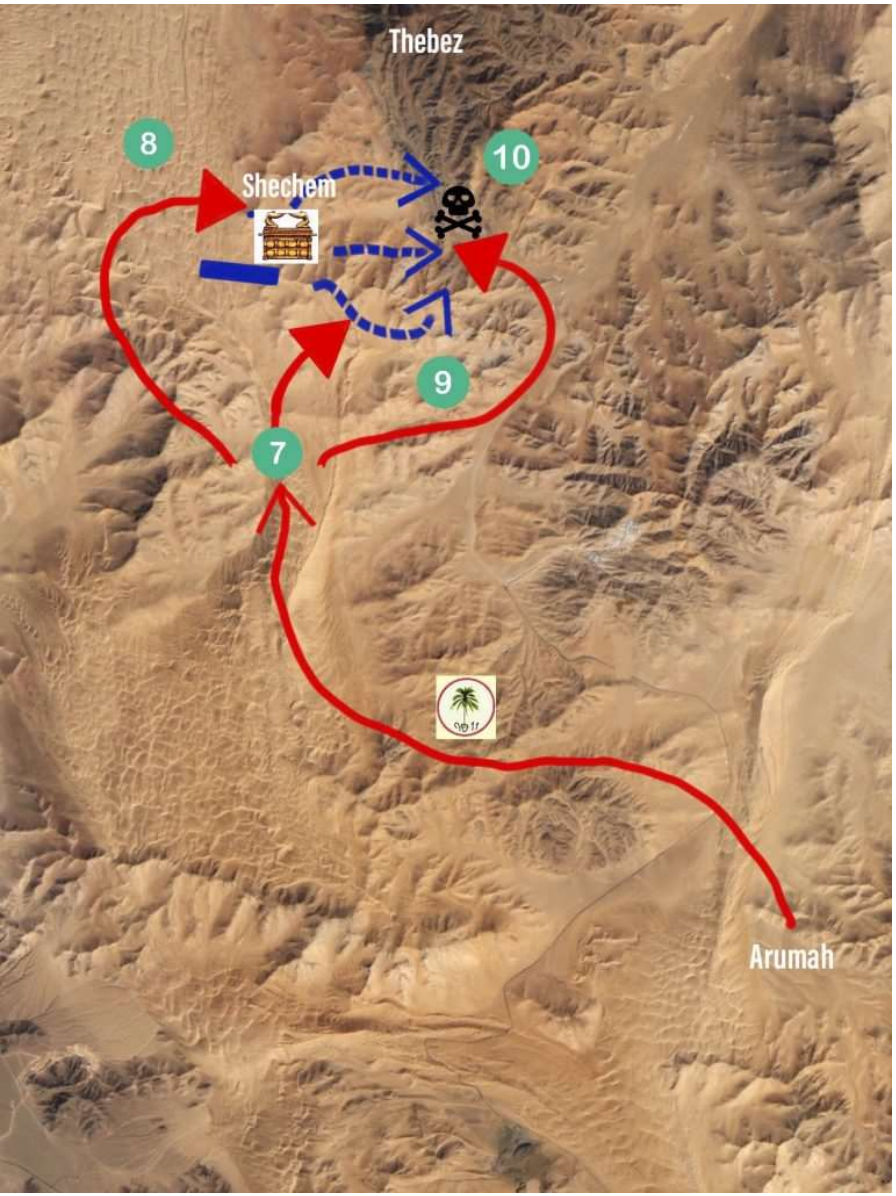

Abimelech out of his desire to become king, went to his father's house in Ophrah, and killed his brothers, the seventy sons of Gideon, on one stone. Only the youngest son of Gideon, Jotham, escaped, for he was hidden. (Judges 9:5)
ABIMELECH
All the lords of Shechem and all Beth-millo came together and made Abimelech king by the terebinth at the memorial pillar in Shechem. but when this was reported to Jotham, he went and stood at the top of Mount Gerizim and protested against it because Abimelech killed his seventy brothers who were sons of Gideon, also known as Jerubbaal.(Judges 9:6-20)God put an evil spirit between Abimelech and the lords of Shechem, and the lords of Shechem broke faith with the house of Abimelech. The lords of Shechem insted , put their trust in Gaal, son of Ebed. However, they were all utterly defeated by Abimelech until when he came close to the entrance of the tower in the middle of the city to set it on fire, a certain woman cast the upper part of a millstone. down on Abimelech's head, and it fractured his skull. In shame, Abimelech asked his armor-bearer to kill him.(Judges 9:23-54)
SEA OF GALILEE
ASHER
NAPHTALI
ZEBULUN
JEZREEL
ISSACHAR
MANASSEH
EPHRAIM
BENJAMIN
JUDAH
REUBEN
GILEAD
MOAB
PHILISTIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Jordan River
Yarmuk River
Jabbok River
Kanah Brook
Yarkon River
Kishon River
Mount Carmel
Dor
Shimron
Jokneam
Ophrah? (Judg 6-9)
Mount Tabor
Mount Moreh
Esdraelon
Spring of Harod
Beth-shittah
Mount Gilboa
Abel-meholah
Bezek
Mount Ebal
Mount Gerizim
Shechem
Arumah
Succoth
Penuel?
Zeredah
Shiloh
Phasaelis
Timnath-serah
Ophrah
Bethel
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
Gibeon
Ramah
Bethany? (beyond the Jordan)
Abela
Jogbehah
Jazer?
Nobah
Ekron
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Beth-jeshimoth
Gath
Bethlehem
Ashkelon
Beth-diblathaim
Jahaz
Hebron
Dibon
Kerioth
Gaza
Eglon?
Kedemoth
0
10
20
30 mi

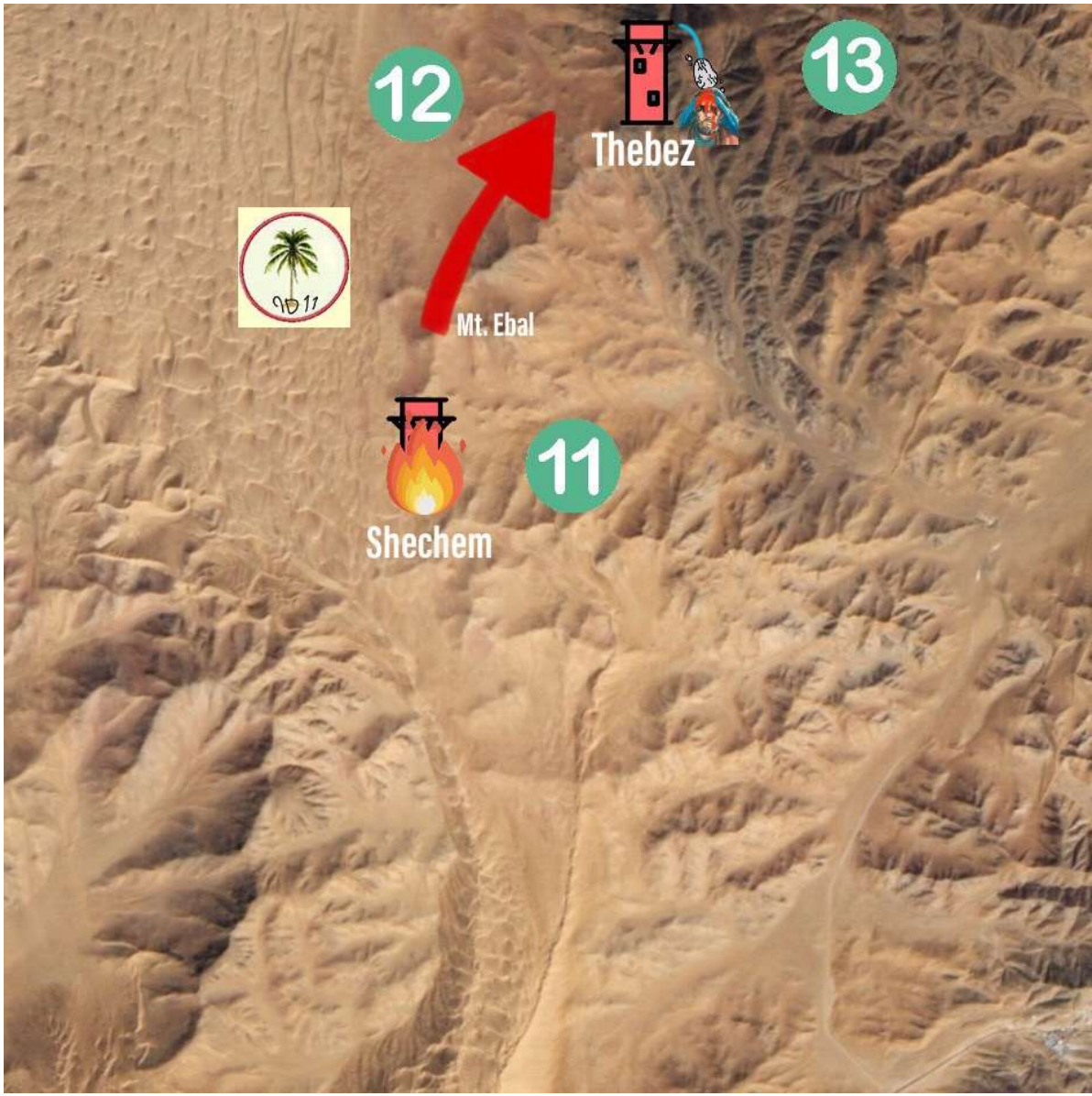

Nahalal?
Dor
Megiddo
Ophrah?
Taanach
Beth-shan
Jordan River
Ibleam
Thebez
Shamir?
Pirathon
Shechem
Shiloh
Bethel
Shaalbim
Mizpah
Ramah
Jericho
Aijalon
Jebus (Jerusalem)
Zorah


Shechem
3
2
1
Tabur-erez
(Mt. Grizim)


Thebez
4
Shechem
Tabur-erez

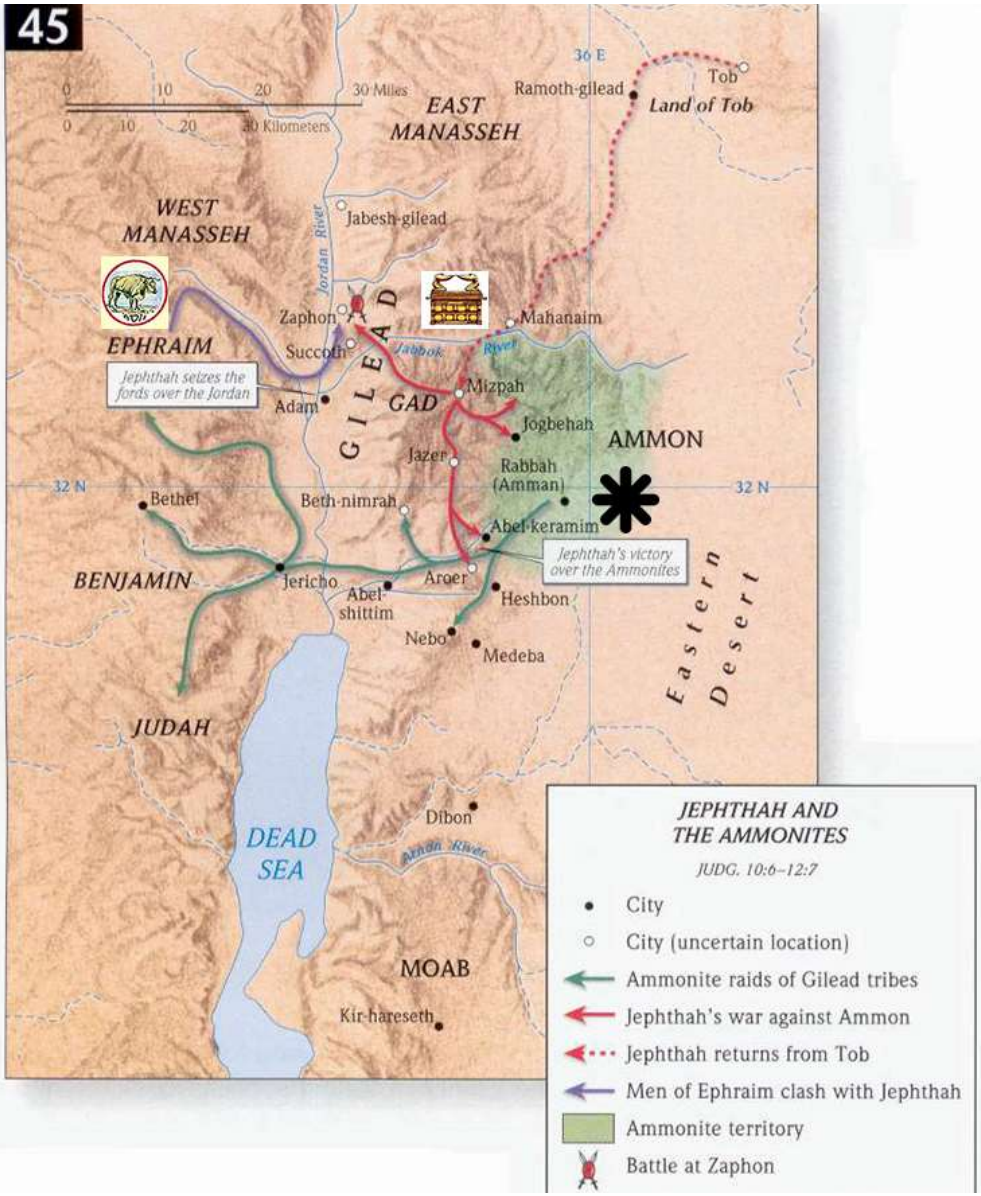

Thebez
6
Shechem
5
Arumah

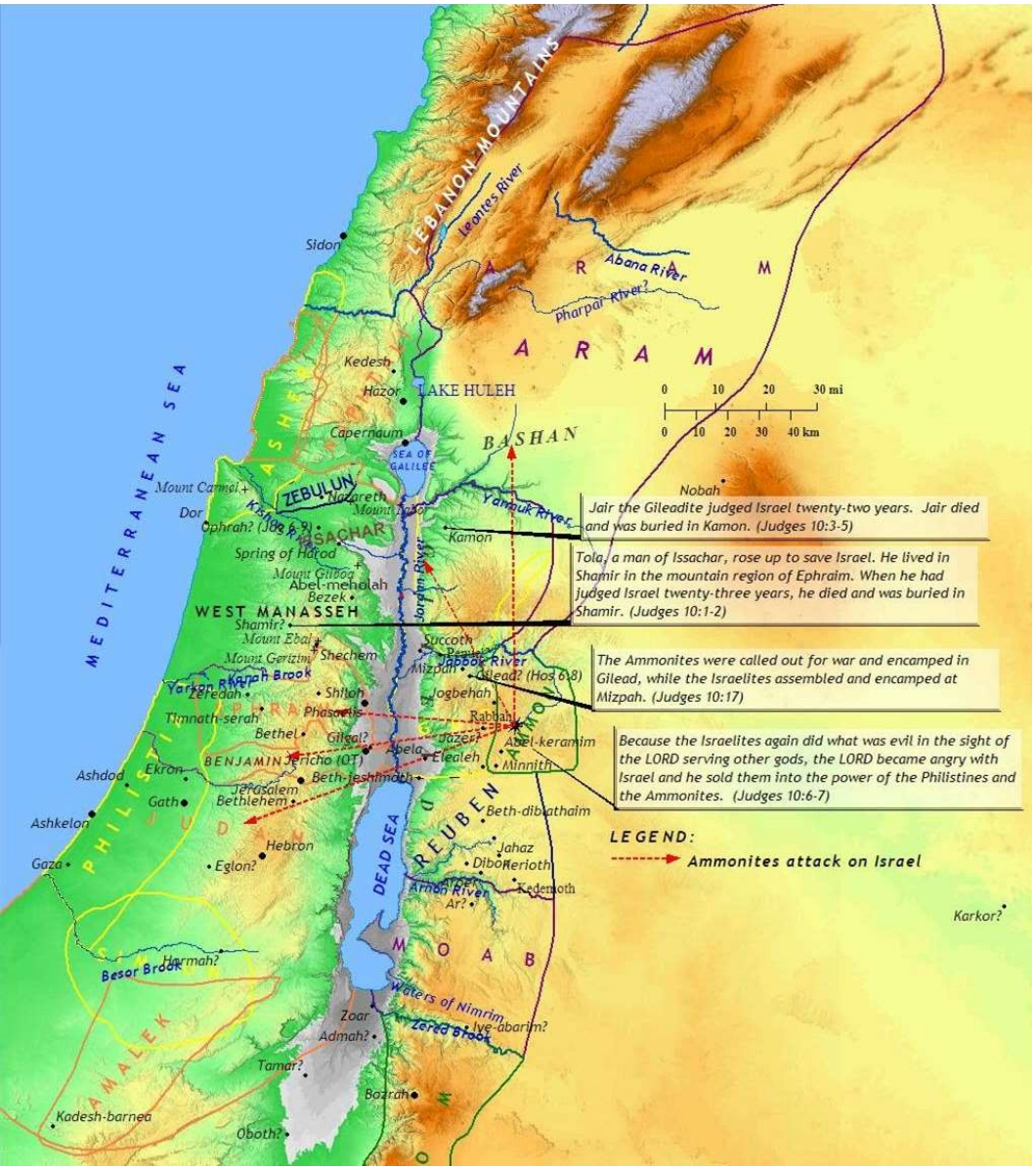

Thebez
8
Shechem
10
9
7
Arumah

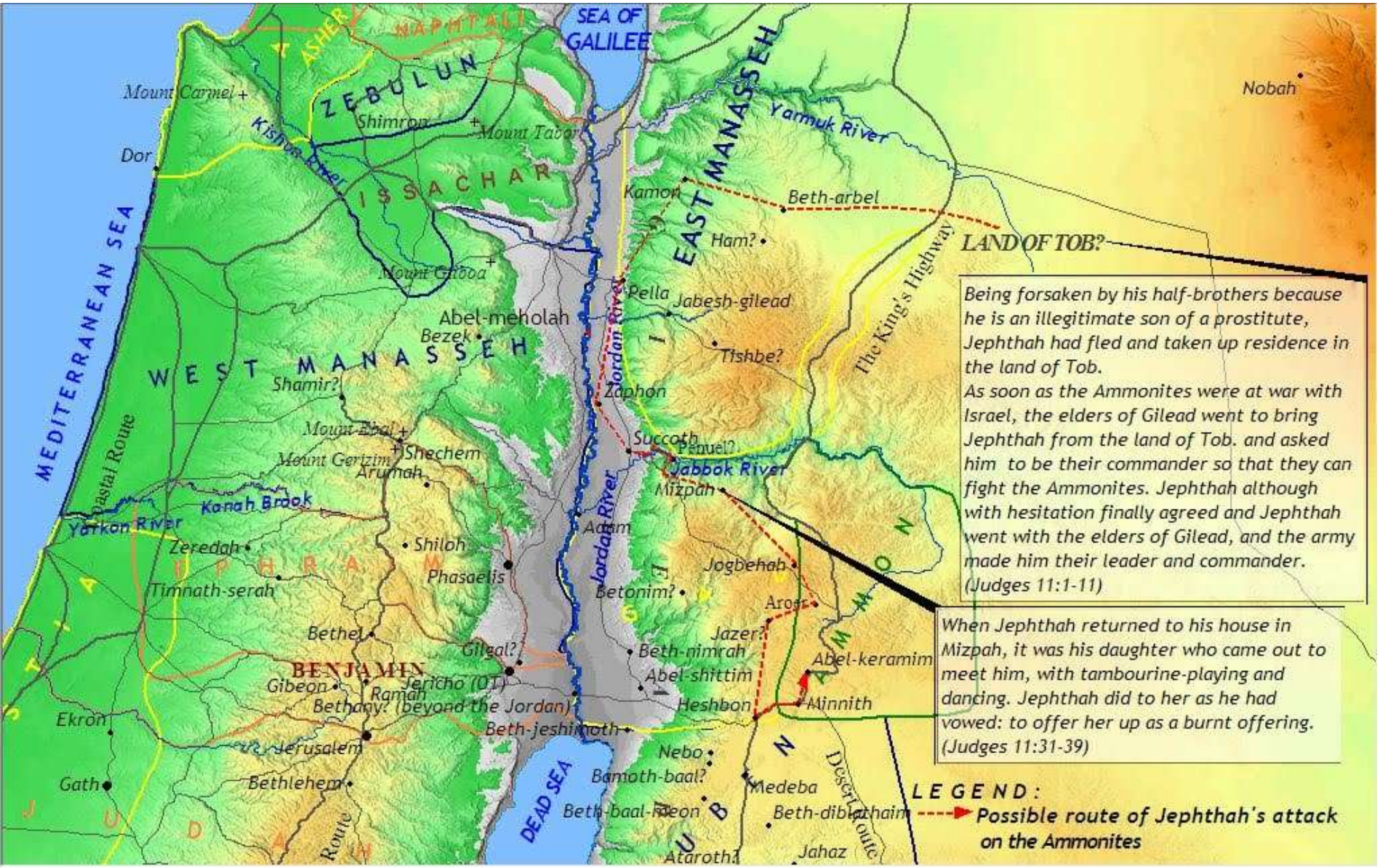

12
Thebez
13
Mt. Ebal
11
Shechem


Large standing stone
Tower-temple
Cyclopean wall
Gate (VII th century BC)


s 10:6 - 12:7
Jephthah returns to Mizpah from Tob
ah defeats Ephraim
Jabbok River
uccoth
Mahanaim?
Mizpah
Israelite Victories
Gilead? (Hos 6:8)
Adam
AMMON
GILEAD
GAD
Jogbehah
Aroer
Jazer?
Rabbah
Beth-nimrah
Abel-keramim
Minnith
Heshbon
te Raids
Mount Nebo
Nebo
EA
JEPHTHAH & THE AMMONIT


45
0 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 30 Kilometers
36 E
Ramoth-gilead
Tob
Land of Tob
EAST MANASSEH
WEST MANASSEH
Jabesh-gilead
Jordan River
Zaphon
Succoth
Mahanaim
EPHRAIM
Jephthah seizes the fords over the Jordan
Jabbok River
Adam
GILEAD
GAD
Mizpah
Jogbehah
AMMON
Jazer
Rabbah (Amman)
32 N
Bethel
Beth-nimrah
Abel-keramim
Jephthah's victory over the Ammonites
BENJAMIN
Jericho
Abel-shittim
Aroer
Heshbon
Nebo
Medeba
Eastern Desert
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
Dibon
Arnon River
MOAB
Kir-hareseth
JEPHTHAH AND THE AMMONITES
JUDG. 10:6–12:7
City
City (uncertain location)
Ammonite raids of Gilead tribes
Jephthah's war against Ammon
Jephthah returns from Tob
Men of Ephraim clash with Jephthah
Ammonite territory
Battle at Zaphon

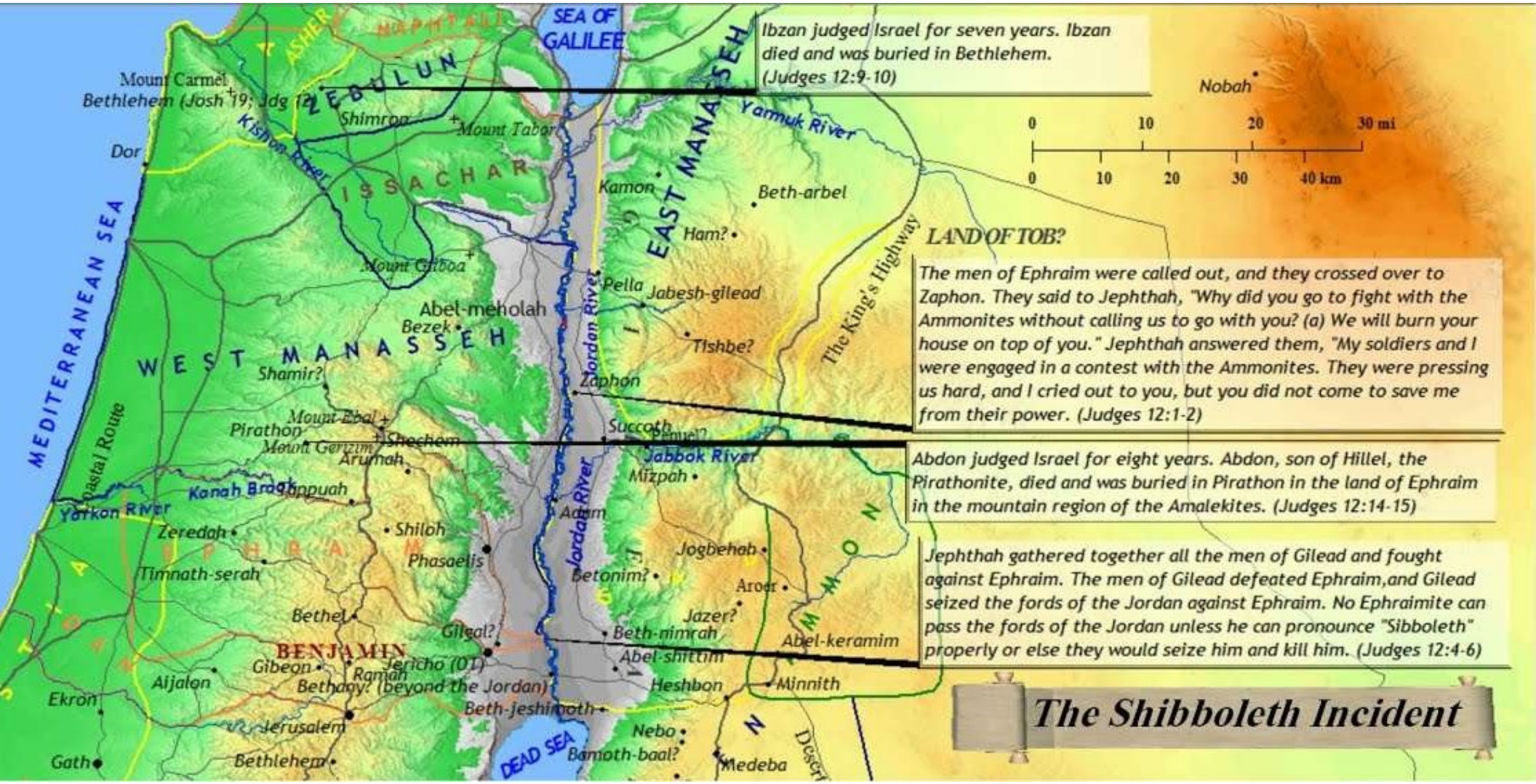

MEDITERRANEAN SEA
LEBANON MOUNTAINS
Leontes River
Abana River
Pharpar River?
ARAM
Sidon
Kedesh
Hazor
LAKE HULEH
Capernaum
SEA OF GALILEE
BASHAN
0 10 20 30 mi
0 10 20 30 40 km
Nobah
Mount Carmel
Dor
ZEBULUN
Nazareth
Mount Tabor
Kishon River
Ophrah? (Judg 6:11)
ISSACHAR
Spring of Harod
Mount Gilboa
Abel-meholah
Bezek
Jordan River
Yarmuk River
Kamon
WEST MANASSEH
Shamir?
Mount Ebal
Mount Gerizim
Shechem
Succoth
Penuel
Jabbok River
Mizpah
Gilead? (Hos 6:8)
Yarkon River
Tirzah Brook
Shiloh
Zeredah
Jogbehah
Timnath-serah
Phasaelis
Rabbah
Bethel
Gilgal?
Jazer
Abel-keramim
BENJAMIN
Jericho (OT)
Apela
Elealeh
Minnith
Ashdod
Ekron
Beth-jeshimoth
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Gath
Beth-diblathaim
Ashkelon
REUBEN
Hebron
Jahaz
Gaza
Eglon?
Dibon
Nerioth
DEAD SEA
Kedemoth
Arnon River
Ar?
Karkor?
Harmah?
Besor Brook
MOAB
Waters of Nimrim
Zoar
Admah?
Ije-abarim?
Zered Brook
Tamar?
Bozrah
Kadesh-barnea
Oboth?
Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Jair died and was buried in Kamon. (Judges 10:3-5)
Tola, a man of Issachar, rose up to save Israel. He lived in Shamir in the mountain region of Ephraim. When he had judged Israel twenty-three years, he died and was buried in Shamir. (Judges 10:1-2)
The Ammonites were called out for war and encamped in Gilead, while the Israelites assembled and encamped at Mizpah. (Judges 10:17)
Because the Israelites again did what was evil in the sight of the LORD serving other gods, the LORD became angry with Israel and he sold them into the power of the Philistines and the Ammonites. (Judges 10:6-7)
LEGEND:
Ammonites attack on Israel

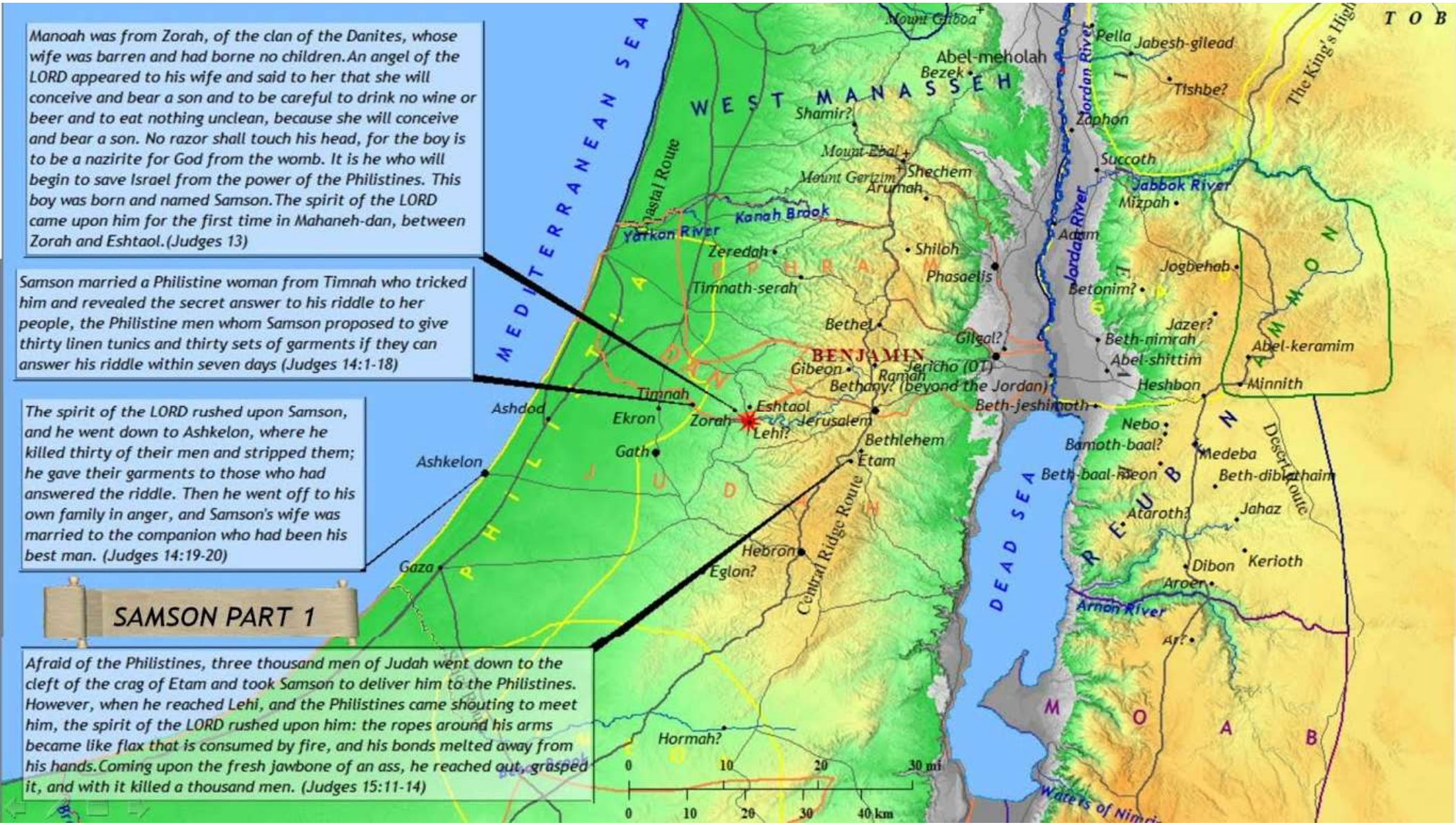


Being forsaken by his half-brothers because he is an illegitimate son of a prostitute, Jephthah had fled and taken up residence in the land of Tob.
As soon as the Ammonites were at war with Israel, the elders of Gilead went to bring Jephthah from the land of Tob. and asked him to be their commander so that they can fight the Ammonites. Jephthah although with hesitation finally agreed and Jephthah went with the elders of Gilead, and the army made him their leader and commander.
(Judges 11:1-11)

When Jephthah returned to his house in Mizpah, it was his daughter who came out to meet him, with tambourine-playing and dancing. Jephthah did to her as he had vowed: to offer her up as a burnt offering.
(Judges 11:31-39)

LEGEND:
Possible route of Jephthah's attack on the Ammonites


Ibzan judged Israel for seven years. Ibzan died and was buried in Bethlehem. (Judges 12:9-10)
Nobah
0 10 20 30 mi
0 10 20 30 40 km
LAND OF TOB?
The men of Ephraim were called out, and they crossed over to Zaphon. They said to Jephthah, "Why did you go to fight with the Ammonites without calling us to go with you? (a) We will burn your house on top of you." Jephthah answered them, "My soldiers and I were engaged in a contest with the Ammonites. They were pressing us hard, and I cried out to you, but you did not come to save me from their power. (Judges 12:1-2)
Abdon judged Israel for eight years. Abdon, son of Hillel, the Pirathonite, died and was buried in Pirathon in the land of Ephraim in the mountain region of the Amalekites. (Judges 12:14-15)
Jephthah gathered together all the men of Gilead and fought against Ephraim. The men of Gilead defeated Ephraim,and Gilead seized the fords of the Jordan against Ephraim. No Ephraimite can pass the fords of the Jordan unless he can pronounce "Sibboleth" properly or else they would seize him and kill him. (Judges 12:4-6)
The Shibboleth Incident
SEA OF GALILEE
ZEBULUN
ASHER
NAPHTALI
ISSACHAR
EAST MANASSEH
WEST MANASSEH
EPHRAIM
BENJAMIN
GILEAD
MOAB
AMMON
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Mount Carmel
Bethlehem (Josh 19; Jdg 12)
Shimron
Mount Tabor
Kishon River
Dor
Yarmuk River
Kamon
Beth-arbel
Ham?
Mount Gilboa
Pella
Jabesh-gilead
Jordan River
Abel-meholah
Bezek
Tishbe?
The King's Highway
Shamir?
Zaphon
Mount Ebal
Pirathon
Mount Gerizim
Shechem
Succoth
Penuel?
Jabbok River
Aruman
Mizpah
Coastal Route
Kanah Brook
Tappuah
Yarkon River
Zeredah
Shiloh
Adam
Jordan River
Phasaelis
Jogbehah
Timnath-serah
Betonim?
Aroer
Bethel
Jazer?
Gilgal?
Beth-nimrah
Abel-keramim
Jericho (OT)
Abel-shittim
Gibeon
Ramah
Aijalon
Bethany? (beyond the Jordan)
Heshbon
Minnith
Ekron
Beth-jeshimoth
Jerusalem
Nebo
Gath
Bethlehem
DEAD SEA
Bamoth-baal?
Medeba


Manoah was from Zorah, of the clan of the Danites, whose wife was barren and had borne no children. An angel of the LORD appeared to his wife and said to her that she will conceive and bear a son and to be careful to drink no wine or beer and to eat nothing unclean, because she will conceive and bear a son. No razor shall touch his head, for the boy is to be a nazirite for God from the womb. It is he who will begin to save Israel from the power of the Philistines. This boy was born and named Samson. The spirit of the LORD came upon him for the first time in Mahaneh-dan, between Zorah and Eshtaol. (Judges 13)
Samson married a Philistine woman from Timnah who tricked him and revealed the secret answer to his riddle to her people, the Philistine men whom Samson proposed to give thirty linen tunics and thirty sets of garments if they can answer his riddle within seven days (Judges 14:1-18)
The spirit of the LORD rushed upon Samson, and he went down to Ashkelon, where he killed thirty of their men and stripped them; he gave their garments to those who had answered the riddle. Then he went off to his own family in anger, and Samson's wife was married to the companion who had been his best man. (Judges 14:19-20)
SAMSON PART 1
Afraid of the Philistines, three thousand men of Judah went down to the cleft of the crag of Etam and took Samson to deliver him to the Philistines. However, when he reached Lehi, and the Philistines came shouting to meet him, the spirit of the LORD rushed upon him: the ropes around his arms became like flax that is consumed by fire, and his bonds melted away from his hands. Coming upon the fresh jawbone of an ass, he reached out, grasped it, and with it killed a thousand men. (Judges 15:11-14)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
WEST MANASSEH
EPHRAIM
BENJAMIN
DAN
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
MOAB
AMMON
Coastal Route
Central Ridge Route
Desert Route
Jordan River
Yarkon River
Kanah Brook
Jabbok River
Arnon River
Waters of Nimrim
Mount Gilboa
Pella
Jabesh-gilead
Abel-meholah
Bezek
Tishbe?
Shamir?
Zaphon
Mount Ebal
Shechem
Mount Gerizim
Succoth
Arumah
Mizpah
Adam
Shiloh
Zeredah
Phasaelis
Jogbehah
Timnath-serah
Betonim?
Bethel
Jazer?
Gilgal?
Beth-nimrah
Abel-keramim
Gibeon
Ramah
Jericho (OT)
Abel-shittim
Bethany? (beyond the Jordan)
Heshbon
Minnith
Timnah
Ashdod
Ekron
Eshtaol
Zorah
Jerusalem
Beth-jeshimoth
Nebo
Lehi?
Bethlehem
Bamoth-baal?
Medeba
Ashkelon
Gath
Etam
Beth-baal-meon
Beth-diblathaim
Ataroth?
Jahaz
Hebron
Eglon?
Dibon
Kerioth
Gaza
Aroer
Ar?
Hormah?
0 10 20 30 mi
0 10 20 30 40 km

SAMSON & DELILAH

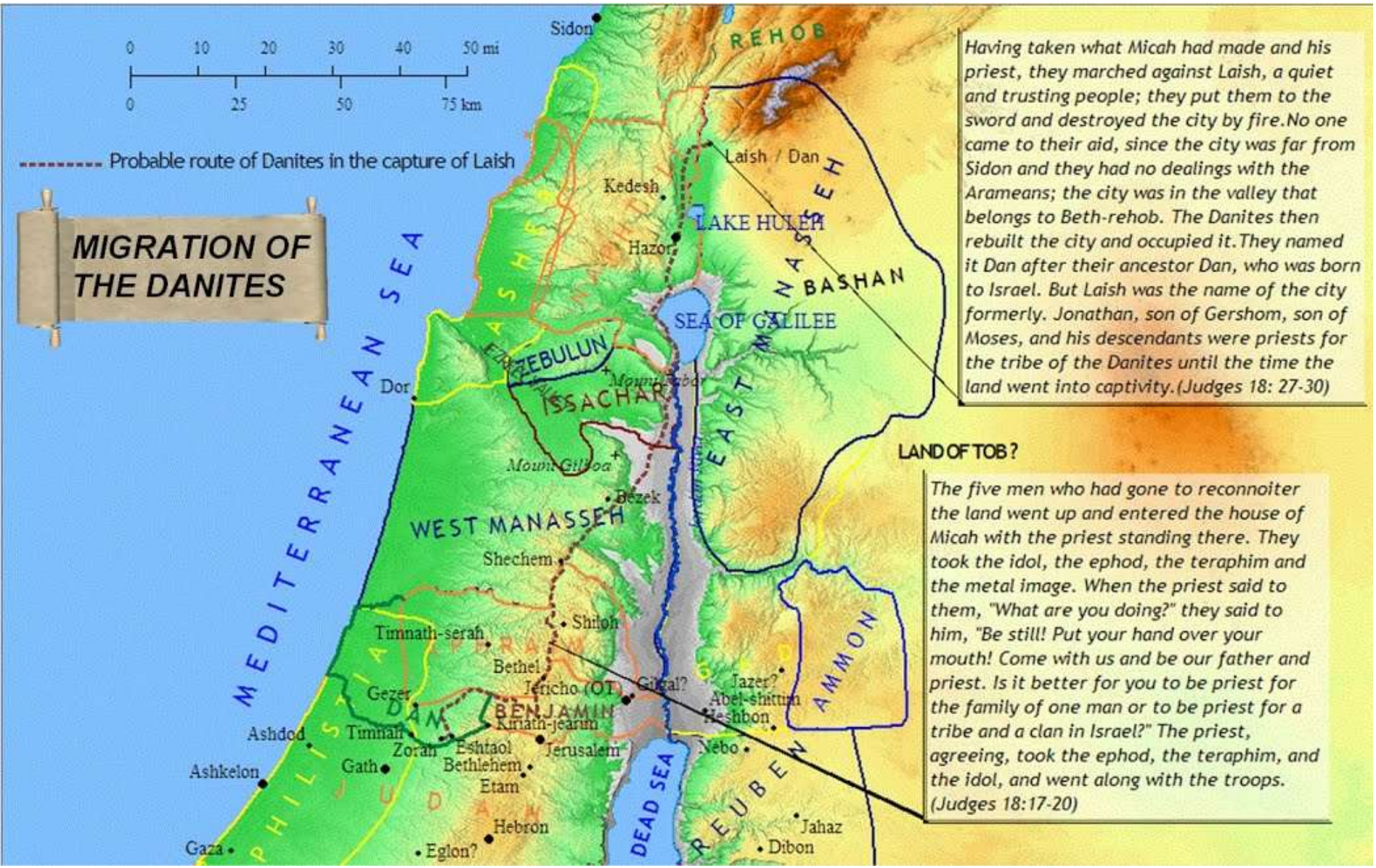
Samson fell in love with a woman in the Wadi Sorek whose name was Delilah who tricked him to find out where he gets his great strength, and how the Philistines may overcome and bind him so as to make him helpless in exchange for eleven hundred pieces of silver. Delilah pressed him continually and pestered him till he was deathly weary of it. So Samson told her all that was in his heart that no razor has touched his head, for he has been a nazirite for God from his mother's womb and If he is shaved, his strength will leave him, and he shall grow weaker and be like anyone else. Delilah then put him to sleep on her lap, and called for a man who shaved off the seven locks of his hair. With this, the Philistines easily siezed Samson from Delilah's lap and gouged his eyes.(Judges 16:4-21)

The Philistines brought Samson down to Gaza and bound him with bronze fetters, and he was put to grinding grain in the prison. But the hair of his head began to grow as soon as it was shaved. When their spirits were high, they called Samson from the prison, and he provided amusement for them. They made him stand between the columns. Samson grasped and pushed the two middle columns on which the temple rested; one at his right, the other at his left and the temple collapsed killing the lords and all the people who were in it. With this Samson also died along with them. With his death Samson defeated the Philistines. (Judges 16:19-30)



Samson was buried in the grave of Manoah his father between Zorah and Eshtaol. He had judged Israel for twenty years.(Judges 16:31)


0 10 20 30 mi
0 10 20 30 40 km
SEA OF GALILEE
ZEBULUN
ISSACHAR
Shimron
Mount Tabor
Kishon River
Dor
Yarmuk River
Kamon
Beth-arbel
Ham?
LAND OF TOB?
The King's Highway
Mount Gilboa
Pella
Jabesh-gilead
Jordan River
Abel-meholah
Bezek
WEST MANASSEH
Tishbe?
Shamir?
Zaphon
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Coastal Route
Mount Ebal
Shechem
Mount Gerizim
Arumah
Succoth
Jabbok River
Mizpah
Kanah Brook
Yarkon River
Zeredah
Shiloh
Adam
Jordan River
Jogbehah
EPHRAIM
Phasaelis
Betonim?
Timnath-serah
Bethel
Jazer?
Gilgal?
Beth-nimrah
Abel-keramim
BENJAMIN
Gibeon
Jericho (OT)
Abel-shittim
Raman
Bethany? (beyond the Jordan)
Heshbon
Minnith
Timnah
Ashdod
Eshtaol
Beth-jeshimoth
Ekron
Zorah
Jerusalem
Nebo
Lehi?
Bethlehem
Bamoth-baal?
Gath
Medeba

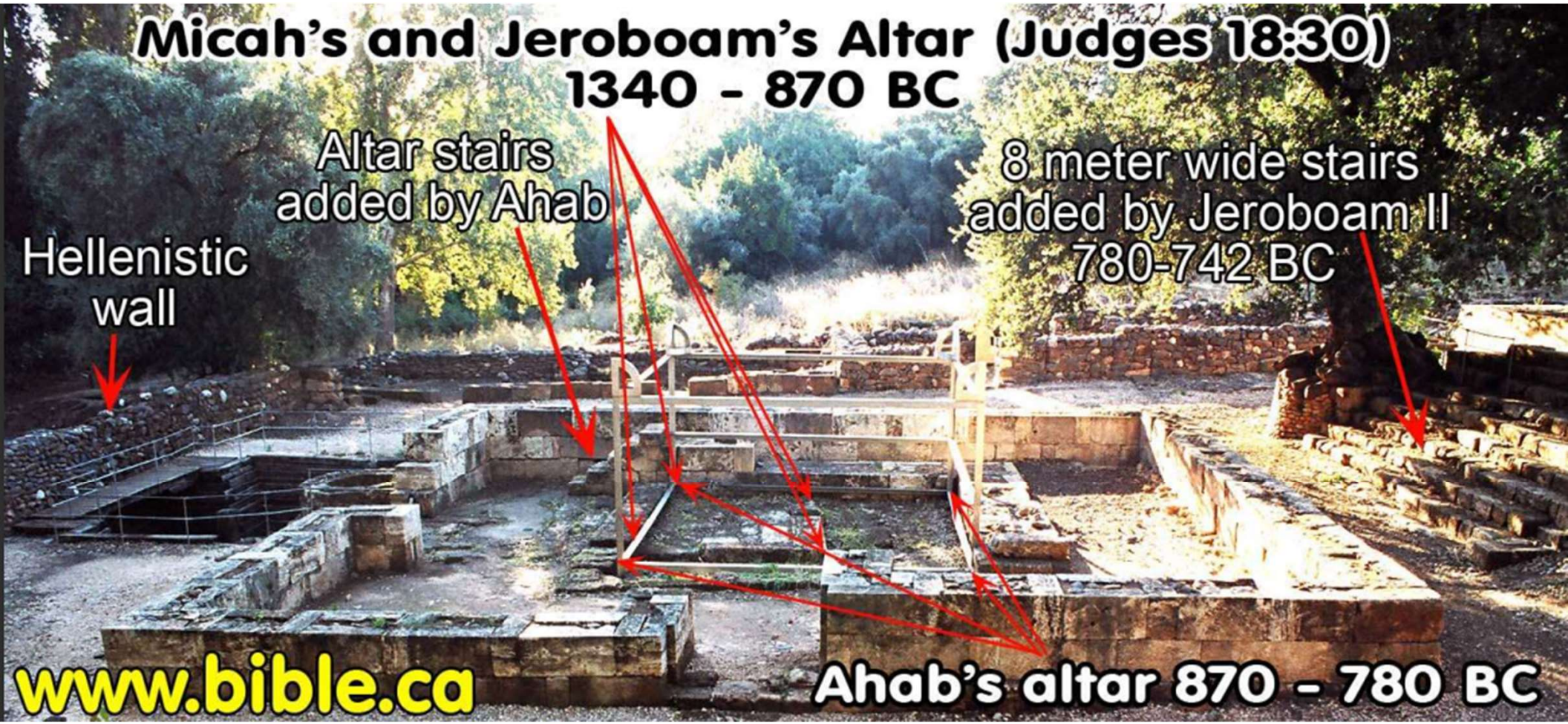


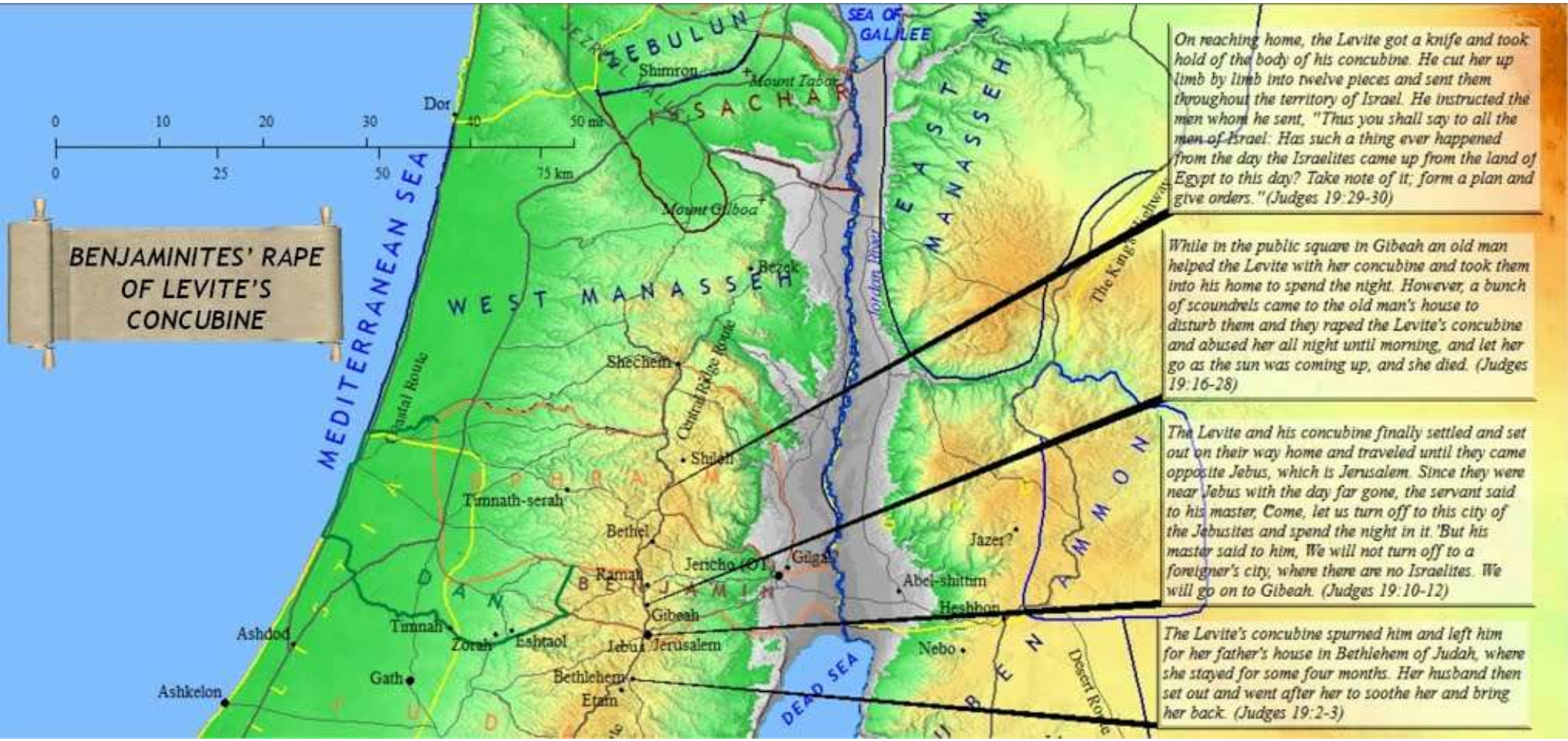
Having taken what Micah had made and his priest, they marched against Laish, a quiet and trusting people; they put them to the sword and destroyed the city by fire.No one came to their aid, since the city was far from Sidon and they had no dealings with the Arameans; the city was in the valley that belongs to Beth-rehob. The Danites then rebuilt the city and occupied it.They named it Dan after their ancestor Dan, who was born to Israel. But Laish was the name of the city formerly. Jonathan, son of Gershom, son of Moses, and his descendants were priests for the tribe of the Danites until the time the land went into captivity.(Judges 18: 27-30)

LAND OF TOB ?

The five men who had gone to reconnoiter the land went up and entered the house of Micah with the priest standing there. They took the idol, the ephod, the teraphim and the metal image. When the priest said to them, "What are you doing?" they said to him, "Be still! Put your hand over your mouth! Come with us and be our father and priest. Is it better for you to be priest for the family of one man or to be priest for a tribe and a clan in Israel?" The priest, agreeing, took the ephod, the teraphim, and the idol, and went along with the troops. (Judges 18:17-20)


Altar of Jonathan (grandson of Moses)
1340 BC
Judges 18:30
Jeroboam set up his
golden calf on it in 931 BC
Tel Dan
www.bible.ca
Pictured is Hittite Calf God with blood offering orifice
from 1450 BC that was typical in Israel during the Exodus.


Micah's and Jeroboam's Altar (Judges 18:30)
1340 - 870 BC
Altar stairs
added by Ahab
8 meter wide stairs
added by Jeroboam II
780-742 BC
Hellenistic
wall
www.bible.ca
Ahab's altar 870 - 780 BC

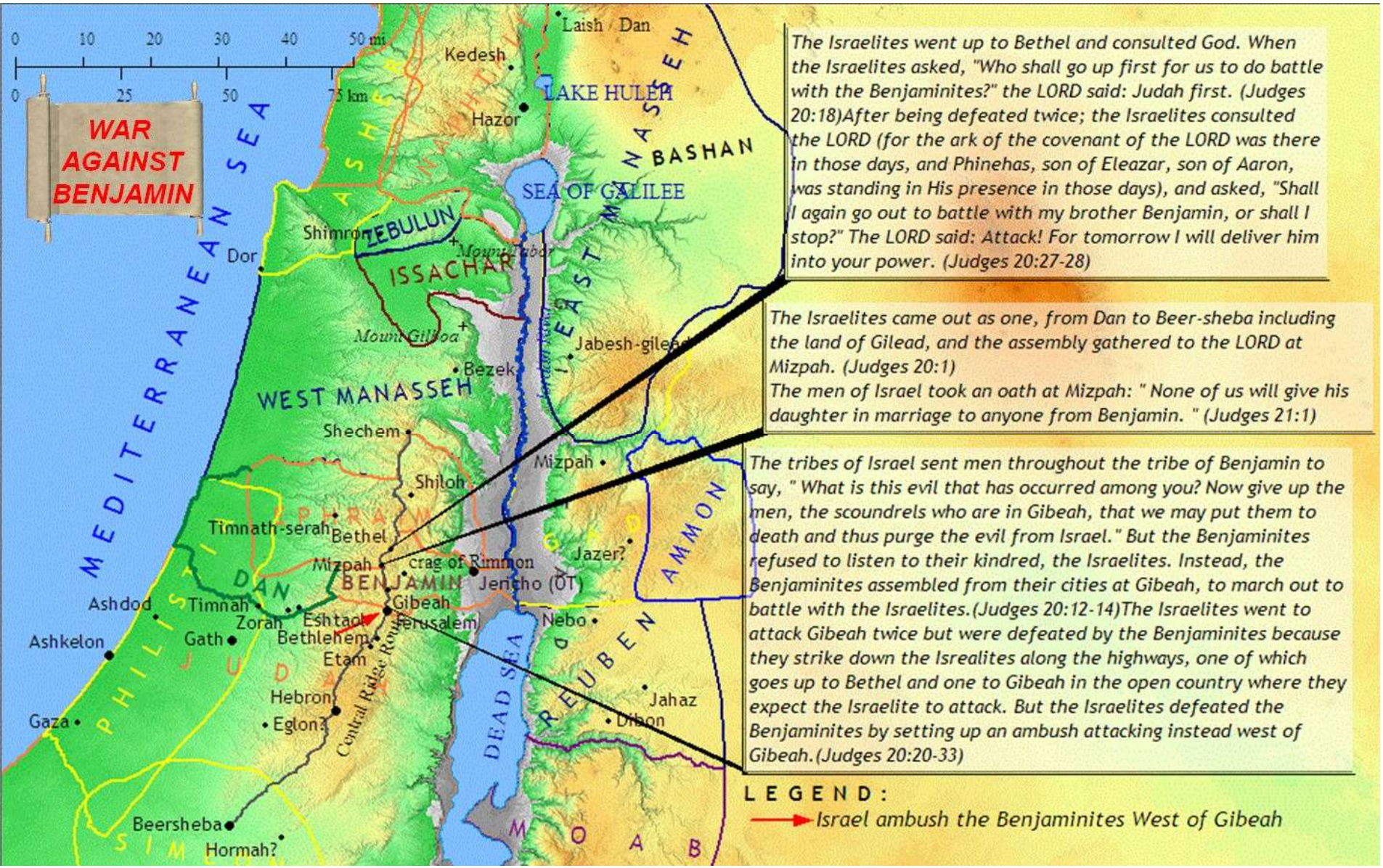


On reaching home, the Levite got a knife and took hold of the body of his concubine. He cut her up limb by limb into twelve pieces and sent them throughout the territory of Israel. He instructed the men whom he sent, "Thus you shall say to all the men of Israel: Has such a thing ever happened from the day the Israelites came up from the land of Egypt to this day? Take note of it; form a plan and give orders." (Judges 19:29-30)

While in the public square in Gibeah an old man helped the Levite with her concubine and took them into his home to spend the night. However, a bunch of scoundrels came to the old man's house to disturb them and they raped the Levite's concubine and abused her all night until morning, and let her go as the sun was coming up, and she died. (Judges 19:16-28)

The Levite and his concubine finally settled and set out on their way home and traveled until they came opposite Jebus, which is Jerusalem. Since they were near Jebus with the day far gone, the servant said to his master, Come, let us turn off to this city of the Jebusites and spend the night in it.'But his master said to him, We will not turn off to a foreigner's city, where there are no Israelites. We will go on to Gibeah. (Judges 19:10-12)

The Levite's concubine spurned him and left him for her father's house in Bethlehem of Judah, where she stayed for some four months. Her husband then set out and went after her to soothe her and bring her back. (Judges 19:2-3)



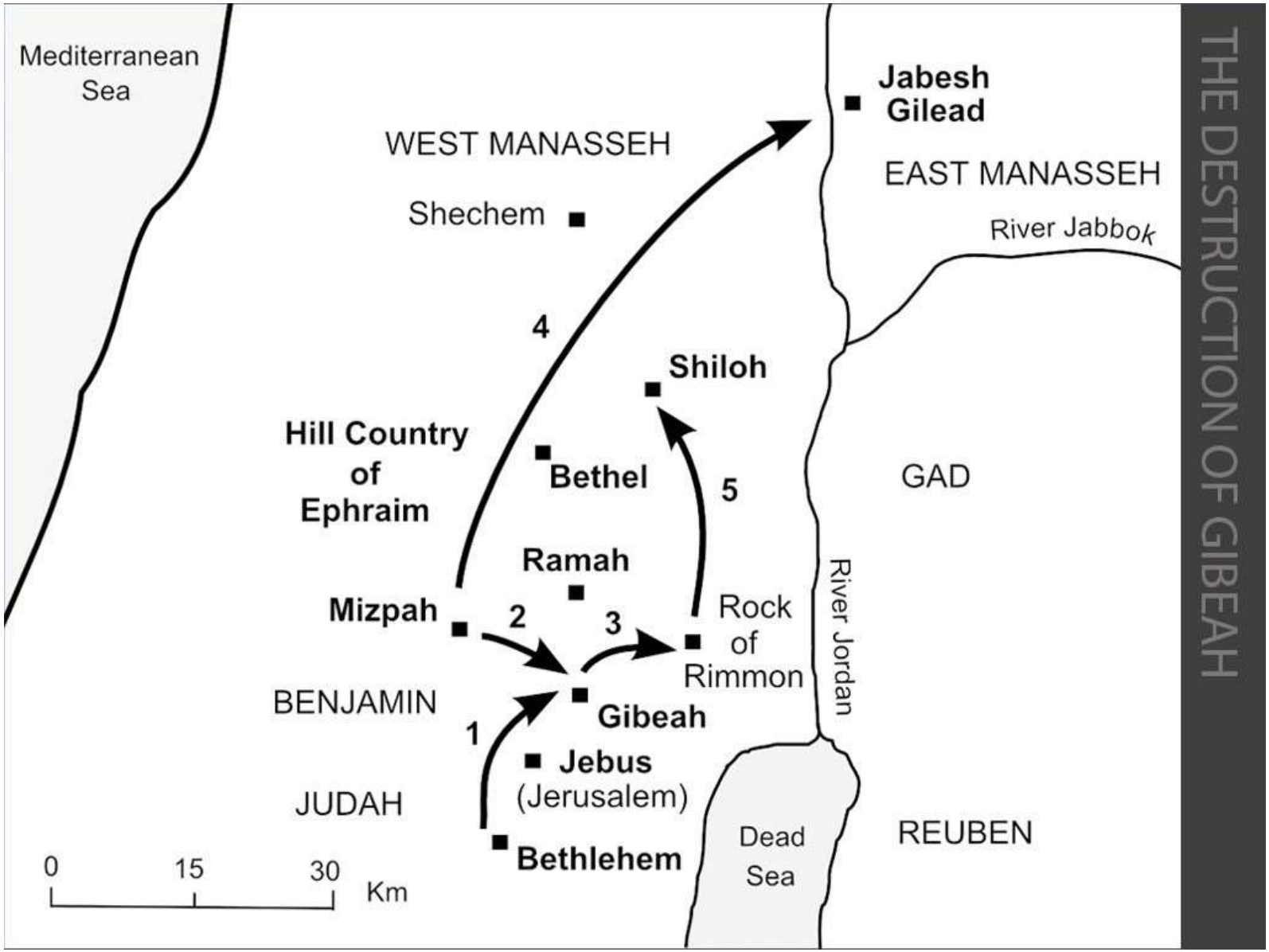
The Israelites went up to Bethel and consulted God. When the Israelites asked, "Who shall go up first for us to do battle with the Benjaminites?" the LORD said: Judah first. (Judges 20:18)After being defeated twice; the Israelites consulted the LORD (for the ark of the covenant of the LORD was there in those days, and Phinehas, son of Eleazar, son of Aaron, was standing in His presence in those days), and asked, "Shall I again go out to battle with my brother Benjamin, or shall I stop?" The LORD said: Attack! For tomorrow I will deliver him into your power. (Judges 20:27-28)

The Israelites came out as one, from Dan to Beer-sheba including the land of Gilead, and the assembly gathered to the LORD at Mizpah. (Judges 20:1)
The men of Israel took an oath at Mizpah: " None of us will give his daughter in marriage to anyone from Benjamin. " (Judges 21:1)

The tribes of Israel sent men throughout the tribe of Benjamin to say, " What is this evil that has occurred among you? Now give up the men, the scoundrels who are in Gibeah, that we may put them to death and thus purge the evil from Israel." But the Benjaminites refused to listen to their kindred, the Israelites. Instead, the Benjaminites assembled from their cities at Gibeah, to march out to battle with the Israelites.(Judges 20:12-14)The Israelites went to attack Gibeah twice but were defeated by the Benjaminites because they strike down the Isrealites along the highways, one of which goes up to Bethel and one to Gibeah in the open country where they expect the Israelite to attack. But the Israelites defeated the Benjaminites by setting up an ambush attacking instead west of Gibeah.(Judges 20:20-33)

LEGEND:

→ *Israel ambush the Benjaminites West of Gibeah*


THE DESTRUCTION OF GIBEAH
Mediterranean Sea
WEST MANASSEH
Shechem
Jabesh Gilead
EAST MANASSEH
River Jabbok
4
Shiloh
Hill Country of Ephraim
Bethel
5
GAD
Ramah
Mizpah
2
3
Rock of Rimmon
River Jordan
BENJAMIN
Gibeah
1
Jebus (Jerusalem)
JUDAH
Dead Sea
REUBEN
Bethlehem
0
15
30
Km



At Shiloh, Hannah presented herself before the LORD; and in her bitterness she prayed to the LORD, weeping freely, and made this vow: "O LORD of hosts,... if you give your handmaid a male child, I will give him to the LORD all the days of his life. No razor shall ever touch his head." Eli, the priest ... of the LORD's temple said to Hannah, "Go in peace, and may the God of Israel grant you what you have requested." Hannah conceived and, ... bore a son whom she named Samuel, "Because I asked the LORD for him." Once he was weaned, Hannah dedicated her son Samuel to the LORD." (1 Samuel 1:9-28)

So Samuel, wearing a linen ephod, was serving in the presence of the LORD. Meanwhile, when Eli was very old, his sons; Hophni and Phinehas were wicked and treating all Israel in a very bad way, and that they were behaving promiscuously with the women serving at the entry of the meeting tent. A man of God came to Eli and said to him that both of his sons will die on the same day. (1 Samuel 2: 18-34)

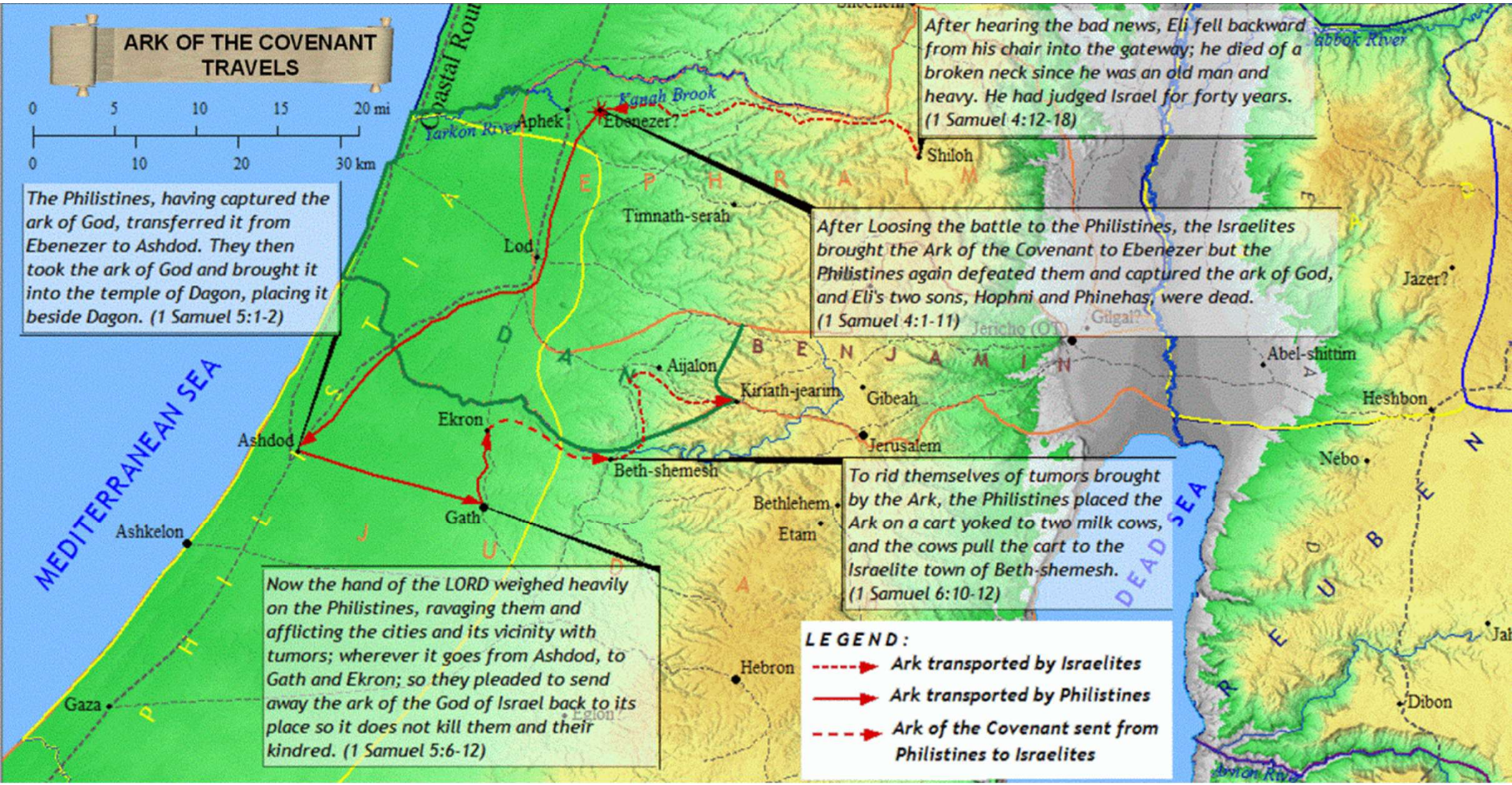
All Israel from Dan to Beer-sheba came to know that Samuel was a trustworthy prophet of the LORD. The LORD continued to appear at Shiloh, manifesting himself to Samuel at Shiloh through his word. Samuel's word spread throughout Israel. (1 Samuel 3:19-21)

There was a certain man from Ramathaim, a Zuphite from the hill country of Ephraim. His name was Elkanah, the son of Jeroham, son of Elihu, son of Tohu, son of Zuph, an Ephraimite. He had two wives, one named Hannah, the other Peninnah; Peninnah had children, but Hannah had no children. (1 Samuel 1:1-2]


The Philistines attacked from this valley through which modern Highway 60 runs, 300 degrees
10th century AD north/south wall in center of platform (will be removed by archeologists)
Holy of Holies
Holy Place
Outer Tabernacle curtain 171.7 x 85.8 feet
171.7'
85.8'
Altar
East
Brass Laver
Ark of the Covenant
Modern town of Shiloh
Excavation Area B3
Associates for Bible Research
Dig begins May 2017
Shiloh
Tent of meeting
1399-1094 BC
www.bible.ca
Photo taken from lookout tower


Tent of meeting
1399-1094 BC
www.bible.ca
Altar of Incense Size
Table of Showbread Size
Ark of the Covenant
Outer Tabernacle Size
100 x 50 x 5 cubits
52.32 x 26.16 x 2.66 meters
171.7 x 85.8 x 8.6 feet
52.2 meters/171.7 feet
26.16 meters/85.8 feet
Holy of Holies
Holy Place
Altar
Brass Laver
Shiloh
Joshua 18:1; 22:12
Judges 18:30-31
1 Samuel 3:19-21; 4:3-11
Psalm 78:56-62
Jeremiah 7:12-14; 26:4-6


www.bible.ca
Nebi Samuel, Israel
www.bible.ca
Nebi Samuel is Misidentified as:
Ramah/Naioth
Samuel's prophets school
Samuel's Tomb
Remains of quarry used by Crusaders
Hasmonean Residential Quarter
140 - 37 BC
www.bible.ca
www.bible.ca


ARK OF THE COVENANT TRAVELS
0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km
The Philistines, having captured the ark of God, transferred it from Ebenezer to Ashdod. They then took the ark of God and brought it into the temple of Dagon, placing it beside Dagon. (1 Samuel 5:1-2)
Now the hand of the LORD weighed heavily on the Philistines, ravaging them and afflicting the cities and its vicinity with tumors; wherever it goes from Ashdod, to Gath and Ekron; so they pleaded to send away the ark of the God of Israel back to its place so it does not kill them and their kindred. (1 Samuel 5:6-12)
After hearing the bad news, Eli fell backward from his chair into the gateway; he died of a broken neck since he was an old man and heavy. He had judged Israel for forty years. (1 Samuel 4:12-18)
After Loosing the battle to the Philistines, the Israelites brought the Ark of the Covenant to Ebenezer but the Philistines again defeated them and captured the ark of God, and Eli's two sons, Hophni and Phinehas, were dead. (1 Samuel 4:1-11)
To rid themselves of tumors brought by the Ark, the Philistines placed the Ark on a cart yoked to two milk cows, and the cows pull the cart to the Israelite town of Beth-shemesh. (1 Samuel 6:10-12)
LEGEND :
Ark transported by Israelites
Ark transported by Philistines
Ark of the Covenant sent from Philistines to Israelites
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Coastal Route
Yarkon River
Aphek
Ebenezer?
Kanah Brook
Shiloh
Timnath-serah
Lod
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Abel-shittim
Jazer?
Heshbon
Nebo
Aijalon
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Jerusalem
Ekron
Ashdod
Beth-shemesh
Bethlehem
Etam
Gath
Ashkelon
Hebron
Gaza
Egron
Dibon
Jabbok River
Arnon River
PHILISTIA
EPHRAIM
DAN
BENJAMIN
JUDAH
REUBEN
GILEAD

Shiloh Pomegranate

1100 BC

Ex 28:33-34

Ceramic Pomegranate
Shiloh 2018 Excavation

Ceramic pomegranates like this may have been covered in embroidered cloth and hung on the high priest's cloak.

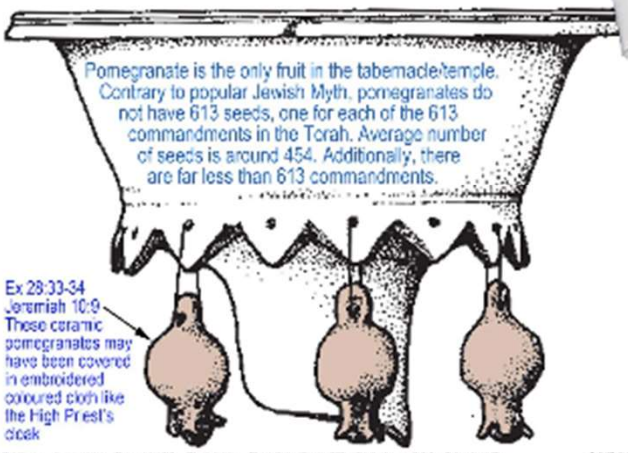


Steven Rudd, staff archaeologist at Shiloh excavation 2017-2020





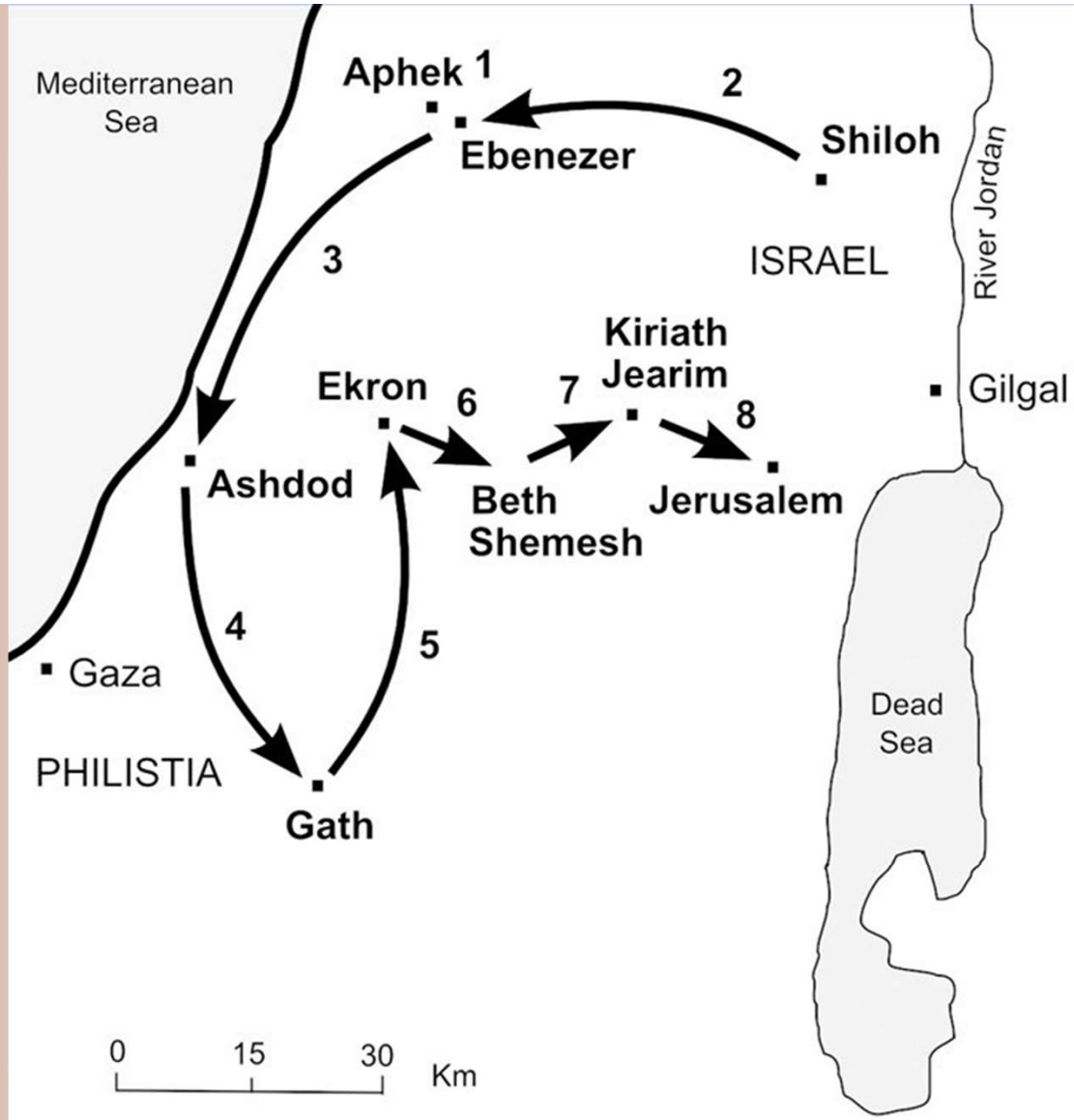
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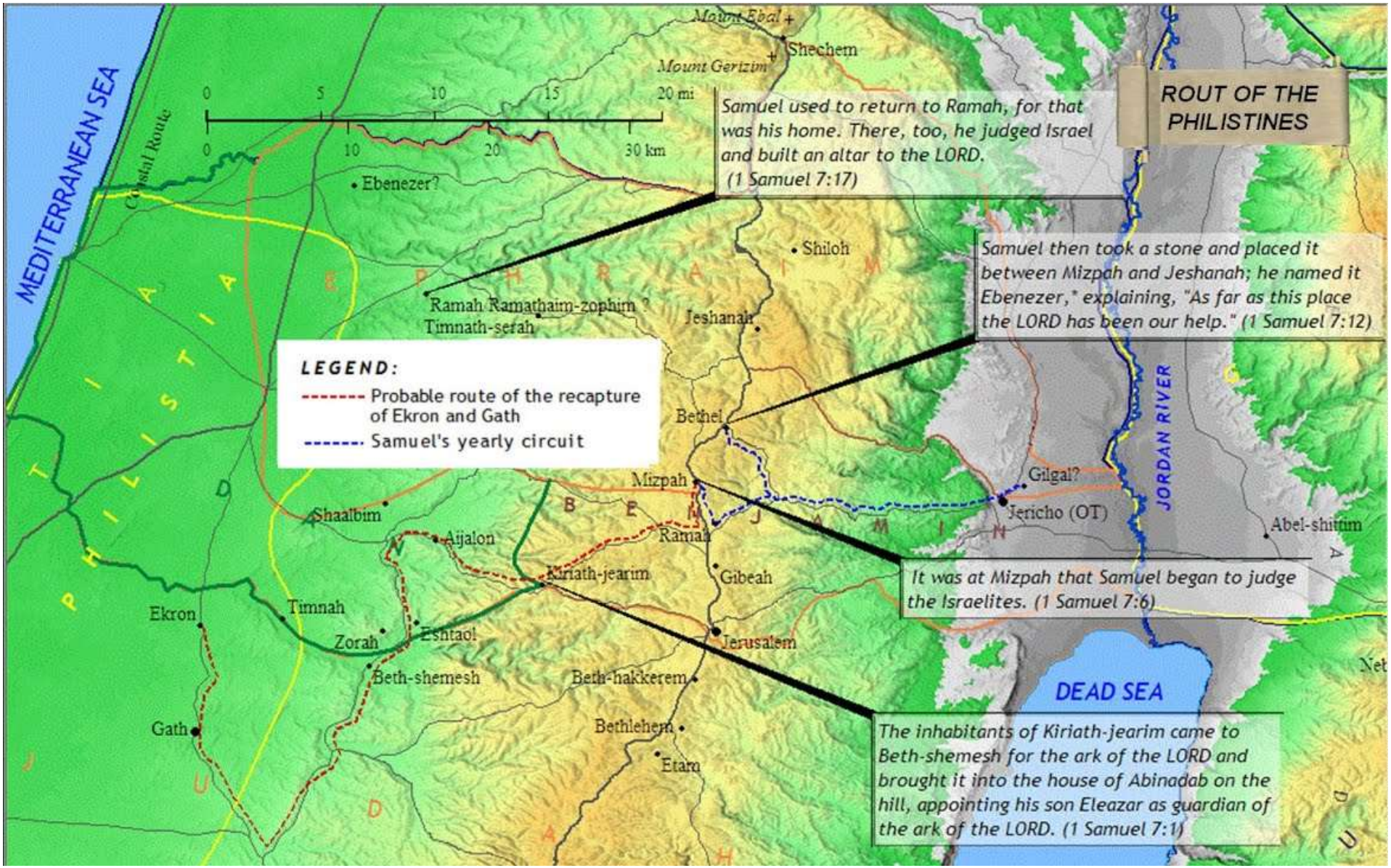


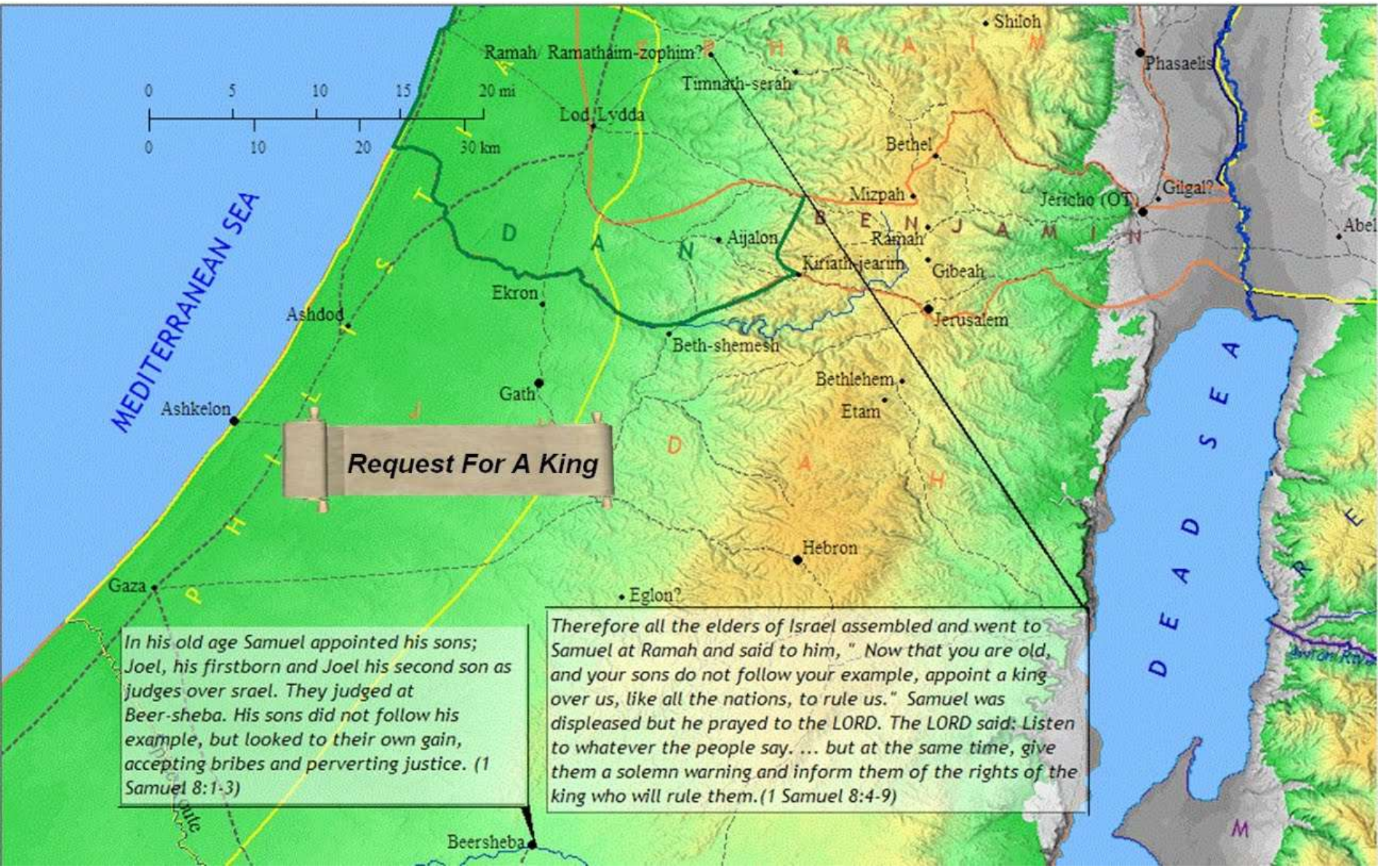
Shiloh, Area H1, Sq. AH29, Field No. TL104, Pail 57; Obj. No. 900, 2018 AD

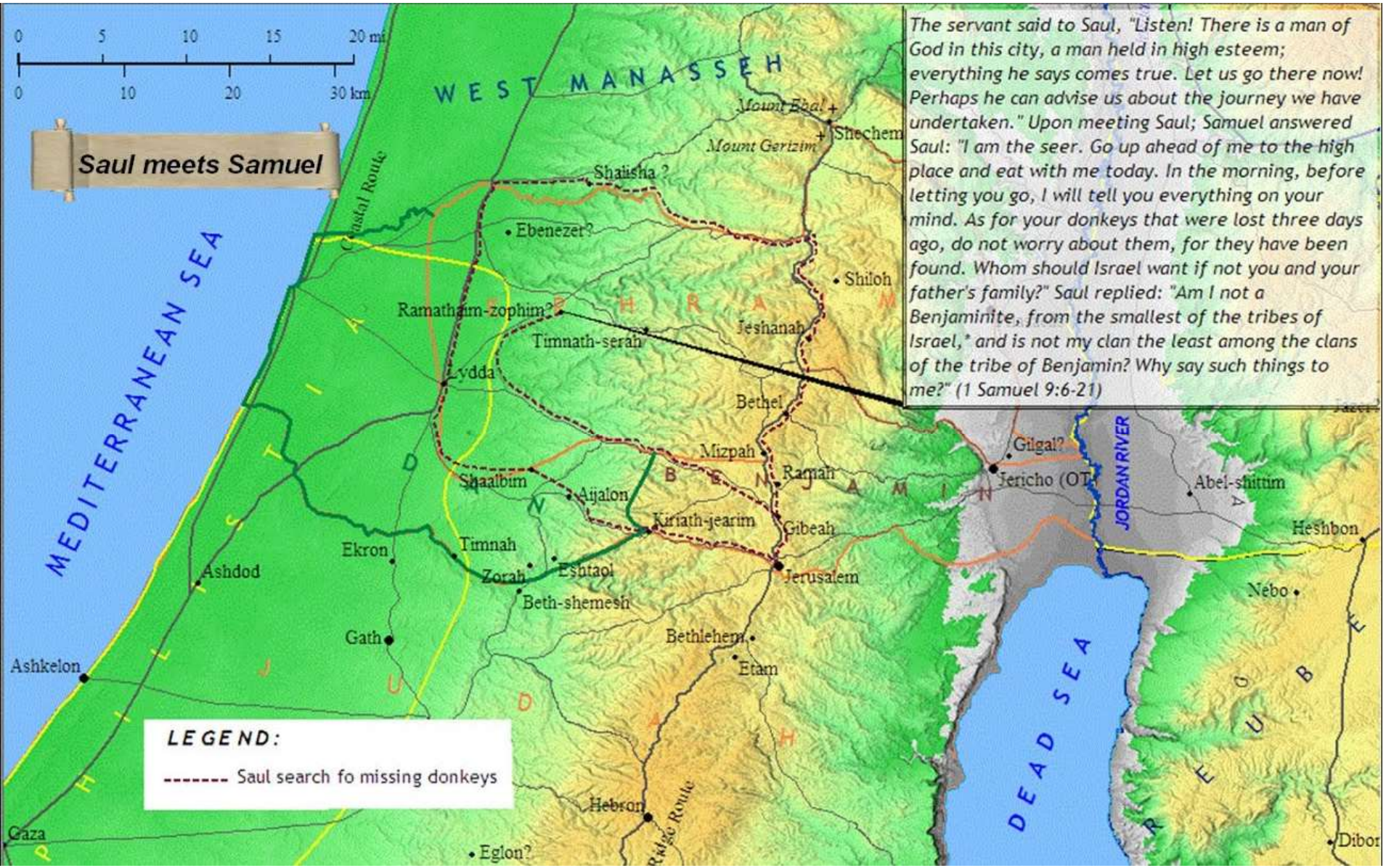
www.bible.ca/pottery



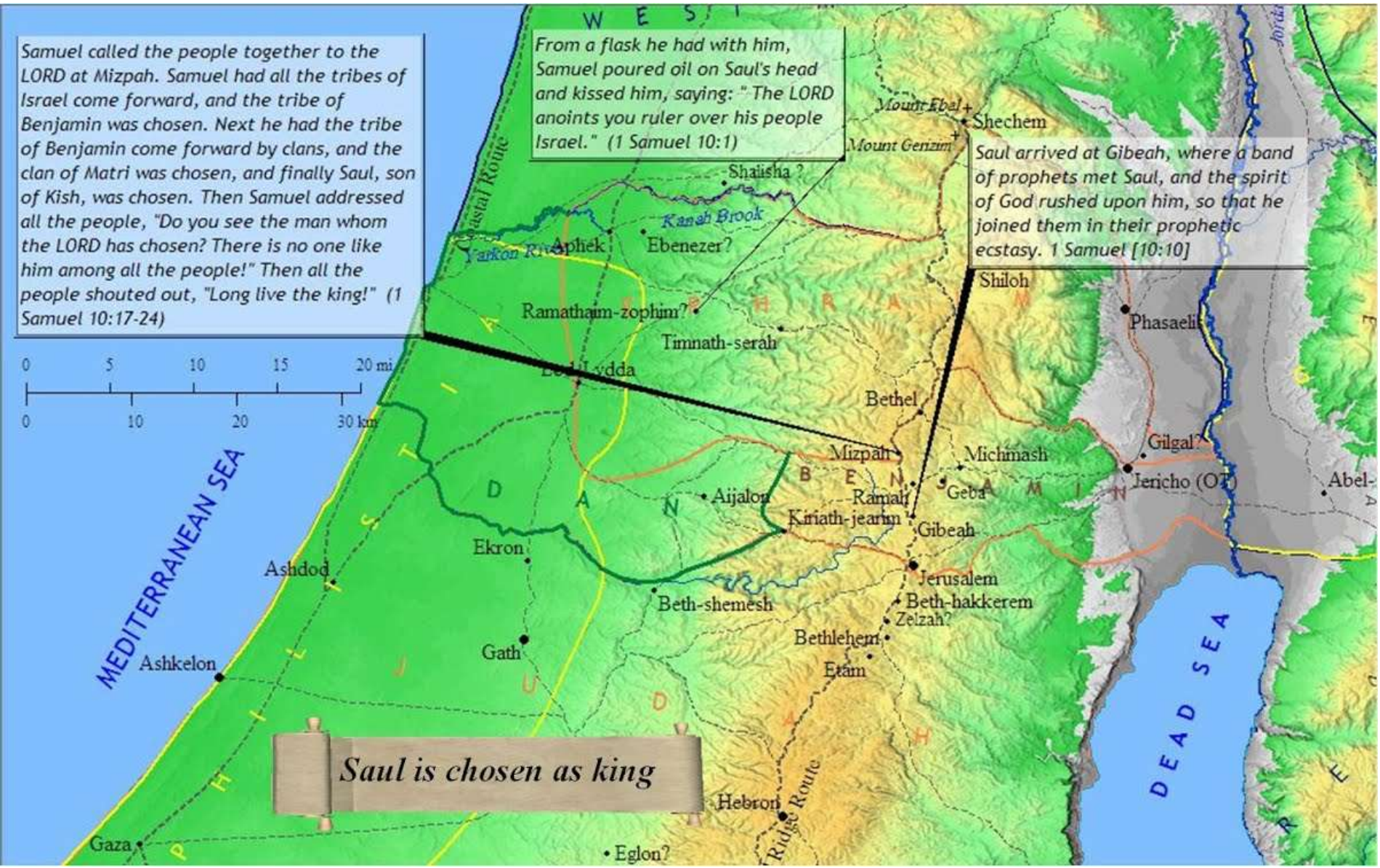
THE ARK OF THE COVENANT IS CAPTURED

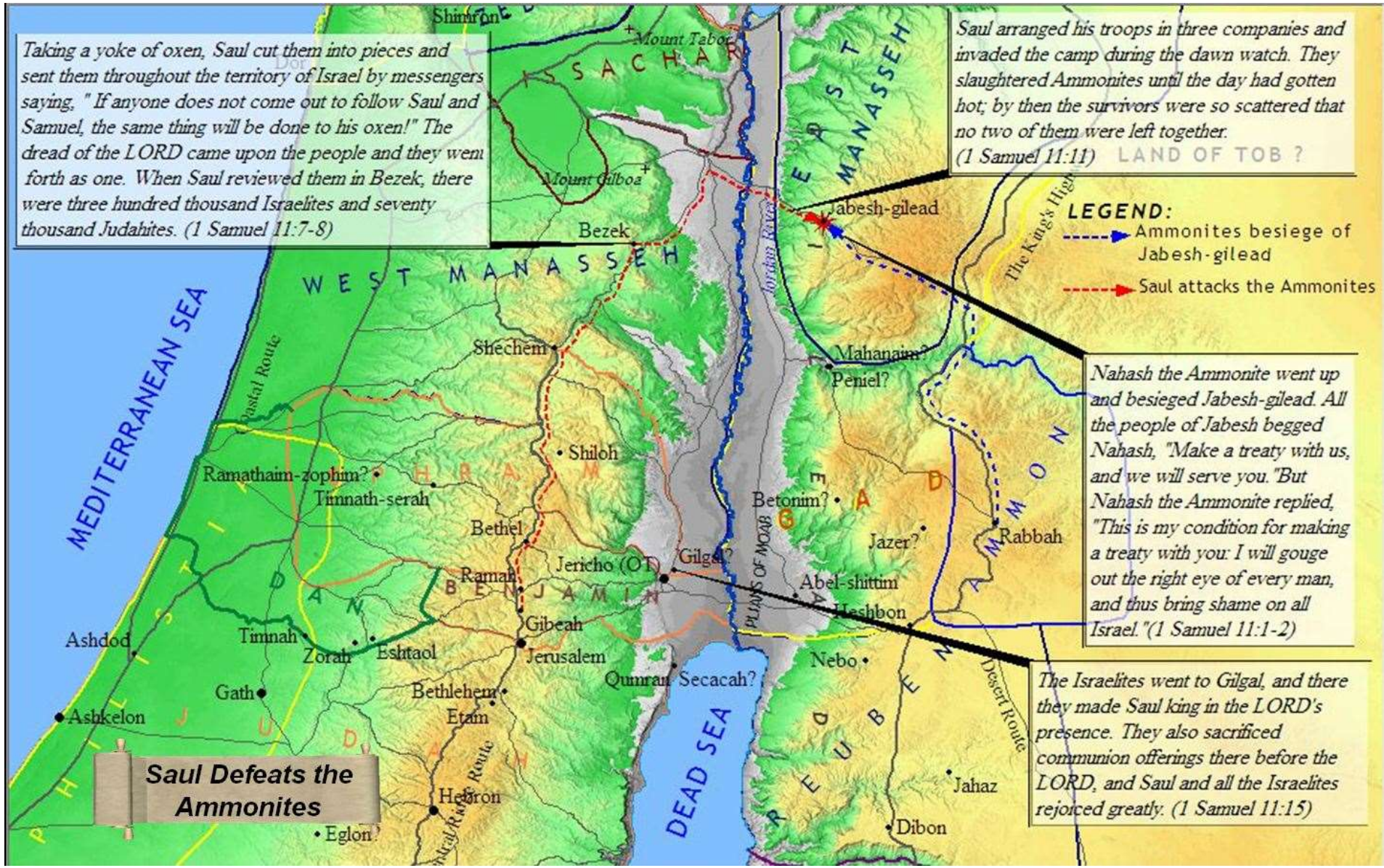

ROUT OF THE PHILISTINES
Samuel used to return to Ramah, for that was his home. There, too, he judged Israel and built an altar to the LORD. (1 Samuel 7:17)
Samuel then took a stone and placed it between Mizpah and Jeshanah; he named it Ebenezer," explaining, "As far as this place the LORD has been our help." (1 Samuel 7:12)
It was at Mizpah that Samuel began to judge the Israelites. (1 Samuel 7:6)
The inhabitants of Kiriath-jearim came to Beth-shemesh for the ark of the LORD and brought it into the house of Abinadab on the hill, appointing his son Eleazar as guardian of the ark of the LORD. (1 Samuel 7:1)
LEGEND:
Probable route of the recapture of Ekron and Gath
Samuel's yearly circuit
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHILISTIA
BENJAMIN
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
JORDAN RIVER
Mount Ebal
Shechem
Mount Gerizim
Ebenezer?
Shiloh
Ramah Ramathaim-zophim ?
Timnath-serah
Jeshanah
Bethel
Mizpah
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
Abel-shittim
Shaalbim
Aijalon
Ramah
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Ekron
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Jerusalem
Beth-shemesh
Beth-hakkerem
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
Crystal Route
0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km

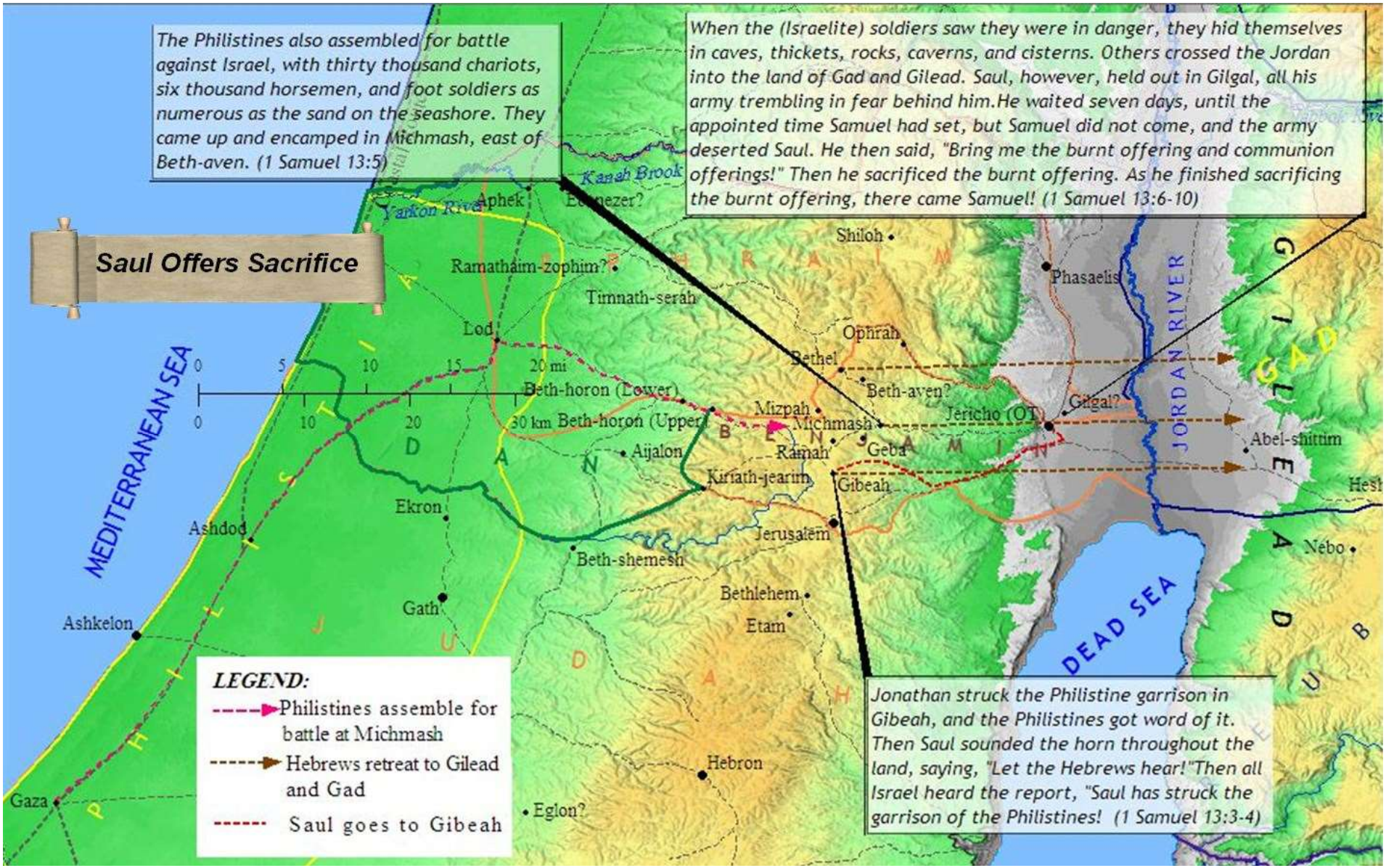

Request For A King
In his old age Samuel appointed his sons; Joel, his firstborn and Joel his second son as judges over srael. They judged at Beer-sheba. His sons did not follow his example, but looked to their own gain, accepting bribes and perverting justice. (1 Samuel 8:1-3)
Therefore all the elders of Israel assembled and went to Samuel at Ramah and said to him, " Now that you are old, and your sons do not follow your example, appoint a king over us, like all the nations, to rule us." Samuel was displeased but he prayed to the LORD. The LORD said: Listen to whatever the people say. ... but at the same time, give them a solemn warning and inform them of the rights of the king who will rule them.(1 Samuel 8:4-9)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Shiloh
Ramah/ Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Phasaelis
Lod/Lydda
Bethel
Mizpah
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Aijalon
Ramah
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Ekron
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Beth-shemesh
Bethlehem
Etam
Gath
Ashkelon
Hebron
Gaza
Eglon?
Beersheba
0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km

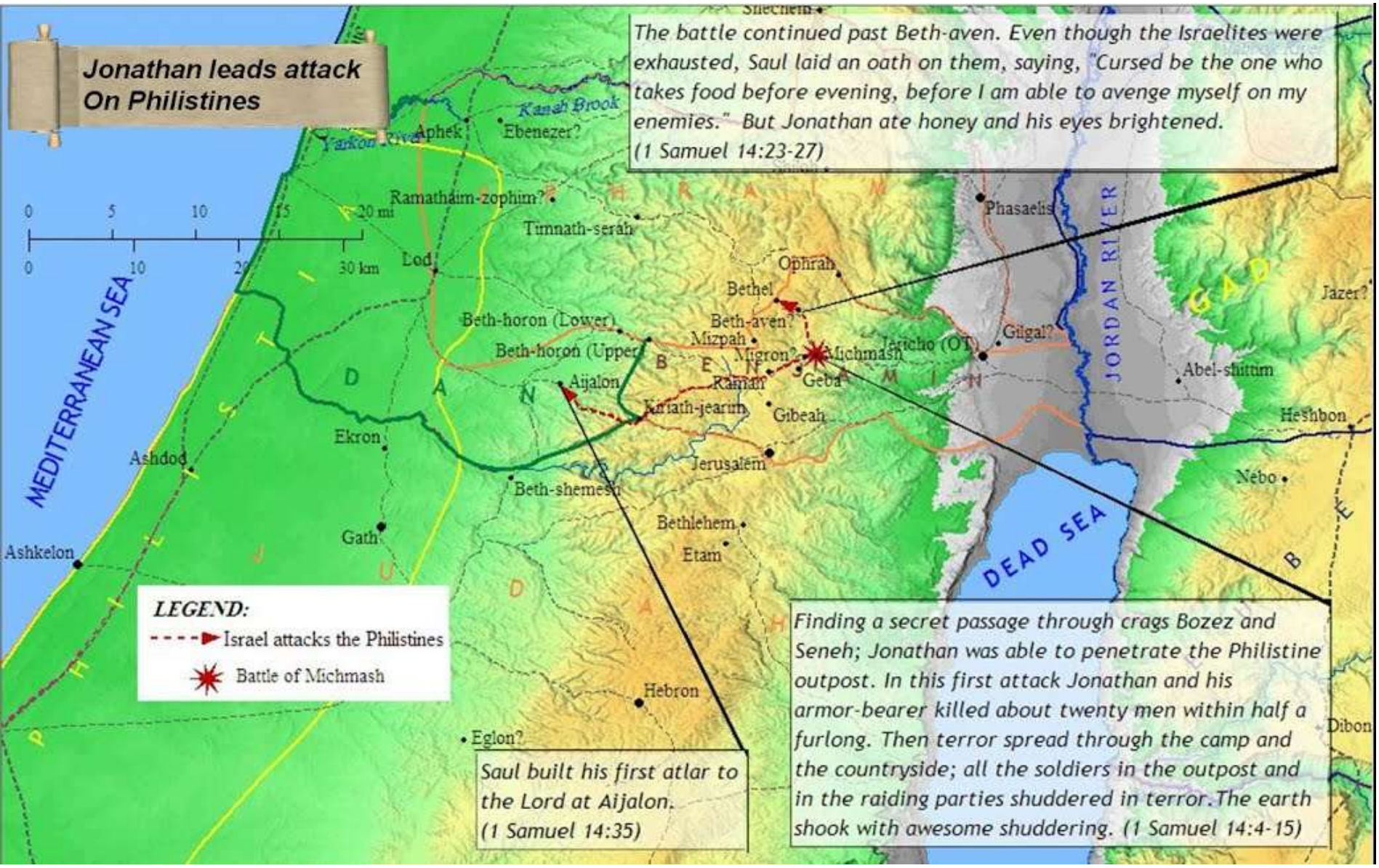


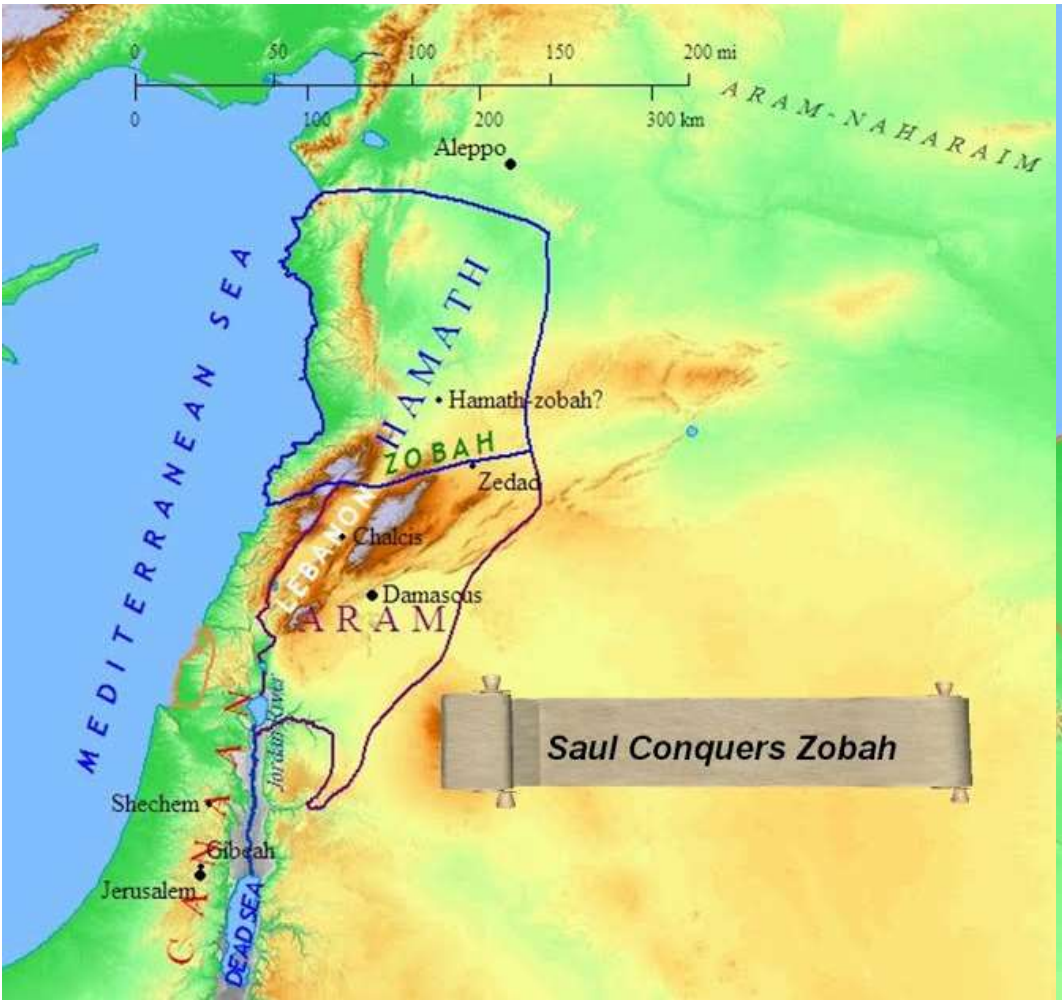
The servant said to Saul, "Listen! There is a man of God in this city, a man held in high esteem; everything he says comes true. Let us go there now! Perhaps he can advise us about the journey we have undertaken." Upon meeting Saul; Samuel answered Saul: "I am the seer. Go up ahead of me to the high place and eat with me today. In the morning, before letting you go, I will tell you everything on your mind. As for your donkeys that were lost three days ago, do not worry about them, for they have been found. Whom should Israel want if not you and your father's family?" Saul replied: "Am I not a Benjaminite, from the smallest of the tribes of Israel, and is not my clan the least among the clans of the tribe of Benjamin? Why say such things to me?" (1 Samuel 9:6-21)*

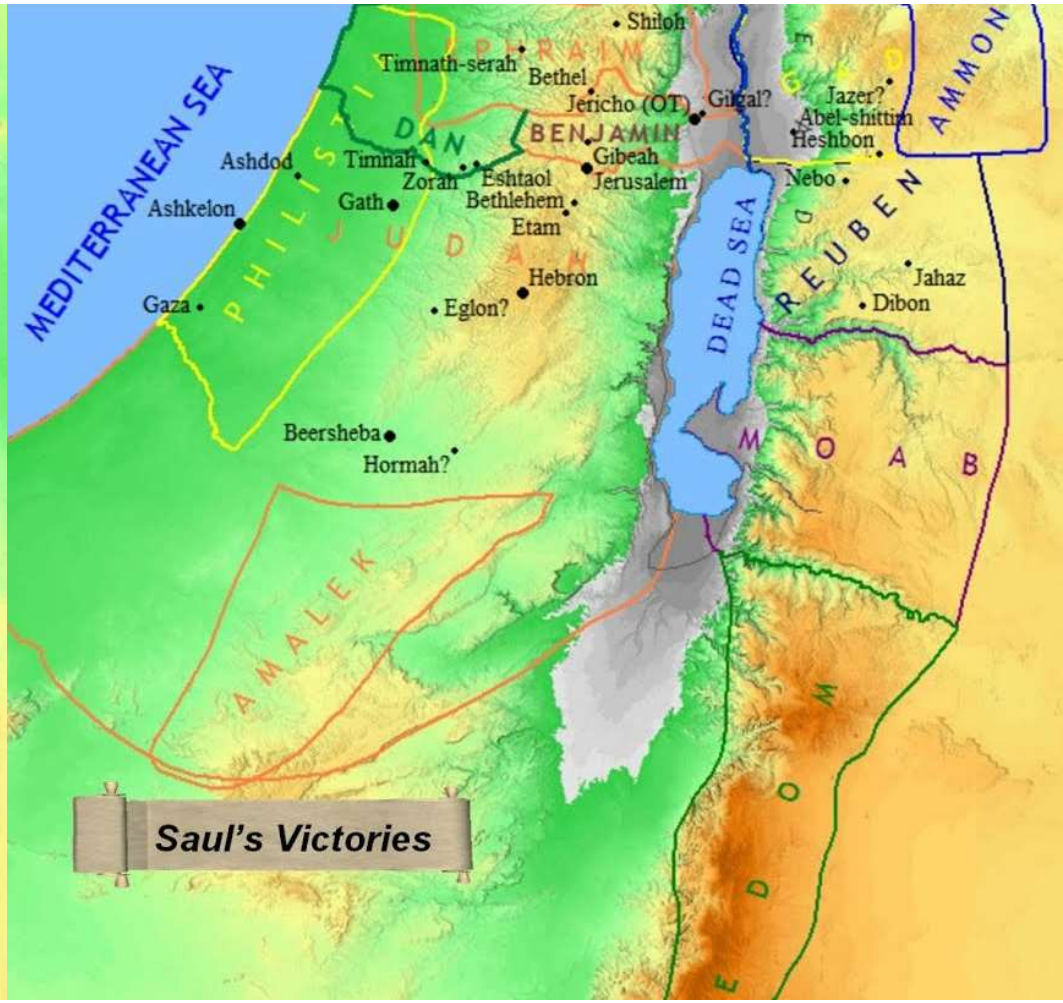

Samuel called the people together to the LORD at Mizpah. Samuel had all the tribes of Israel come forward, and the tribe of Benjamin was chosen. Next he had the tribe of Benjamin come forward by clans, and the clan of Matri was chosen, and finally Saul, son of Kish, was chosen. Then Samuel addressed all the people, "Do you see the man whom the LORD has chosen? There is no one like him among all the people!" Then all the people shouted out, "Long live the king!" (1 Samuel 10:17-24)
From a flask he had with him, Samuel poured oil on Saul's head and kissed him, saying: " The LORD anoints you ruler over his people Israel." (1 Samuel 10:1)
Saul arrived at Gibeah, where a band of prophets met Saul, and the spirit of God rushed upon him, so that he joined them in their prophetic ecstasy. 1 Samuel [10:10]
Saul is chosen as king
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Coastal Route
Ridge Route
Yarkon R.
Kanah Brook
Mount Ebal
Mount Gerizim
Shechem
Shalisha ?
Aphek
Ebenezer?
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Bethel
Shiloh
Phasaelis
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
Abel-
Michmash
Mizpah
Aijalon
Ramah
Geba
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Ekron
Ashdod
Beth-shemesh
Jerusalem
Beth-hakkerem
Zelzah?
Bethlehem
Etam
Gath
Ashkelon
Hebron
Gaza
Eglon?
0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km

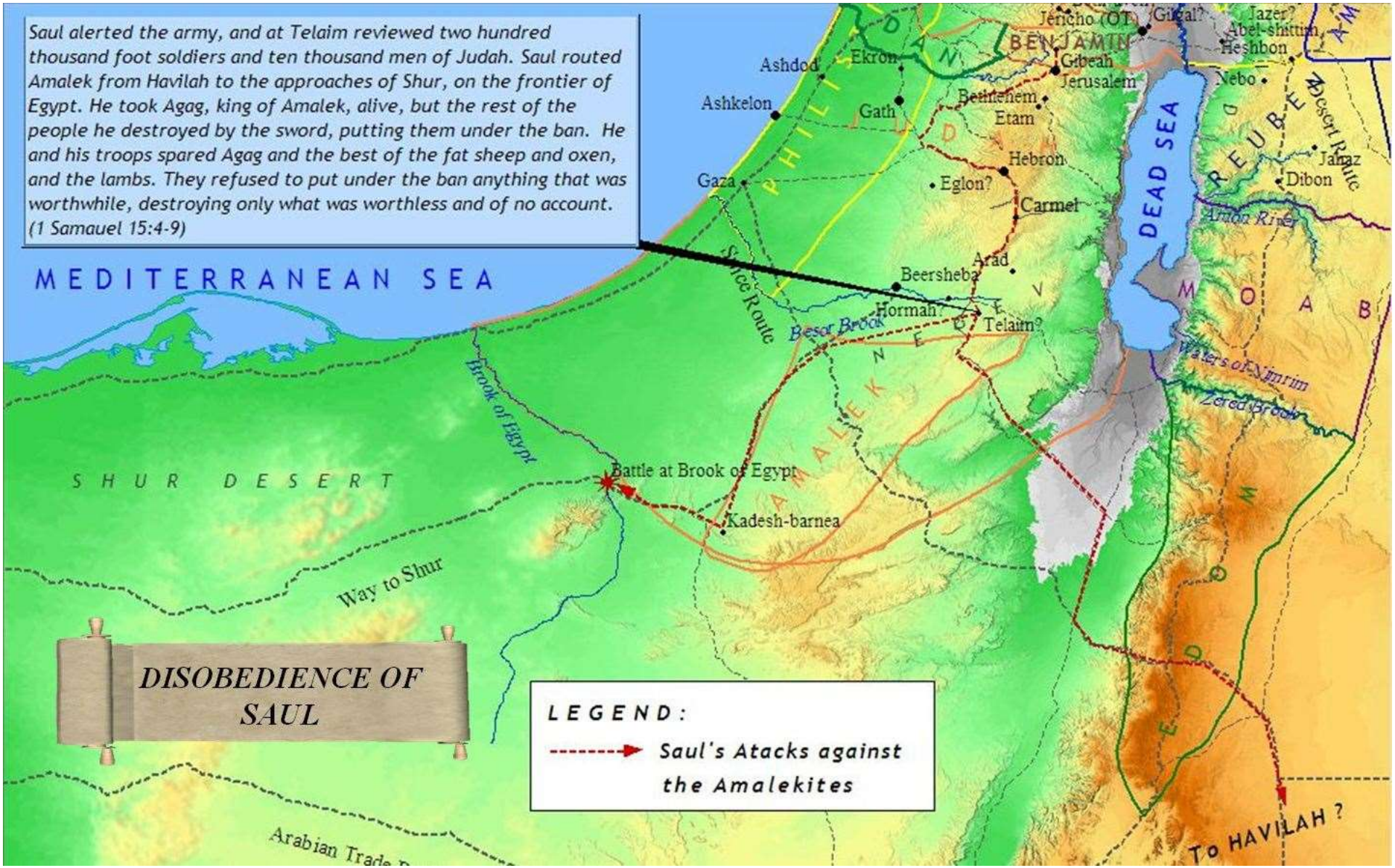

Taking a yoke of oxen, Saul cut them into pieces and sent them throughout the territory of Israel by messengers saying, " If anyone does not come out to follow Saul and Samuel, the same thing will be done to his oxen!" The dread of the LORD came upon the people and they went forth as one. When Saul reviewed them in Bezek, there were three hundred thousand Israelites and seventy thousand Judahites. (1 Samuel 11:7-8)
Saul arranged his troops in three companies and invaded the camp during the dawn watch. They slaughtered Ammonites until the day had gotten hot; by then the survivors were so scattered that no two of them were left together. (1 Samuel 11:11)
LAND OF TOB ?
LEGEND:
Ammonites besiege of Jabesh-gilead
Saul attacks the Ammonites
Nahash the Ammonite went up and besieged Jabesh-gilead. All the people of Jabesh begged Nahash, "Make a treaty with us, and we will serve you."But Nahash the Ammonite replied, "This is my condition for making a treaty with you: I will gouge out the right eye of every man, and thus bring shame on all Israel."(1 Samuel 11:1-2)
The Israelites went to Gilgal, and there they made Saul king in the LORD's presence. They also sacrificed communion offerings there before the LORD, and Saul and all the Israelites rejoiced greatly. (1 Samuel 11:15)
Saul Defeats the Ammonites
Shimron
Mount Tabor
ISSACHAR
EAST MANASSEH
Mount Gilboa
Bezek
Jabesh-gilead
WEST MANASSEH
Jordan River
The King's Highway
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Coastal Route
Shechem
Mahanaim?
Peniel?
Shiloh
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Bethel
Betonim?
Jazer?
Rabbah
AMMON
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Ramah
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
BENJAMIN
Gibeah
PLAINS OF MOAB
Ashdod
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Jerusalem
Nebo
Qumran
Secacah?
Gath
Bethlehem
Ashkelon
Etam
DEAD SEA
REUBEN
Desert Route
Jahaz
Hebron
Dibon
Eglon?

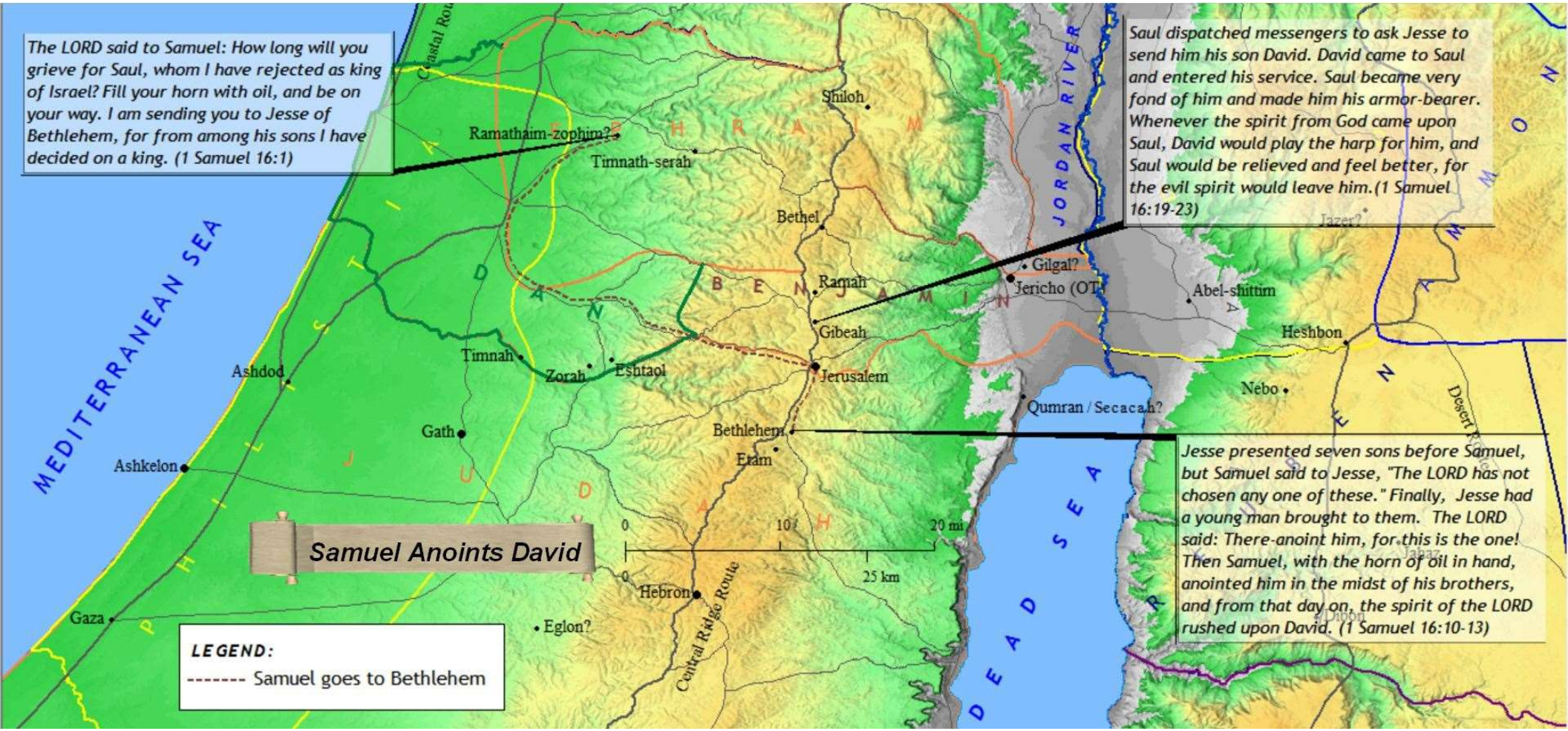

Saul Offers Sacrifice
The Philistines also assembled for battle against Israel, with thirty thousand chariots, six thousand horsemen, and foot soldiers as numerous as the sand on the seashore. They came up and encamped in Michmash, east of Beth-aven. (1 Samuel 13:5)
When the (Israelite) soldiers saw they were in danger, they hid themselves in caves, thickets, rocks, caverns, and cisterns. Others crossed the Jordan into the land of Gad and Gilead. Saul, however, held out in Gilgal, all his army trembling in fear behind him.He waited seven days, until the appointed time Samuel had set, but Samuel did not come, and the army deserted Saul. He then said, "Bring me the burnt offering and communion offerings!" Then he sacrificed the burnt offering. As he finished sacrificing the burnt offering, there came Samuel! (1 Samuel 13:6-10)
Jonathan struck the Philistine garrison in Gibeah, and the Philistines got word of it. Then Saul sounded the horn throughout the land, saying, "Let the Hebrews hear!"Then all Israel heard the report, "Saul has struck the garrison of the Philistines! (1 Samuel 13:3-4)
LEGEND:
Philistines assemble for battle at Michmash
Hebrews retreat to Gilead and Gad
Saul goes to Gibeah
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
JORDAN RIVER
Kanah Brook
Yarkon River
Aphek
Ebenezer?
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Lod
Shiloh
Phasaelis
Ophrah
Bethel
Beth-aven?
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
Mizpah
Michmash
Ramah
Geba
Gibeah
Aijalon
Beth-horon (Lower)
Beth-horon (Upper)
Kiriath-jearim
Jerusalem
Beth-shemesh
Ekron
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
Hebron
Eglon?
Gaza
Abel-shittim
Nebo
0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km

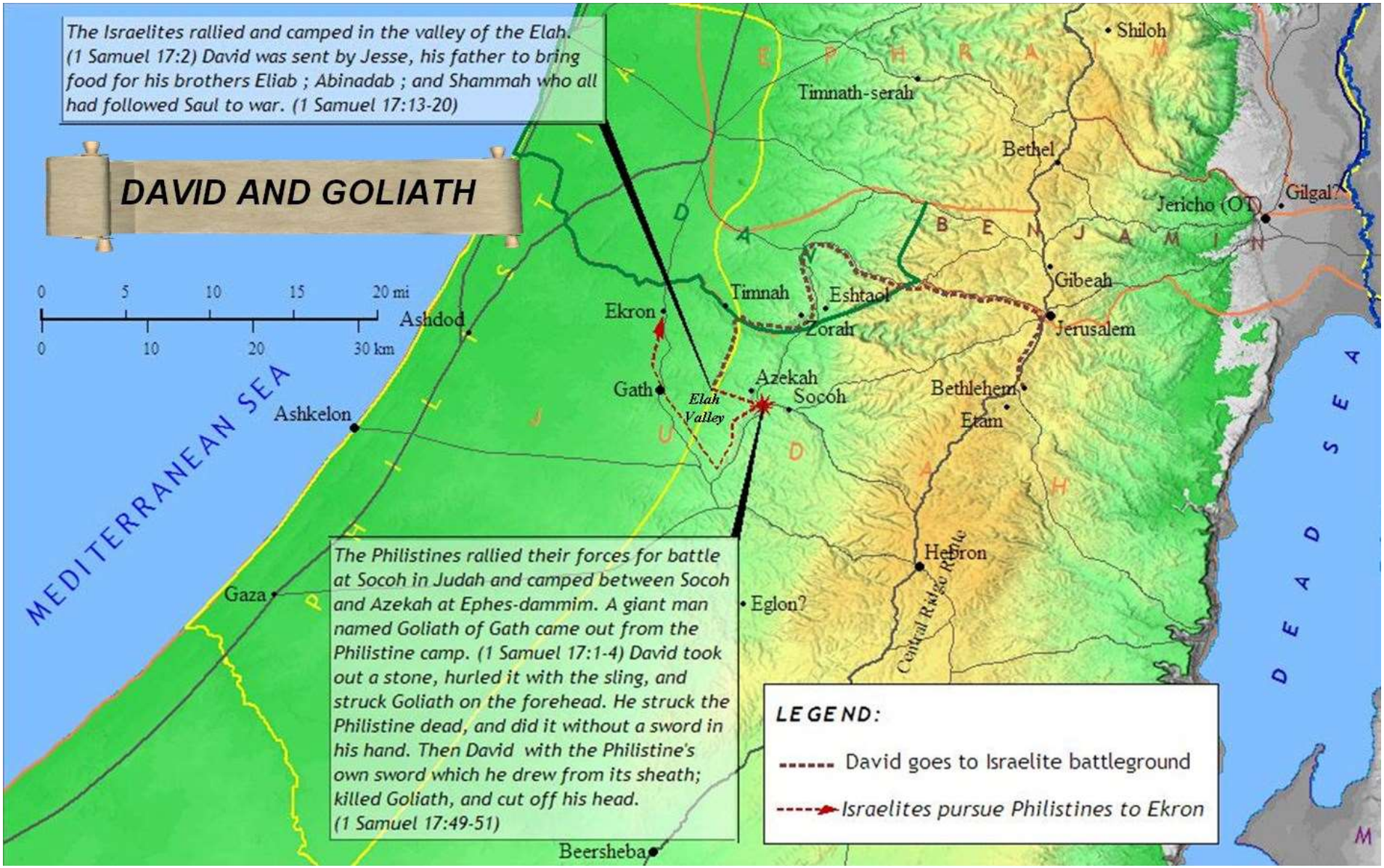

Jonathan leads attack On Philistines
The battle continued past Beth-aven. Even though the Israelites were exhausted, Saul laid an oath on them, saying, "Cursed be the one who takes food before evening, before I am able to avenge myself on my enemies." But Jonathan ate honey and his eyes brightened. (1 Samuel 14:23-27)
Finding a secret passage through crags Bozez and Seneh; Jonathan was able to penetrate the Philistine outpost. In this first attack Jonathan and his armor-bearer killed about twenty men within half a furlong. Then terror spread through the camp and the countryside; all the soldiers in the outpost and in the raiding parties shuddered in terror. The earth shook with awesome shuddering. (1 Samuel 14:4-15)
Saul built his first atlar to the Lord at Aijalon. (1 Samuel 14:35)
LEGEND:
Israel attacks the Philistines
Battle of Michmash
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
JORDAN RIVER
DEAD SEA
Kanah Brook
Yarkon River
Aphek
Ebenezer?
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Lod
Ophrah
Bethel
Beth-aven?
Beth-horon (Lower)
Beth-horon (Upper)
Mizpah
Migron?
Michmash
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Phasaelis
Jazer?
Abel-shittim
Aijalon
Ramah
Geba
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Heshbon
Ekron
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Nebo
Beth-shemesh
Bethlehem
Etam
Gath
Ashkelon
Hebron
Eglon?
Dibon
0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km

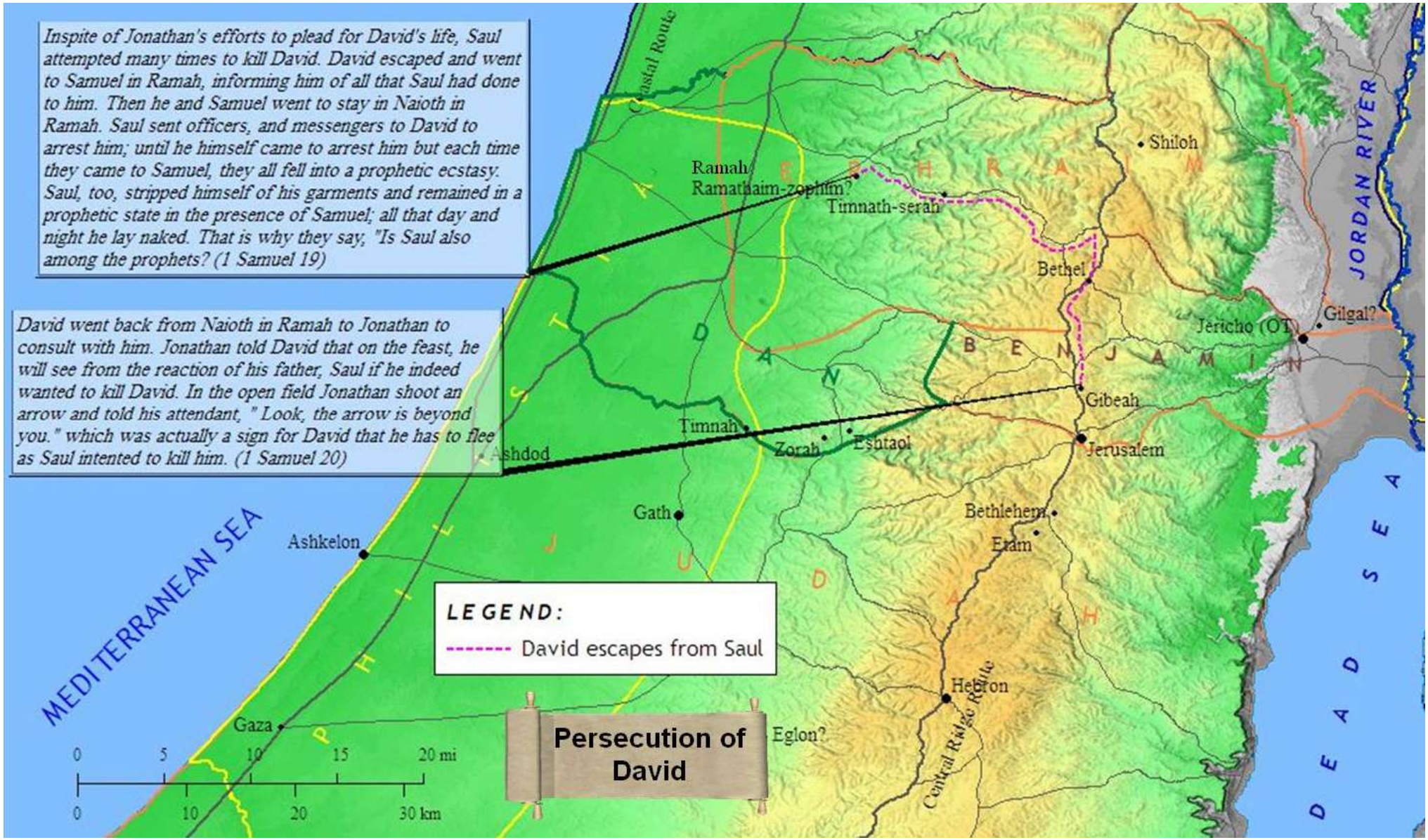

0 50 100 150 200 mi
0 100 200 300 km
ARAM-NAHARAIM
Aleppo
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
HAMATH
Hamath-zobah?
ZOBAH
Zedad
Chalcis
LEBANON
Damascus
ARAM
Saul Conquers Zobah
Shechem
Jordan River
CANAAN
Gibeah
Jerusalem
DEAD SEA

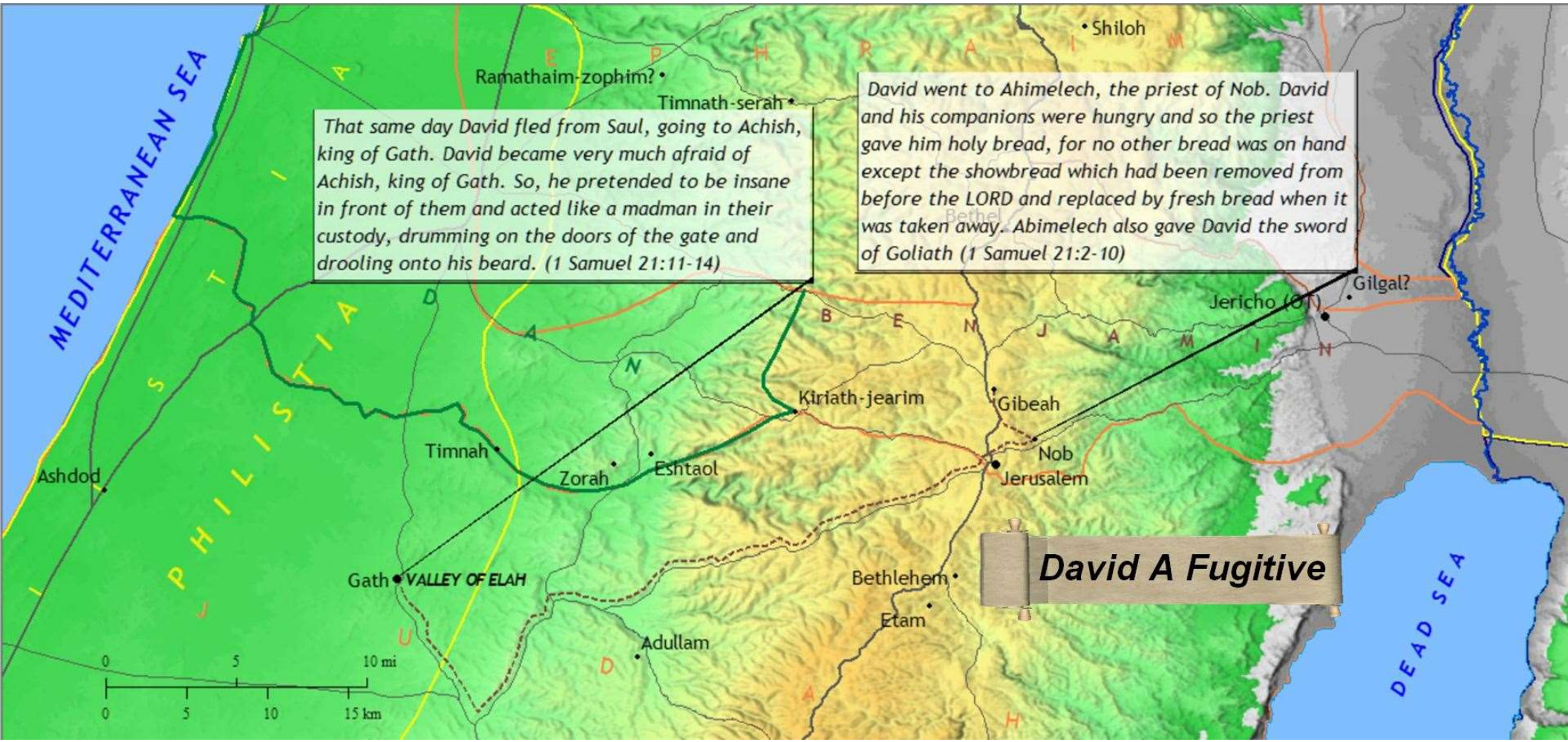

Shiloh
Timnath-serah
EPHRAIM
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Jazer?
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
AMMON
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHILISTIA
DAN
BENJAMIN
Ashdod
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Gibeah
Jerusalem
Nebo
Ashkelon
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
JUDAH
GILEAD
REUBEN
DEAD SEA
Hebron
Jahaz
Gaza
Eglon?
Dibon
Beersheba
Hormah?
MOAB
AMALEK
Saul's Victories
EDOM

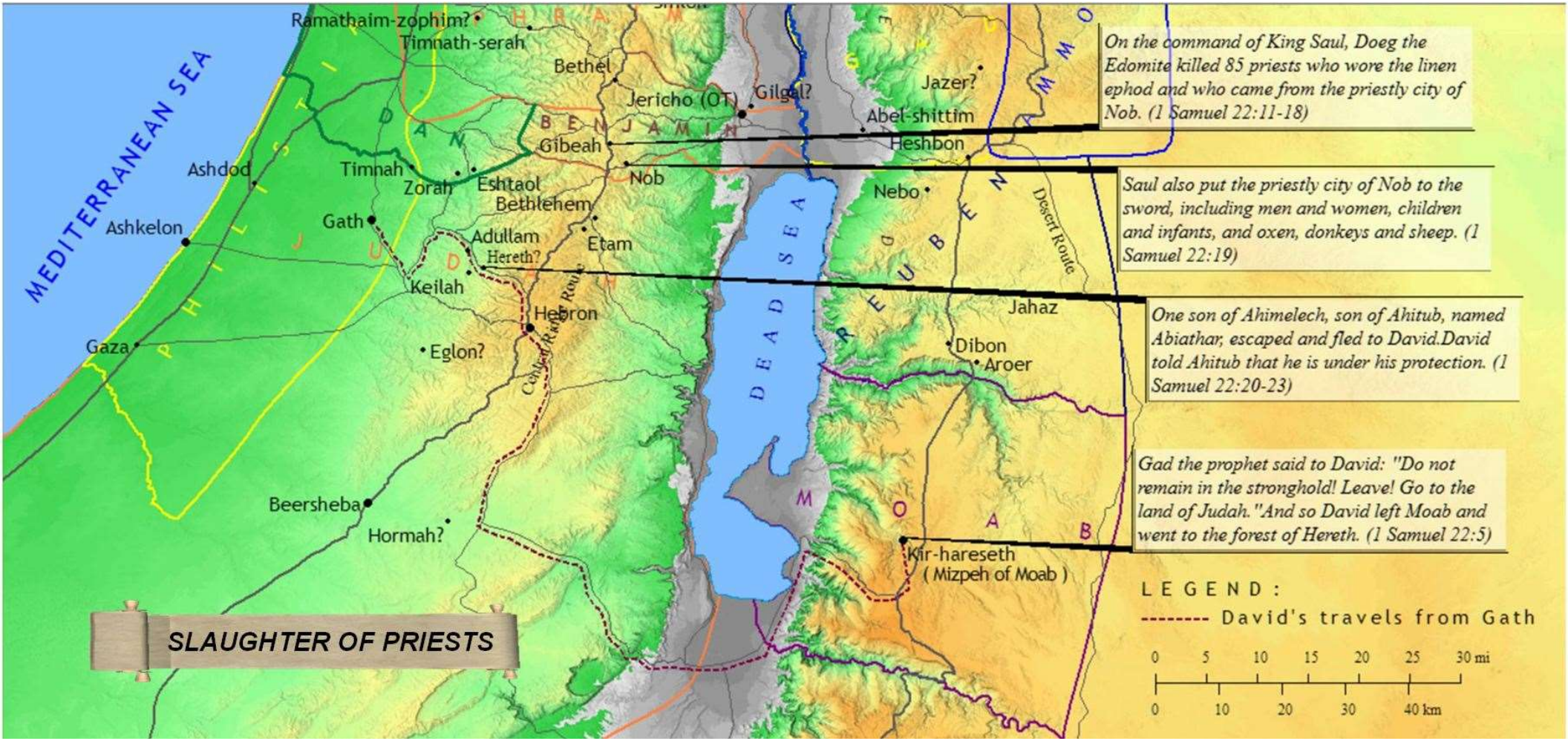

Saul alerted the army, and at Telaim reviewed two hundred thousand foot soldiers and ten thousand men of Judah. Saul routed Amalek from Havilah to the approaches of Shur, on the frontier of Egypt. He took Agag, king of Amalek, alive, but the rest of the people he destroyed by the sword, putting them under the ban. He and his troops spared Agag and the best of the fat sheep and oxen, and the lambs. They refused to put under the ban anything that was worthwhile, destroying only what was worthless and of no account. (1 Samauel 15:4-9)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SHUR DESERT
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Jazer?
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
BENJAMIN
Gibeah
Jerusalem
Nebo
Ashdod
Ekron
Ashkelon
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
Hebron
Eglon?
Carmel
Gaza
DEAD SEA
Desert Route
Jahaz
Dibon
Arnon River
Arad
Beersheba
Hormah?
Telaim?
Shur Route
Besor Brook
Brook of Egypt
Waters of Nimrim
Zered Brook
Battle at Brook of Egypt
Kadesh-barnea
Way to Shur
DISOBEDIENCE OF SAUL
LEGEND:
Saul's Atacks against the Amalekites
To HAVILAH ?
Arabian Trade


The LORD said to Samuel: How long will you grieve for Saul, whom I have rejected as king of Israel? Fill your horn with oil, and be on your way. I am sending you to Jesse of Bethlehem, for from among his sons I have decided on a king. (1 Samuel 16:1)
Saul dispatched messengers to ask Jesse to send him his son David. David came to Saul and entered his service. Saul became very fond of him and made him his armor-bearer. Whenever the spirit from God came upon Saul, David would play the harp for him, and Saul would be relieved and feel better, for the evil spirit would leave him.(1 Samuel 16:19-23)
Jesse presented seven sons before Samuel, but Samuel said to Jesse, "The LORD has not chosen any one of these." Finally, Jesse had a young man brought to them. The LORD said: There-anoint him, for this is the one! Then Samuel, with the horn of oil in hand, anointed him in the midst of his brothers, and from that day on, the spirit of the LORD rushed upon David. (1 Samuel 16:10-13)
Samuel Anoints David
LEGEND:
------- Samuel goes to Bethlehem
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
JORDAN RIVER
Coastal Route
Central Ridge Route
Desert Route
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Shiloh
Bethel
Ramah
Gibeah
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Eram
Hebron
Eglon?
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Ashdod
Gath
Ashkelon
Gaza
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
Abel-shittim
Jazer?
Heshbon
Nebo
Qumran / Secacah?
Jahaz
Dibon
0
10
20 mi
0
25 km

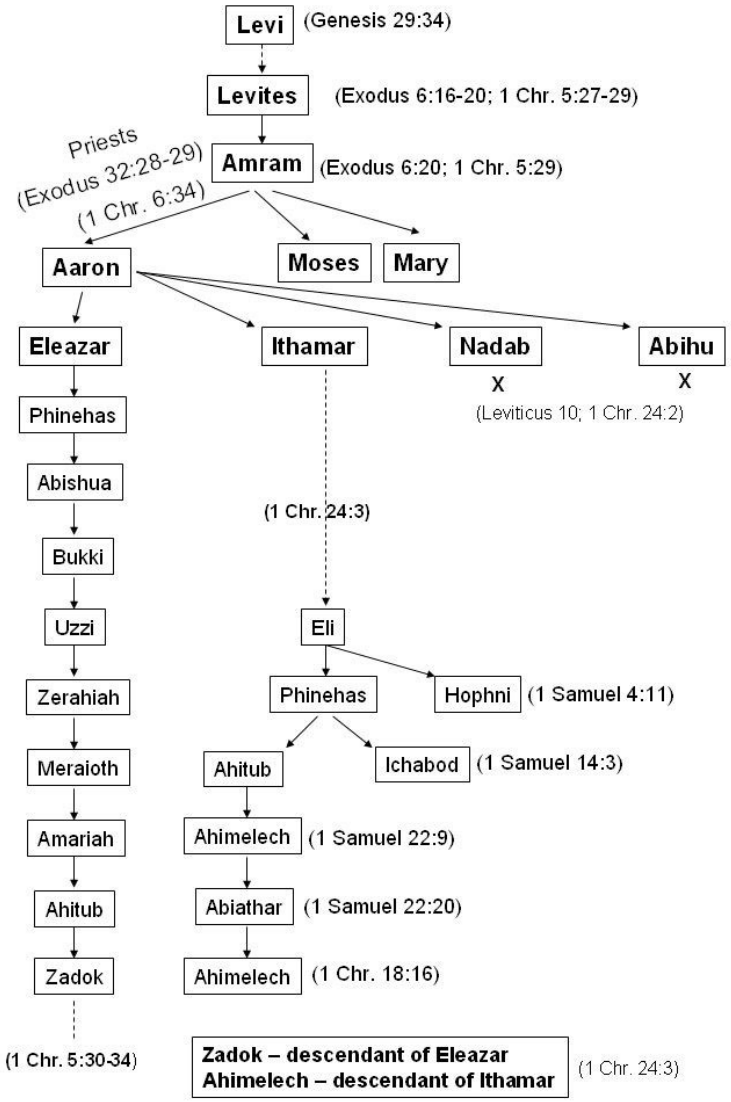

The Israelites rallied and camped in the valley of the Elah. (1 Samuel 17:2) David was sent by Jesse, his father to bring food for his brothers Eliab ; Abinadab ; and Shammah who all had followed Saul to war. (1 Samuel 17:13-20)
DAVID AND GOLIATH
0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Gaza
Ekron
Gath
Timnah
Eshtaol
Zorah
Azekah
Socoh
Elah Valley
Shiloh
Timnath-serah
Bethel
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
Gibeah
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Etam
Hebron
Eglon?
Central Ridge Route
Beersheba
DEAD SEA
The Philistines rallied their forces for battle at Socoh in Judah and camped between Socoh and Azekah at Ephes-dammim. A giant man named Goliath of Gath came out from the Philistine camp. (1 Samuel 17:1-4) David took out a stone, hurled it with the sling, and struck Goliath on the forehead. He struck the Philistine dead, and did it without a sword in his hand. Then David with the Philistine's own sword which he drew from its sheath; killed Goliath, and cut off his head. (1 Samuel 17:49-51)
LEGEND:
David goes to Israelite battleground
Israelites pursue Philistines to Ekron


Inspite of Jonathan's efforts to plead for David's life, Saul attempted many times to kill David. David escaped and went to Samuel in Ramah, informing him of all that Saul had done to him. Then he and Samuel went to stay in Naioth in Ramah. Saul sent officers, and messengers to David to arrest him; until he himself came to arrest him but each time they came to Samuel, they all fell into a prophetic ecstasy. Saul, too, stripped himself of his garments and remained in a prophetic state in the presence of Samuel; all that day and night he lay naked. That is why they say, "Is Saul also among the prophets? (1 Samuel 19)
David went back from Naioth in Ramah to Jonathan to consult with him. Jonathan told David that on the feast, he will see from the reaction of his father, Saul if he indeed wanted to kill David. In the open field Jonathan shoot an arrow and told his attendant, " Look, the arrow is beyond you." which was actually a sign for David that he has to flee as Saul intented to kill him. (1 Samuel 20)
Coastal Route
Ramah/
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Shiloh
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
JORDAN RIVER
Gibeah
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Gath
Bethlehem
Eram
Ashkelon
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Hebron
Central Ridge Route
Gaza
Eglon?
DEAD SEA
LEGEND:
David escapes from Saul
Persecution of David
0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km

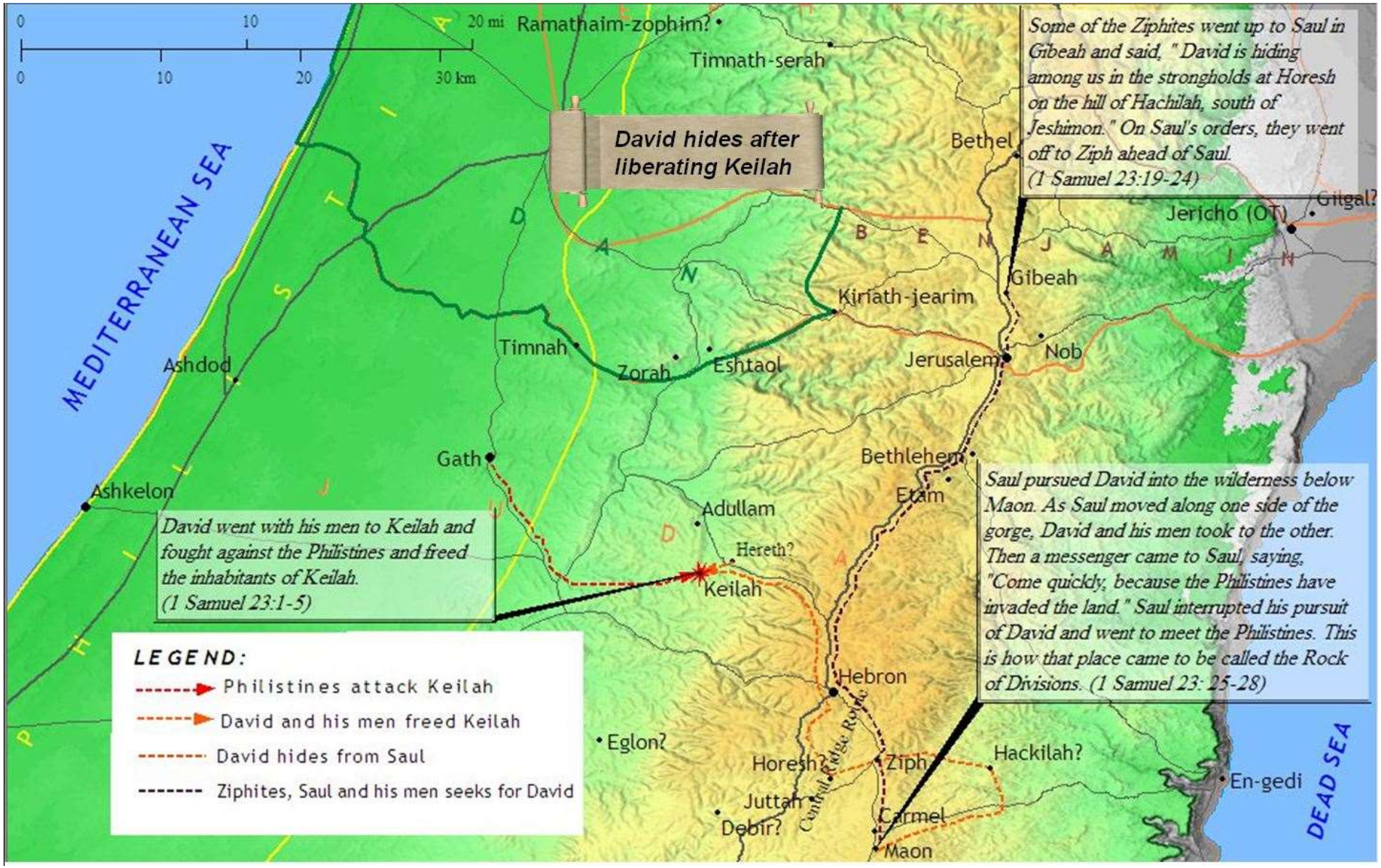

MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
EPHRAIM
BENJAMIN
Shiloh
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
That same day David fled from Saul, going to Achish, king of Gath. David became very much afraid of Achish, king of Gath. So, he pretended to be insane in front of them and acted like a madman in their custody, drumming on the doors of the gate and drooling onto his beard. (1 Samuel 21:11-14)
David went to Ahimelech, the priest of Nob. David and his companions were hungry and so the priest gave him holy bread, for no other bread was on hand except the showbread which had been removed from before the LORD and replaced by fresh bread when it was taken away. Abimelech also gave David the sword of Goliath (1 Samuel 21:2-10)
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Nob
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Gath
VALLEY OF ELAH
Bethlehem
Etam
Adullam
DEAD SEA
David A Fugitive
0 5 10 mi
0 5 10 15 km

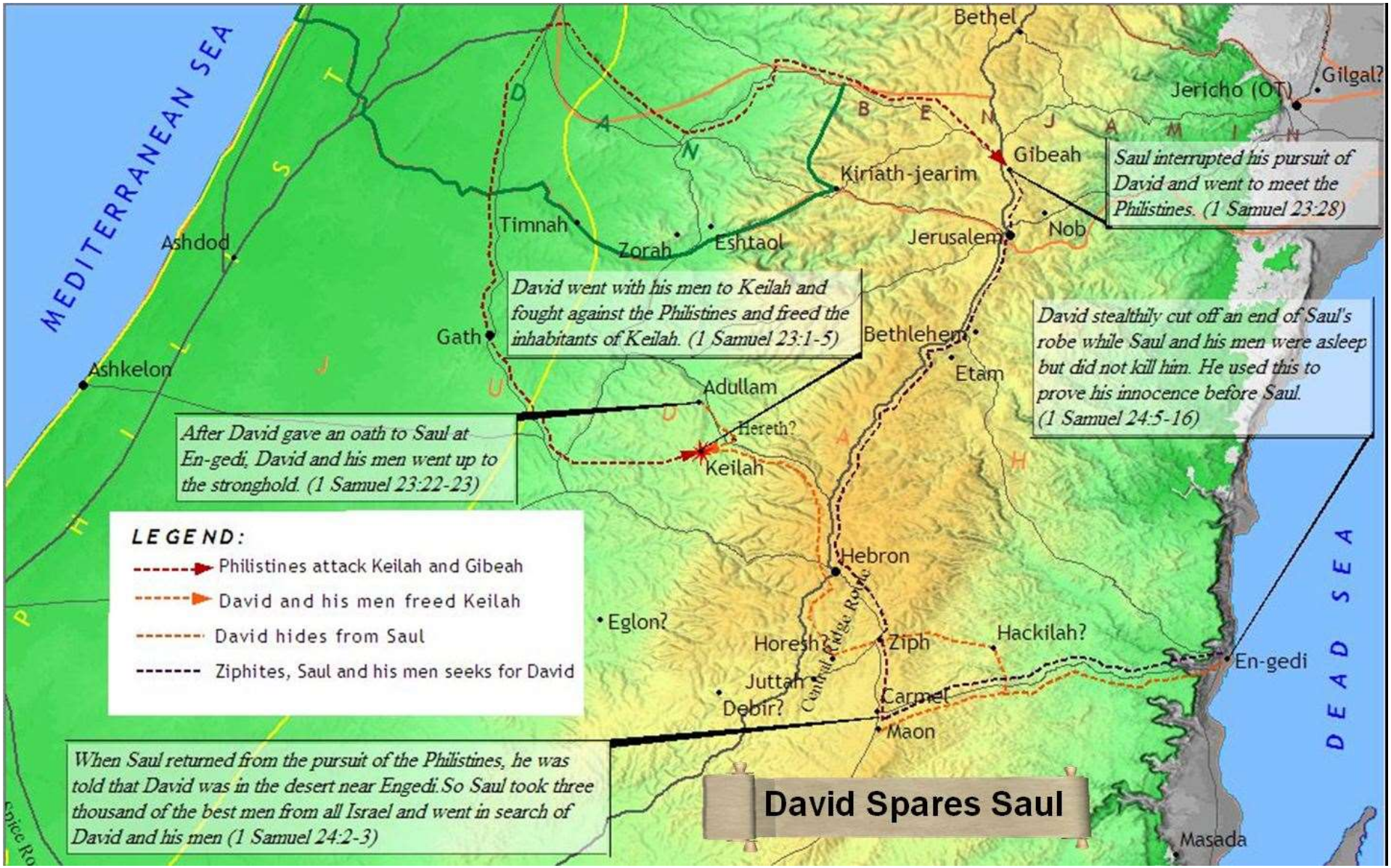


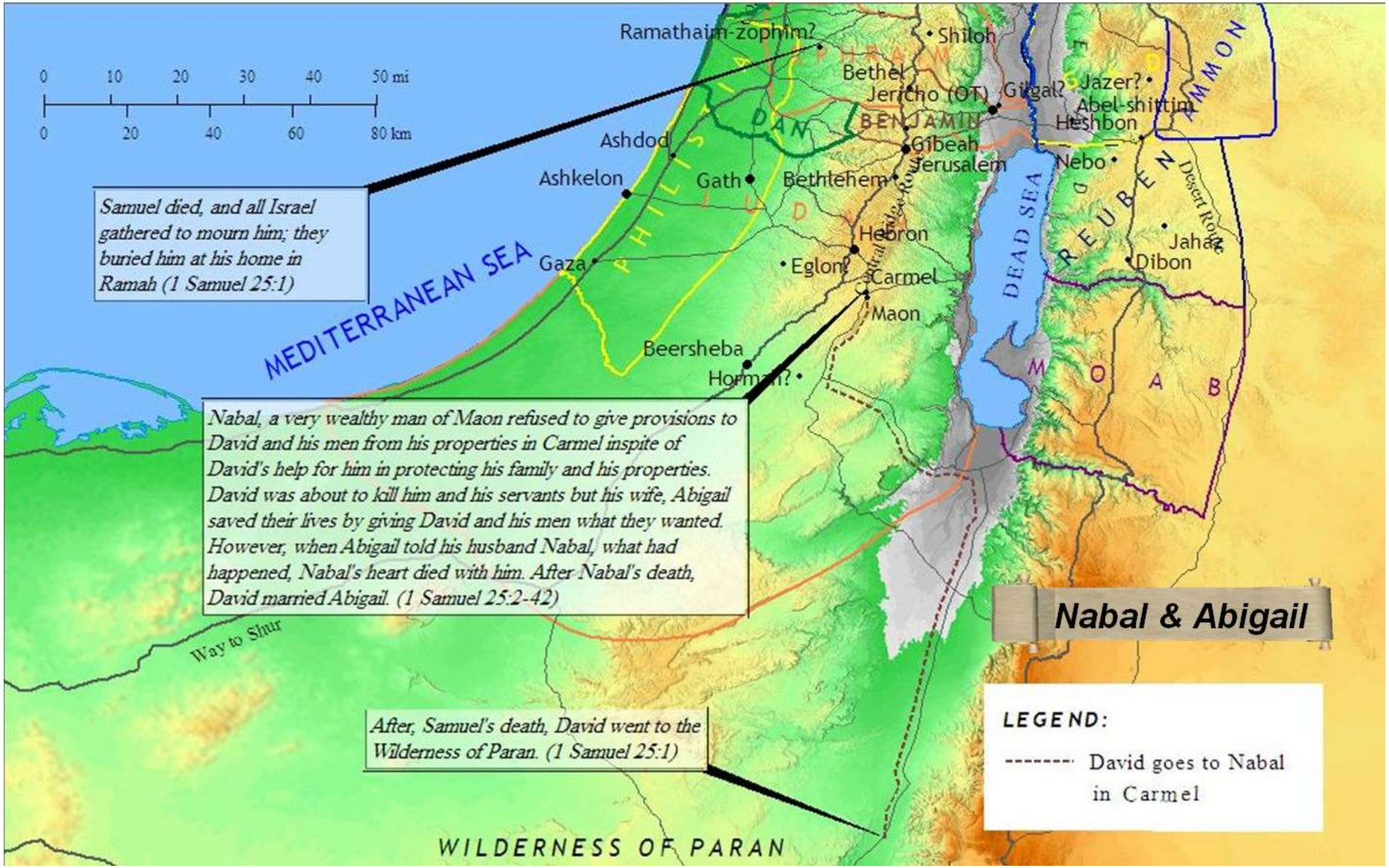
SLAUGHTER OF PRIESTS

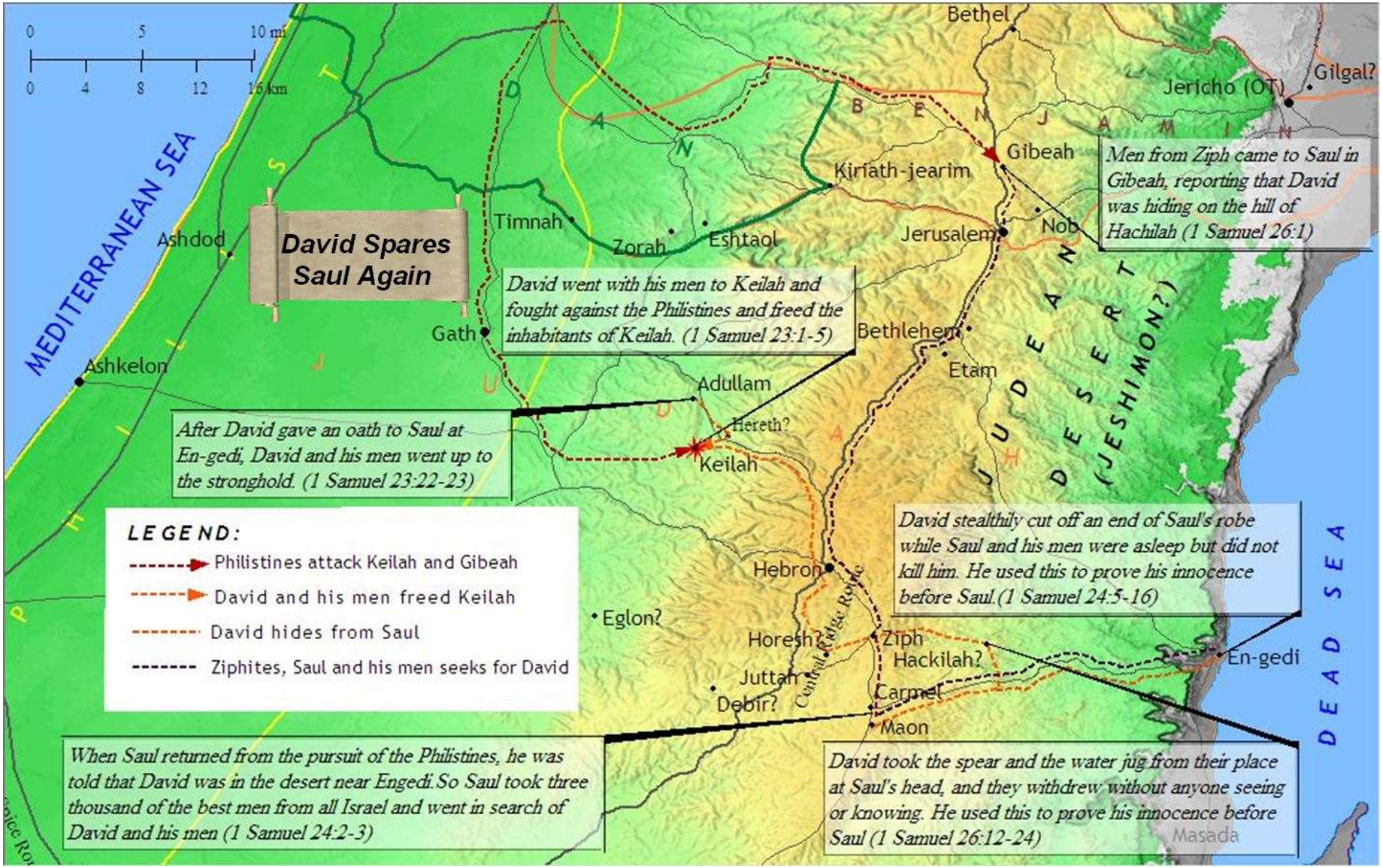


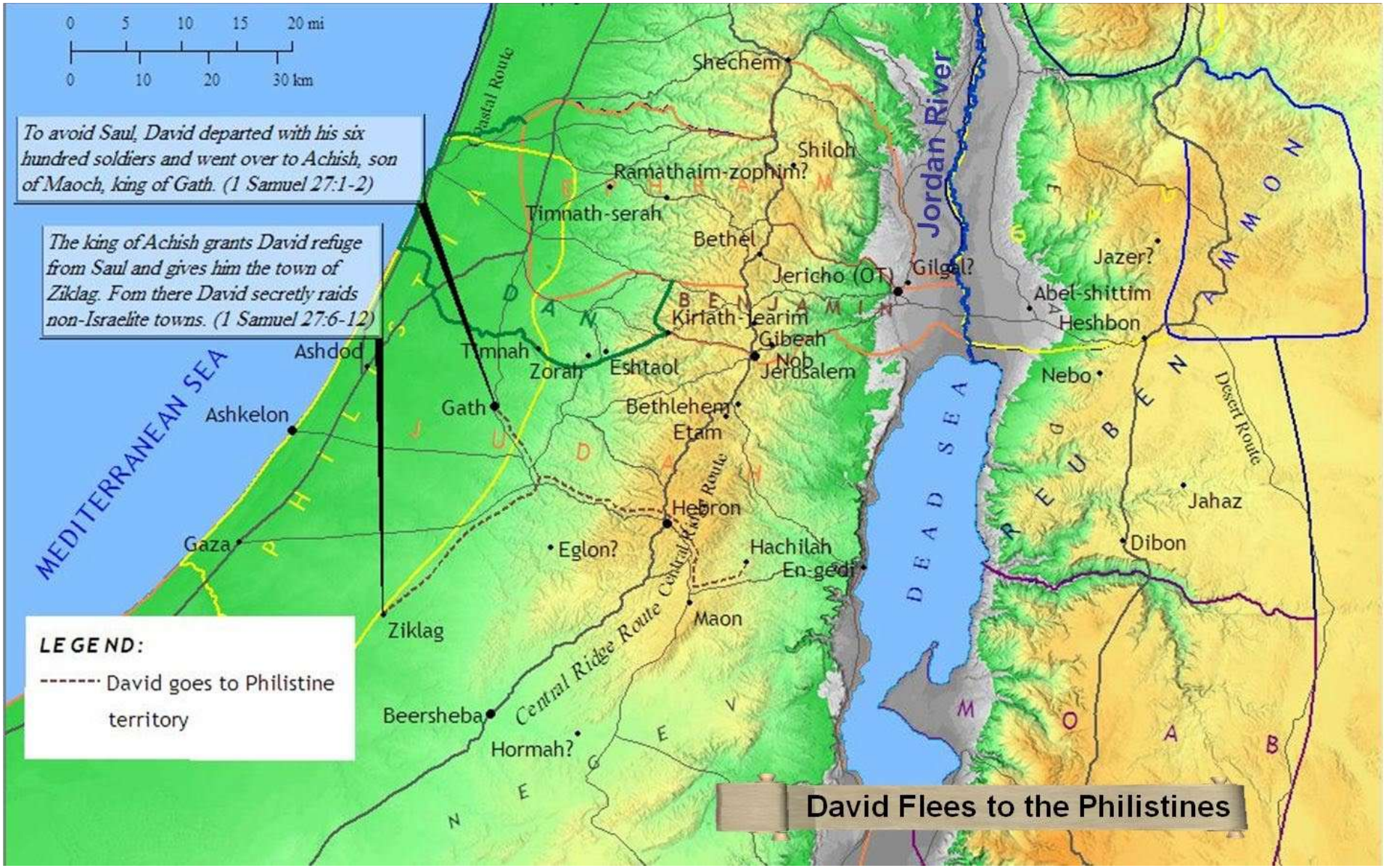
ABIATHAR'S FAMILY TREE

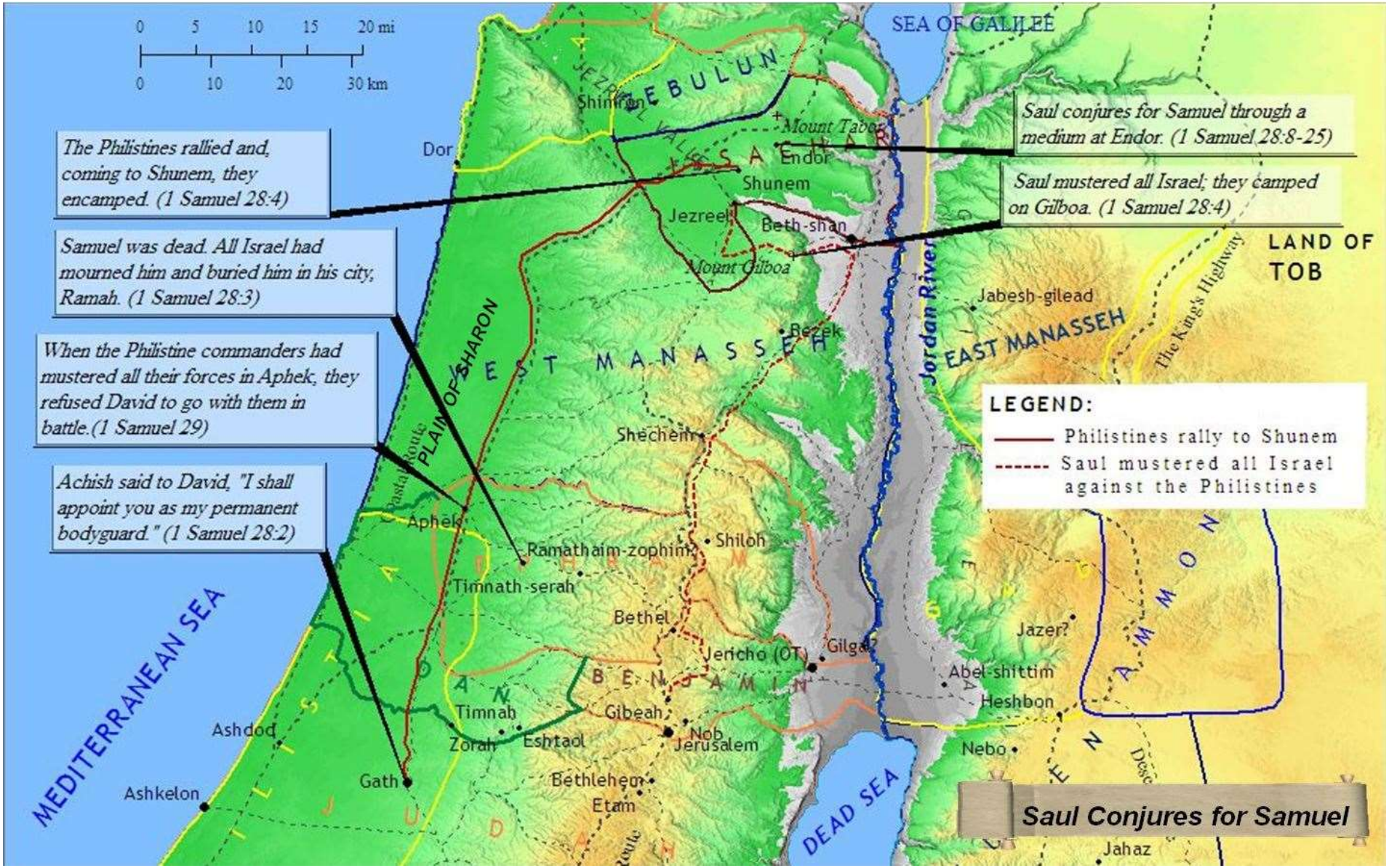

0 10 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
David hides after liberating Keilah
Bethel
Some of the Ziphites went up to Saul in Gibeah and said, "David is hiding among us in the strongholds at Horesh on the hill of Hachilah, south of Jeshimon." On Saul's orders, they went off to Ziph ahead of Saul. (1 Samuel 23:19-24)
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
Gibeah
Kiriath-jearim
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Jerusalem
Nob
Ashdod
Gath
Ashkelon
Bethlehem
Etam
Adullam
Hereth?
Keilah
David went with his men to Keilah and fought against the Philistines and freed the inhabitants of Keilah. (1 Samuel 23:1-5)
Saul pursued David into the wilderness below Maon. As Saul moved along one side of the gorge, David and his men took to the other. Then a messenger came to Saul, saying, "Come quickly, because the Philistines have invaded the land." Saul interrupted his pursuit of David and went to meet the Philistines. This is how that place came to be called the Rock of Divisions. (1 Samuel 23: 25-28)
LEGEND:
Philistines attack Keilah
David and his men freed Keilah
David hides from Saul
Ziphites, Saul and his men seeks for David
Hebron
Central Ridge Route
Eglon?
Horesh?
Ziph
Hackilah?
En-gedi
Juttah
Debir?
Carmel
Maon
DEAD SEA

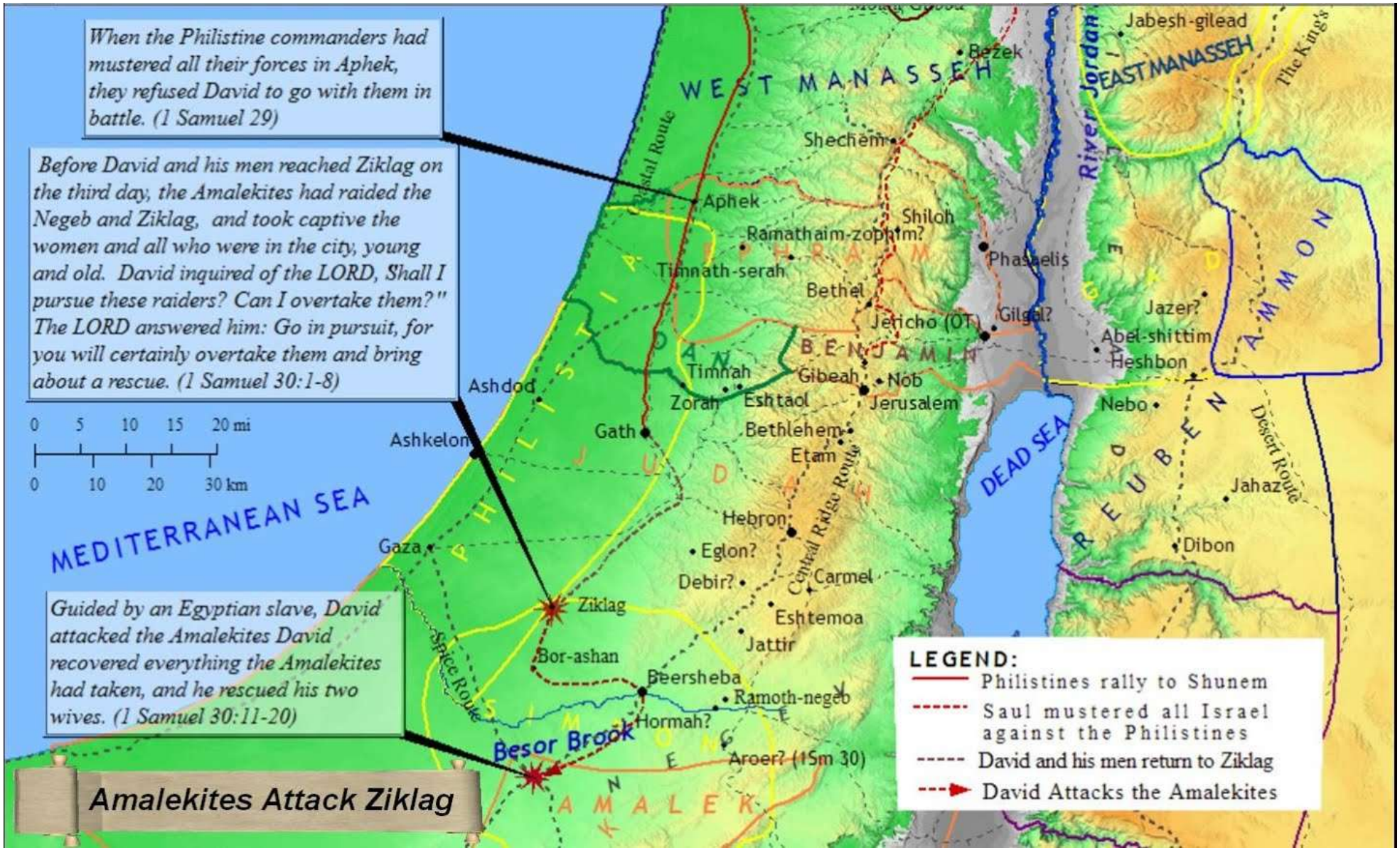

MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHILISTIA
DAN
BENJAMIN
JUDAH
Bethel
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
Gibeah
Kiriath-jearim
Saul interrupted his pursuit of David and went to meet the Philistines. (1 Samuel 23:28)
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Nob
David went with his men to Keilah and fought against the Philistines and freed the inhabitants of Keilah. (1 Samuel 23:1-5)
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
David stealthily cut off an end of Saul's robe while Saul and his men were asleep but did not kill him. He used this to prove his innocence before Saul. (1 Samuel 24:5-16)
Ashkelon
Adullam
Hereth?
Keilah
After David gave an oath to Saul at En-gedi, David and his men went up to the stronghold. (1 Samuel 23:22-23)
LEGEND:
Philistines attack Keilah and Gibeah
David and his men freed Keilah
David hides from Saul
Ziphites, Saul and his men seeks for David
Hebron
Eglon?
Horesh?
Ziph
Hackilah?
En-gedi
Juttah
Debir?
Carmel
Maon
Carmel Ridge Route
When Saul returned from the pursuit of the Philistines, he was told that David was in the desert near Engedi.So Saul took three thousand of the best men from all Israel and went in search of David and his men (1 Samuel 24:2-3)
David Spares Saul
DEAD SEA
Masada

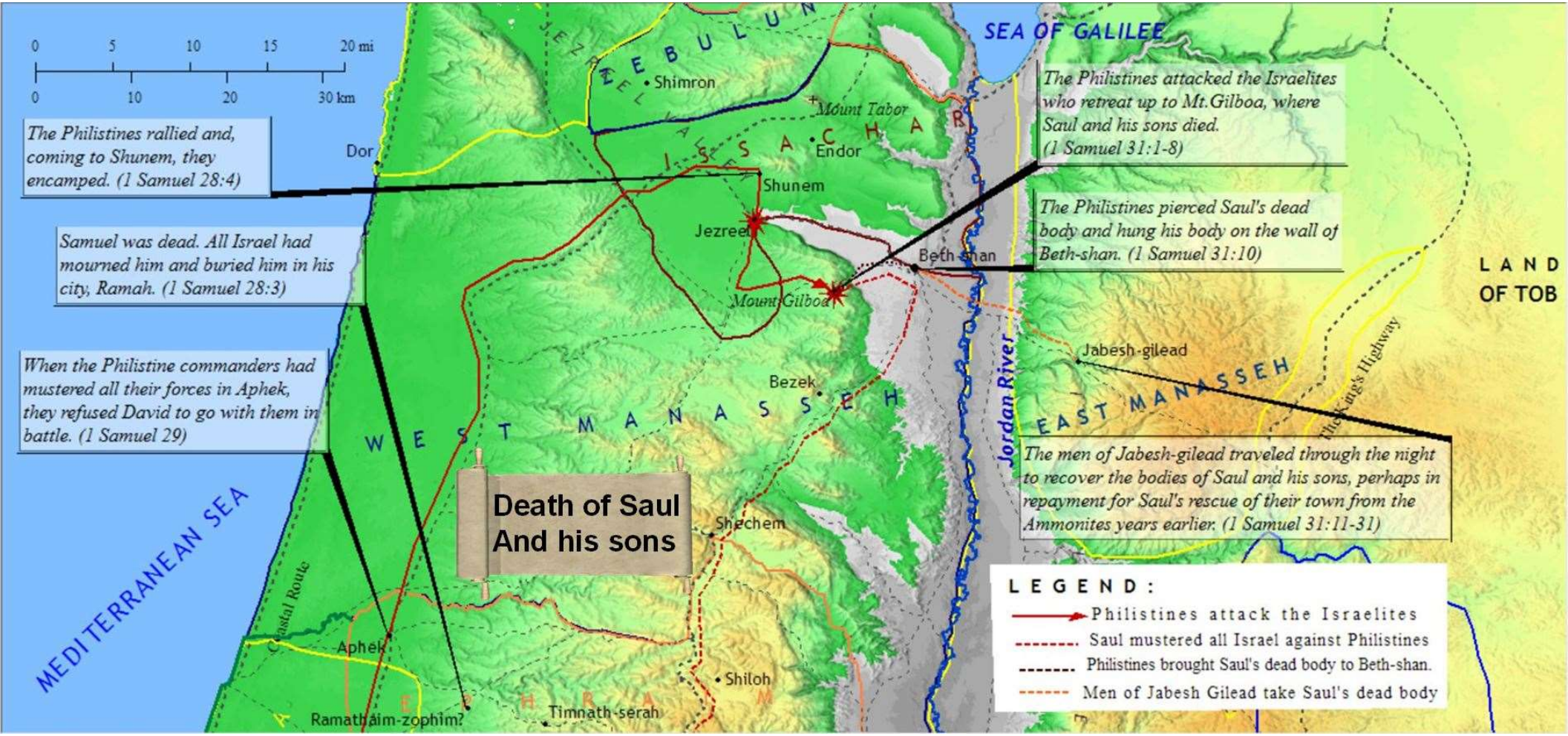

0 10 20 30 40 50 mi
0 20 40 60 80 km
Samuel died, and all Israel gathered to mourn him; they buried him at his home in Ramah (1 Samuel 25:1)
Nabal, a very wealthy man of Maon refused to give provisions to David and his men from his properties in Carmel inspite of David's help for him in protecting his family and his properties. David was about to kill him and his servants but his wife, Abigail saved their lives by giving David and his men what they wanted. However, when Abigail told his husband Nabal, what had happened, Nabal's heart died with him. After Nabal's death, David married Abigail. (1 Samuel 25:2-42)
After, Samuel's death, David went to the Wilderness of Paran. (1 Samuel 25:1)
Ramathaim-zophim?
Shiloh
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Jazer?
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
Ashdod
Gibeah
Jerusalem
Ashkelon
Gath
Bethlehem
Nebo
Hebron
Jahaz
Gaza
Eglon?
Dibon
Carmel
Maon
Beersheba
Horman?
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Way to Shur
WILDERNESS OF PARAN
Nabal & Abigail
LEGEND:
David goes to Nabal in Carmel


David Spares Saul Again
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
JUDEAN DESERT (JESHIMON?)
Bethel
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
Gibeah
Kiriath-jearim
Jerusalem
Nob
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Ashdod
Gath
Ashkelon
Bethlehem
Etam
Adullam
Hereth?
Keilah
Hebron
Eglon?
Horesh?
Ziph
Hackilah?
En-gedi
Juttah
Debir?
Carmel
Maon
Masada
Men from Ziph came to Saul in Gibeah, reporting that David was hiding on the hill of Hachilah (1 Samuel 26:1)
David went with his men to Keilah and fought against the Philistines and freed the inhabitants of Keilah. (1 Samuel 23:1-5)
After David gave an oath to Saul at En-gedi, David and his men went up to the stronghold. (1 Samuel 23:22-23)
David stealthily cut off an end of Saul's robe while Saul and his men were asleep but did not kill him. He used this to prove his innocence before Saul.(1 Samuel 24:5-16)
When Saul returned from the pursuit of the Philistines, he was told that David was in the desert near Engedi.So Saul took three thousand of the best men from all Israel and went in search of David and his men (1 Samuel 24:2-3)
David took the spear and the water jug from their place at Saul's head, and they withdrew without anyone seeing or knowing. He used this to prove his innocence before Saul (1 Samuel 26:12-24)
LEGEND:
Philistines attack Keilah and Gibeah
David and his men freed Keilah
David hides from Saul
Ziphites, Saul and his men seeks for David
0 5 10 mi
0 4 8 12 16 km

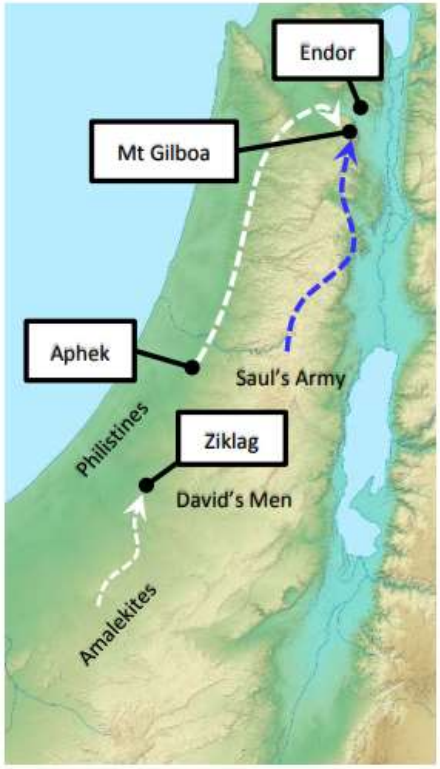

0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km
To avoid Saul, David departed with his six hundred soldiers and went over to Achish, son of Maoch, king of Gath. (1 Samuel 27:1-2)
The king of Achish grants David refuge from Saul and gives him the town of Ziklag. Fom there David secretly raids non-Israelite towns. (1 Samuel 27:6-12)
LEGEND:
David goes to Philistine territory
Coastal Route
Central Ridge Route
Desert Route
Shechem
Shiloh
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Jordan River
Jazer?
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
Nebo
Jahaz
Dibon
Kirlath-Jearim
Gibeah
Nob
Jerusalem
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Ashdod
Gath
Ashkelon
Bethlehem
Etam
Hebron
Gaza
Eglon?
Hachilah
En-gedi
Maon
Ziklag
Beersheba
Hormah?
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
BENJAMIN
REUBEN
AMMON
MOAB
NEGEV
David Flees to the Philistines


0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km
The Philistines rallied and, coming to Shunem, they encamped. (1 Samuel 28:4)
Samuel was dead. All Israel had mourned him and buried him in his city, Ramah. (1 Samuel 28:3)
When the Philistine commanders had mustered all their forces in Aphek, they refused David to go with them in battle.(1 Samuel 29)
Achish said to David, "I shall appoint you as my permanent bodyguard." (1 Samuel 28:2)
Saul conjures for Samuel through a medium at Endor. (1 Samuel 28:8-25)
Saul mustered all Israel; they camped on Gilboa. (1 Samuel 28:4)
SEA OF GALILEE
ZEBULUN
Dor
Shimron
Mount Tabor
Endor
Shunem
Jezreel
Beth-shan
Mount Gilboa
LAND OF TOB
Jordan River
Jabesh-gilead
The King's Highway
EAST MANASSEH
Rezek
PLAIN OF SHARON
Coastal Route
Shechem
Aphek
Ramathaim-zophim?
Shiloh
Timnath-serah
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Jazer?
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
Nebo
AMMON
BENJAMIN
Timnah
Gibeah
Nob
Jerusalem
Zorah
Eshtaol
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Jahaz
LEGEND:
Philistines rally to Shunem
Saul mustered all Israel against the Philistines
Saul Conjures for Samuel


When the Philistine commanders had mustered all their forces in Aphek, they refused David to go with them in battle. (1 Samuel 29)
Before David and his men reached Ziklag on the third day, the Amalekites had raided the Negeb and Ziklag, and took captive the women and all who were in the city, young and old. David inquired of the LORD, Shall I pursue these raiders? Can I overtake them?" The LORD answered him: Go in pursuit, for you will certainly overtake them and bring about a rescue. (1 Samuel 30:1-8)
Guided by an Egyptian slave, David attacked the Amalekites David recovered everything the Amalekites had taken, and he rescued his two wives. (1 Samuel 30:11-20)
0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
WEST MANASSEH
EAST MANASSEH
EPHRAIM
BENJAMIN
DAN
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
SIMEON
AMALEK
REUBEN
GAD
AMMON
Jabesh-gilead
Bezek
Shechem
Aphek
Shiloh
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Bethel
Phasaelis
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Jazer?
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
Nebo
Timnah
Gibeah
Nob
Zorah
Eshtaol
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
Hebron
Jahaz
Dibon
Gaza
Eglon?
Debir?
Carmel
Ziklag
Eshtemoa
Jattir
Bor-ashan
Beersheba
Ramoth-negeb
Hormah?
Besor Brook
Aroer? (1Sm 30)
Coastal Route
Spice Route
Central Ridge Route
Desert Route
River Jordan
The King's
LEGEND:
Philistines rally to Shunem
Saul mustered all Israel against the Philistines
David and his men return to Ziklag
David Attacks the Amalekites
Amalekites Attack Ziklag


0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km
The Philistines rallied and, coming to Shunem, they encamped. (1 Samuel 28:4)
Samuel was dead. All Israel had mourned him and buried him in his city, Ramah. (1 Samuel 28:3)
When the Philistine commanders had mustered all their forces in Aphek, they refused David to go with them in battle. (1 Samuel 29)
Death of Saul And his sons
The Philistines attacked the Israelites who retreat up to Mt.Gilboa, where Saul and his sons died. (1 Samuel 31:1-8)
The Philistines pierced Saul's dead body and hung his body on the wall of Beth-shan. (1 Samuel 31:10)
The men of Jabesh-gilead traveled through the night to recover the bodies of Saul and his sons, perhaps in repayment for Saul's rescue of their town from the Ammonites years earlier. (1 Samuel 31:11-31)
LEGEND :
Philistines attack the Israelites
Saul mustered all Israel against Philistines
Philistines brought Saul's dead body to Beth-shan.
Men of Jabesh Gilead take Saul's dead body
SEA OF GALILEE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Jordan River
Dor
Shimron
Mount Tabor
Endor
Shunem
Jezreel
Beth-shan
Mount Gilboa
Jabesh-gilead
Bezek
Shechem
Aphek
Shiloh
Timnath-serah
Ramathaim-zophim?
Coastal Route
King's Highway
ISSACHAR
ZEBULUN
WEST MANASSEH
EAST MANASSEH
EPHRAIM
LAND OF TOB

The battle in which King Saul and his sons were killed, and the army of Israel badly defeated, took place in the valley probably below the foothills of Mount Gilboa, in the eastern part of the valley of Jezreel (later known as Har Megiddo or Armageddon). After the initial route of the Israelite army, Saul and his retainers went up the hillside to fight on, but then Saul was wounded by an arrow from an archer. Saul knew his wound was deadly, but he did not want to be captured or linger in death.

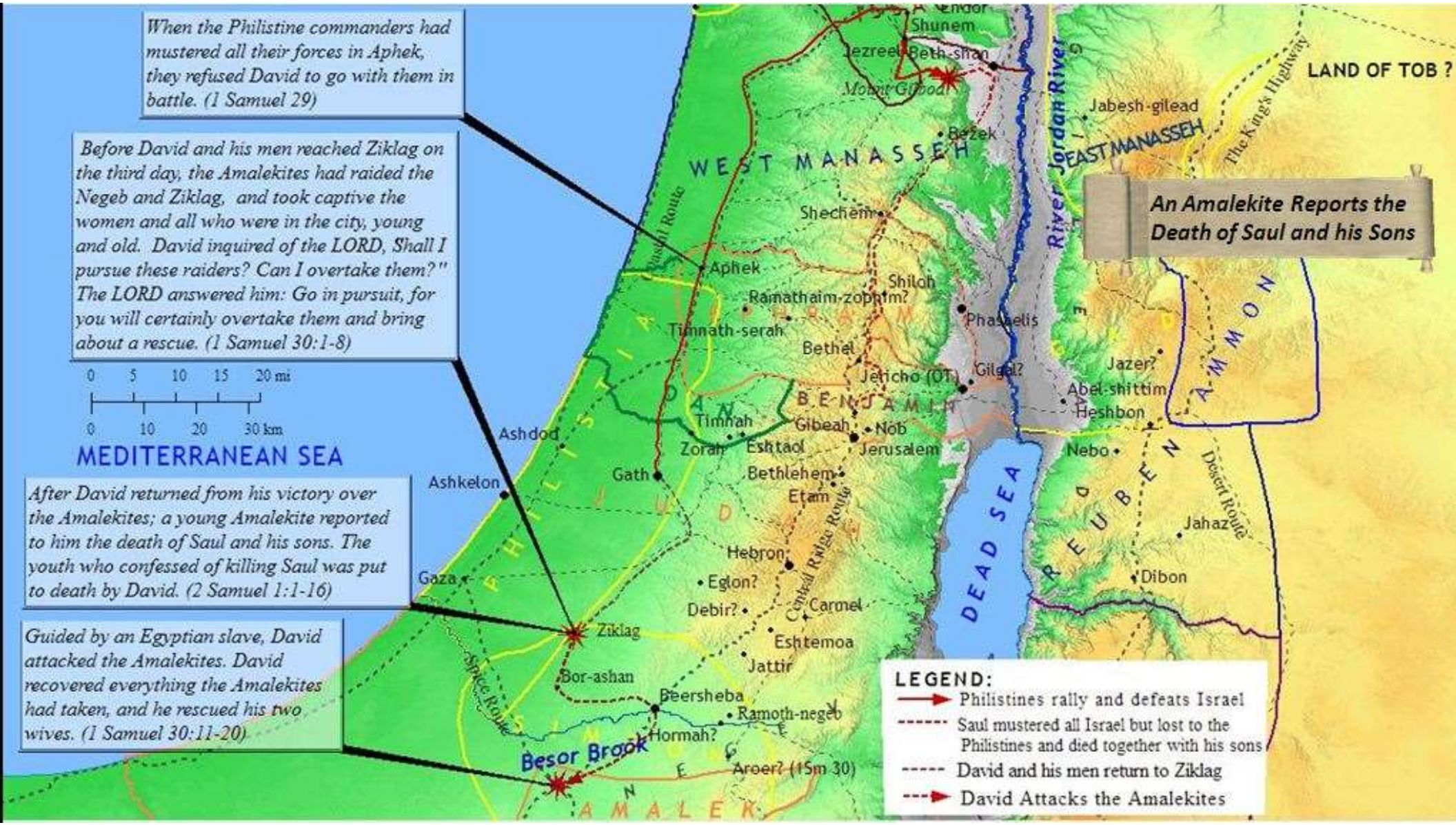


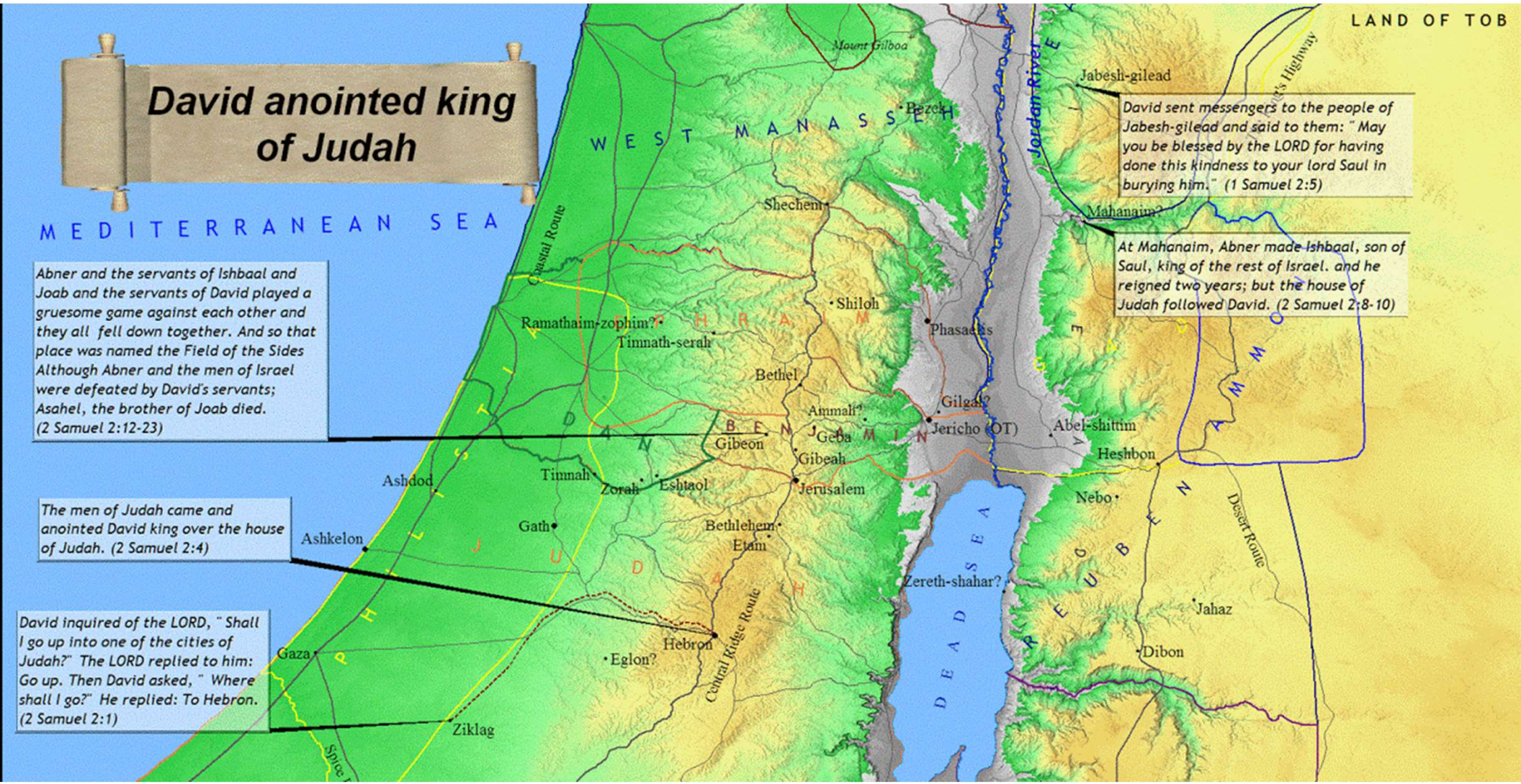
Saul's death was an apparent catastrophe for the tribes of Israel. He had ruled 40 years (Acts 13:21) and he was a trained heroic warrior, as was his heir Jonathan. The Philistines lived in the coastal cities on or near the Eastern Mediterranean seacoast. They gained the upper hand militarily by a strategy of seizing the inland hill country cutting the northern portion of Israel's Promised Land from the southern half. They gained control of both the inland trade route from the east to the south. They already controlled the land trade route to and from Egypt with their cities along the coast. Their strategy succeeded very well, or so it seemed. The Bible texts say the Philistines intended to stay and live in the newly conquered lands, perhaps as residential colonies (1 Samuel 31:7 and 1 Chronicles 10:1–7).

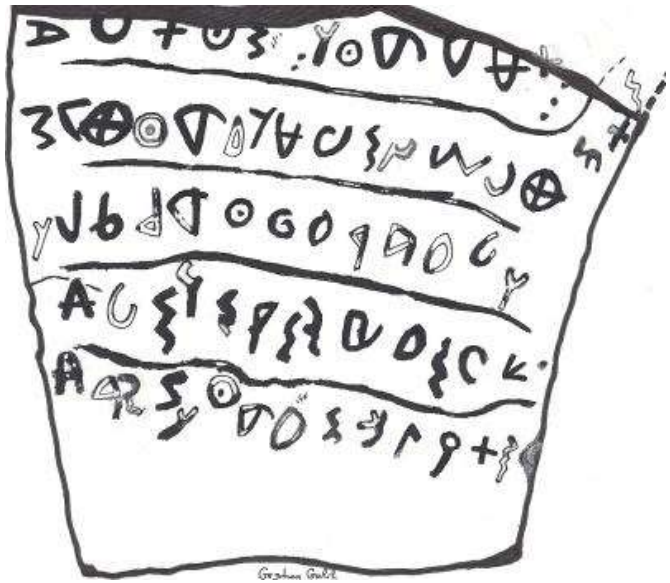
Note the items of Saul distributed by the Philistines:

- Saul's armor ("his gear") was placed in the temple of Ashtaroth,[o] the temple of their *elohim.* Although it is not indicated, these were likely taken back to the cities of Philistia.
- Saul's body was fastened to the wall at Beth Shan (sometimes translated Beth-Shean).[p] Saul's body probably hung by ropes from the wall.
- Saul's skull was fastened in the house of Dagon, possibly on a spear or on a peg on the wall.

The Philistine victory and Saul's suicide literally "cut off the head" of their once charismatic military opponent and his army. They also eliminated important members of his family who could have succeeded Saul to the throne.[q] This Philistine victory effectively "decapitated" much of the leadership of Israel. The Philistines must have hoped and even expected the Israelites would break up into their separate tribes and forget a unified government.

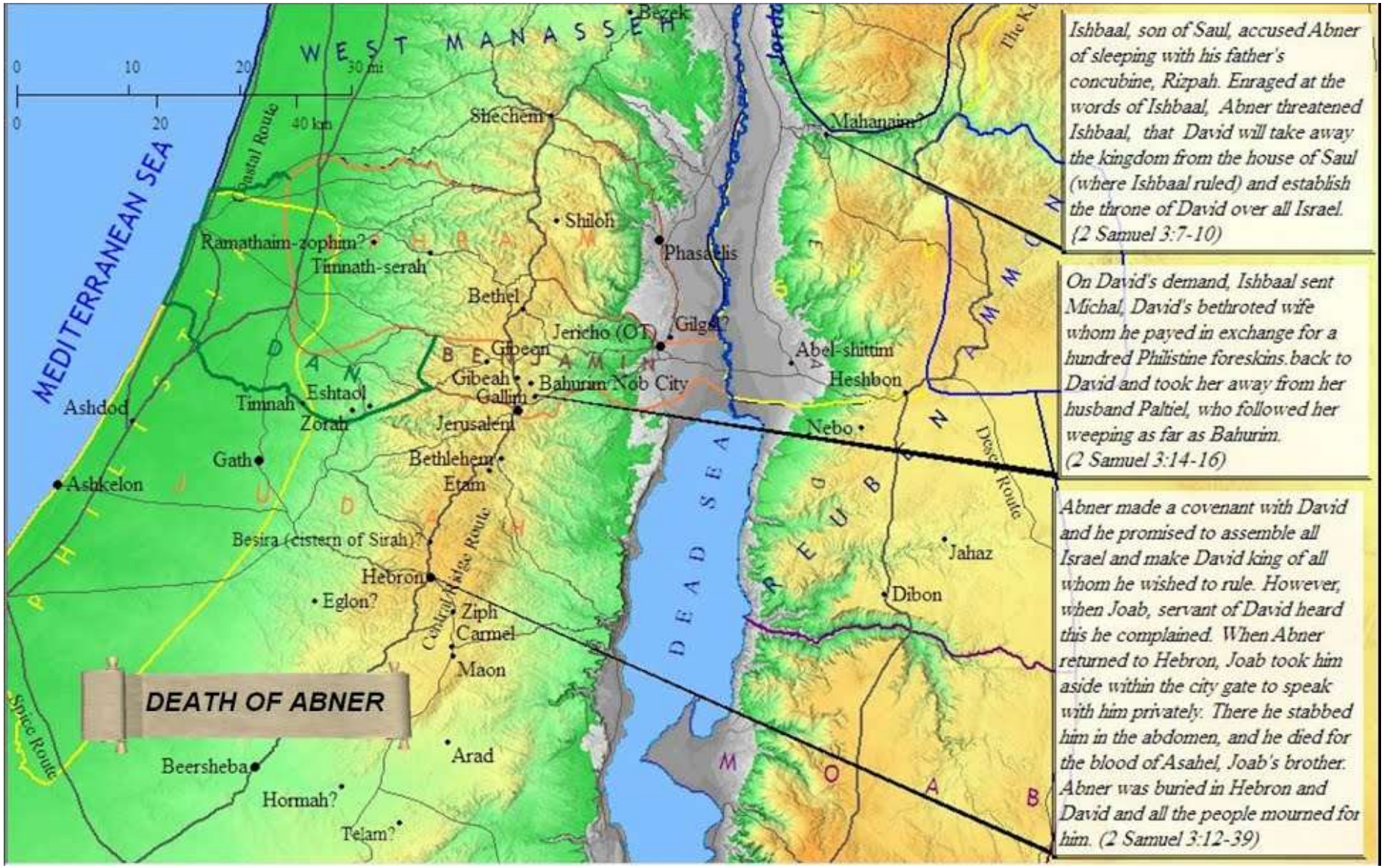

When the Philistine commanders had mustered all their forces in Aphek, they refused David to go with them in battle. (1 Samuel 29)
Before David and his men reached Ziklag on the third day, the Amalekites had raided the Negeb and Ziklag, and took captive the women and all who were in the city, young and old. David inquired of the LORD, Shall I pursue these raiders? Can I overtake them?" The LORD answered him: Go in pursuit, for you will certainly overtake them and bring about a rescue. (1 Samuel 30:1-8)
0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
After David returned from his victory over the Amalekites; a young Amalekite reported to him the death of Saul and his sons. The youth who confessed of killing Saul was put to death by David. (2 Samuel 1:1-16)
Guided by an Egyptian slave, David attacked the Amalekites. David recovered everything the Amalekites had taken, and he rescued his two wives. (1 Samuel 30:11-20)
Endor
Shunem
Jezreel
Beth-shan
Mount Gilboa
Jabesh-gilead
Bezek
WEST MANASSEH
EAST MANASSEH
The King's Highway
River Jordan
LAND OF TOB ?
An Amalekite Reports the Death of Saul and his Sons
Shechem
Aphek
Shiloh
Ramathaim-zophim?
Phasaelis
Timnath-serah
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Jazer?
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
AMMON
BENJAMIN
Timnah
Gibeah
Nob
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Zorah
Eshtaol
Nebo
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
Ashkelon
Desert Route
Jahaz
Hebron
Gaza
Eglon?
Dibon
Debir?
Carmel
Central Ridge Route
Ziklag
Eshtemoa
DEAD SEA
Jattir
Spice Route
Bor-ashan
Beersheba
Ramoth-negeb
Hormah?
Besor Brook
Aroer? (1Sm 30)
LEGEND:
Philistines rally and defeats Israel
Saul mustered all Israel but lost to the Philistines and died together with his sons
David and his men return to Ziklag
David Attacks the Amalekites


David anointed king of Judah
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
WEST MANASSEH
Mount Gilboa
Jabesh-gilead
David sent messengers to the people of Jabesh-gilead and said to them: " May you be blessed by the LORD for having done this kindness to your lord Saul in burying him." (1 Samuel 2:5)
Jordan River
LAND OF TOB
Shechem
Mahanaim?
At Mahanaim, Abner made Ishbaal, son of Saul, king of the rest of Israel. and he reigned two years; but the house of Judah followed David. (2 Samuel 2:8-10)
Coastal Route
Abner and the servants of Ishbaal and Joab and the servants of David played a gruesome game against each other and they all fell down together. And so that place was named the Field of the Sides Although Abner and the men of Israel were defeated by David's servants; Asahel, the brother of Joab died. (2 Samuel 2:12-23)
Shiloh
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Phasaelis
Bethel
Ammah?
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
Abel-shittim
Gibeon
Geba
Gibeah
Heshbon
Ashdod
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Jerusalem
Nebo
The men of Judah came and anointed David king over the house of Judah. (2 Samuel 2:4)
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
Ashkelon
Zereth-shahar?
Desert Route
Jahaz
David inquired of the LORD, " Shall I go up into one of the cities of Judah?" The LORD replied to him: Go up. Then David asked, " Where shall I go?" He replied: To Hebron. (2 Samuel 2:1)
Hebron
Central Ridge Route
Gaza
Eglon?
Dibon
Ziklag



A breakthrough in the research of the Hebrew scriptures has shed new light on the period in which the Bible was written. Professor Gershon Galil of the Department of Biblical Studies at the University of Haifa has deciphered this inscription on a pottery shard discovered in the Elah valley dating from the 10th century BCE (the period of King David's reign), and has shown that this is a Hebrew inscription. The discovery makes this the earliest known Hebrew writing. The significance of this breakthrough relates to the fact that at least some of the biblical scriptures were composed hundreds of years before the dates presented today in research and that the Kingdom of Israel already existed at that time.

- English translaton of the deciphered text:
- 1' you shall not do [it], but worship the [Lord].
  2' Judge the sla[ve] and the wid[ow] / Judge the orph[an]
  3' [and] the stranger. [Pl]ead for the infant / plead for the po[or and]
  4' the widow. Rehabilitate [the poor] at the hands of the king.
  5' Protect the po[or and] the slave / [supp]ort the stranger.

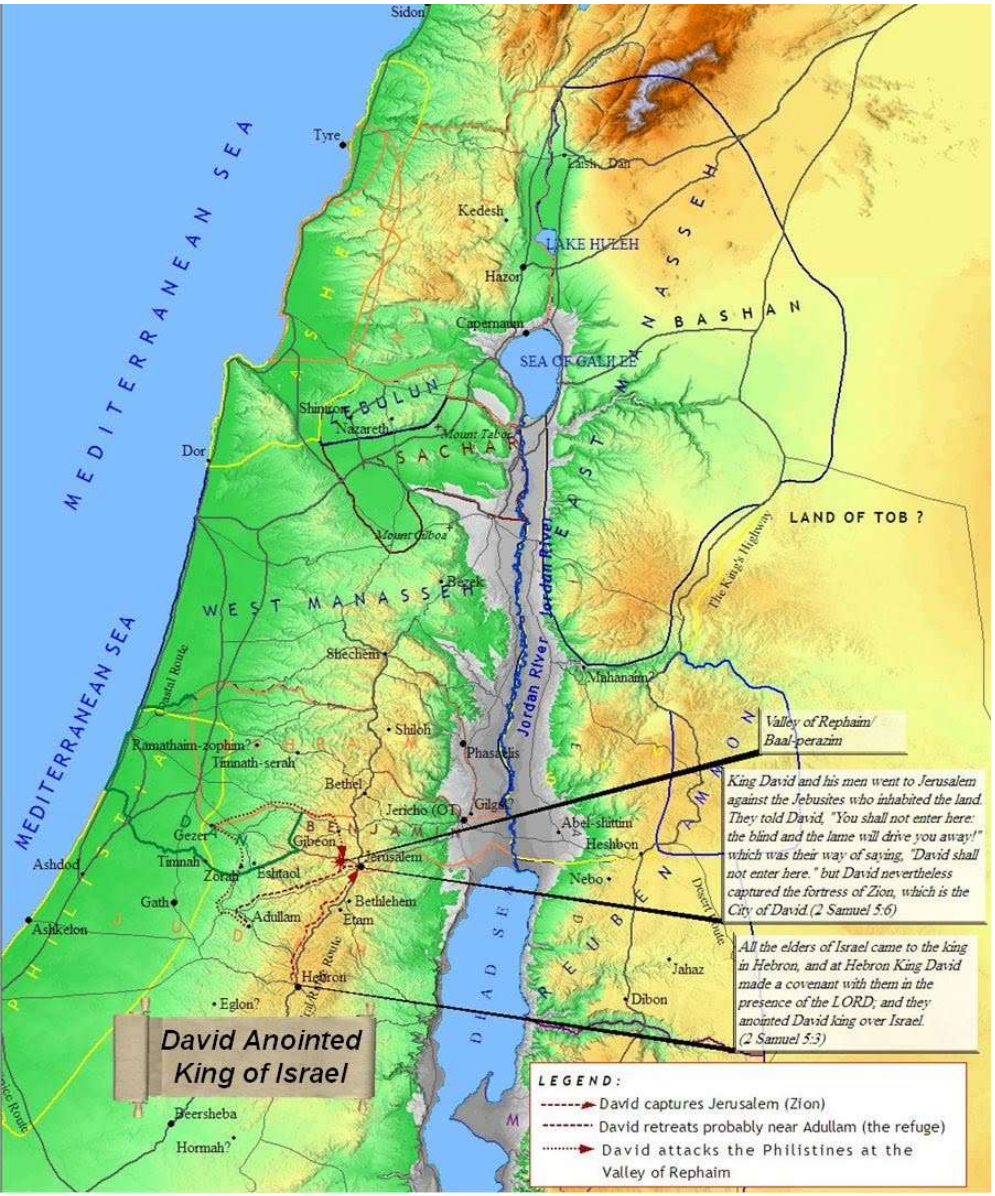


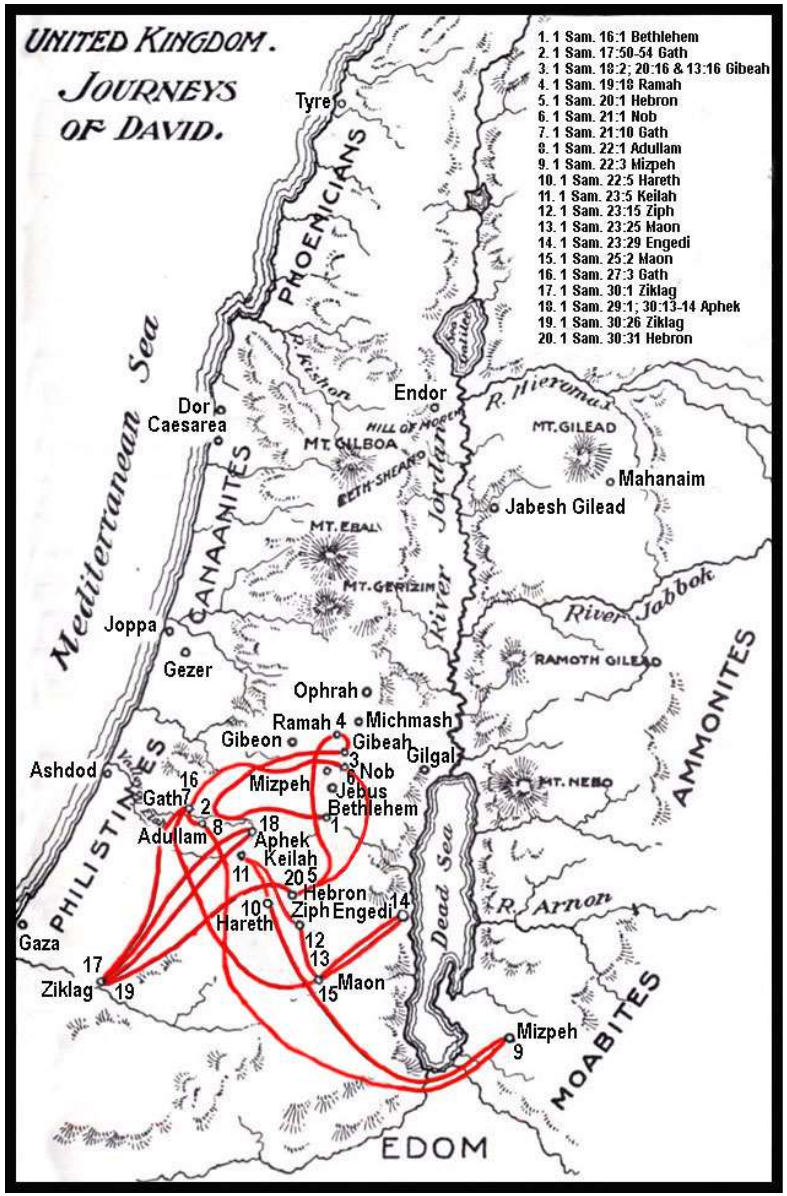
Ishbaal, son of Saul, accused Abner of sleeping with his father's concubine, Rizpah. Enraged at the words of Ishbaal, Abner threatened Ishbaal, that David will take away the kingdom from the house of Saul (where Ishbaal ruled) and establish the throne of David over all Israel. (2 Samuel 3:7-10)

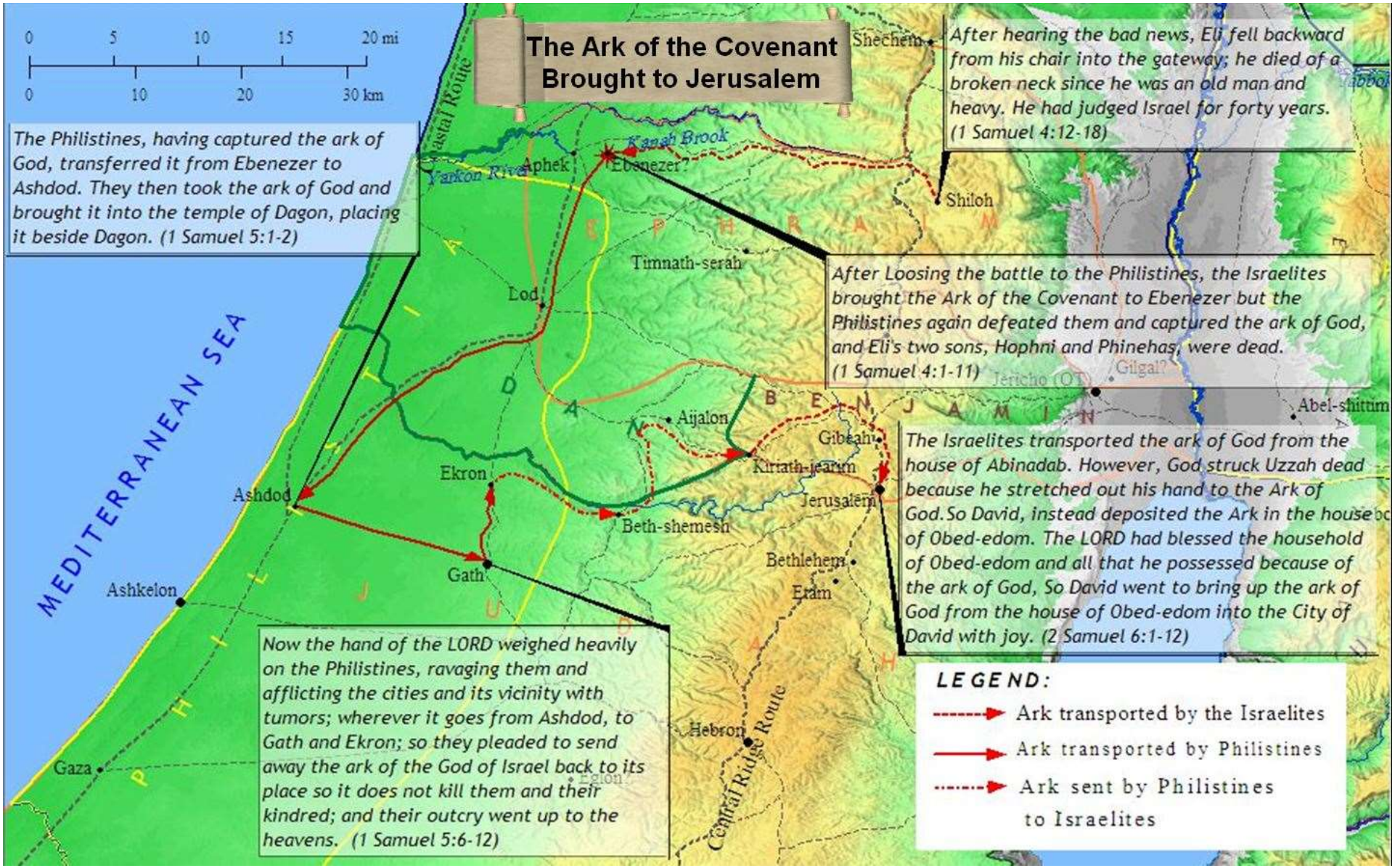
On David's demand, Ishbaal sent Michal, David's bethroted wife whom he payed in exchange for a hundred Philistine foreskins back to David and took her away from her husband Paltiel, who followed her weeping as far as Bahurim. (2 Samuel 3:14-16)

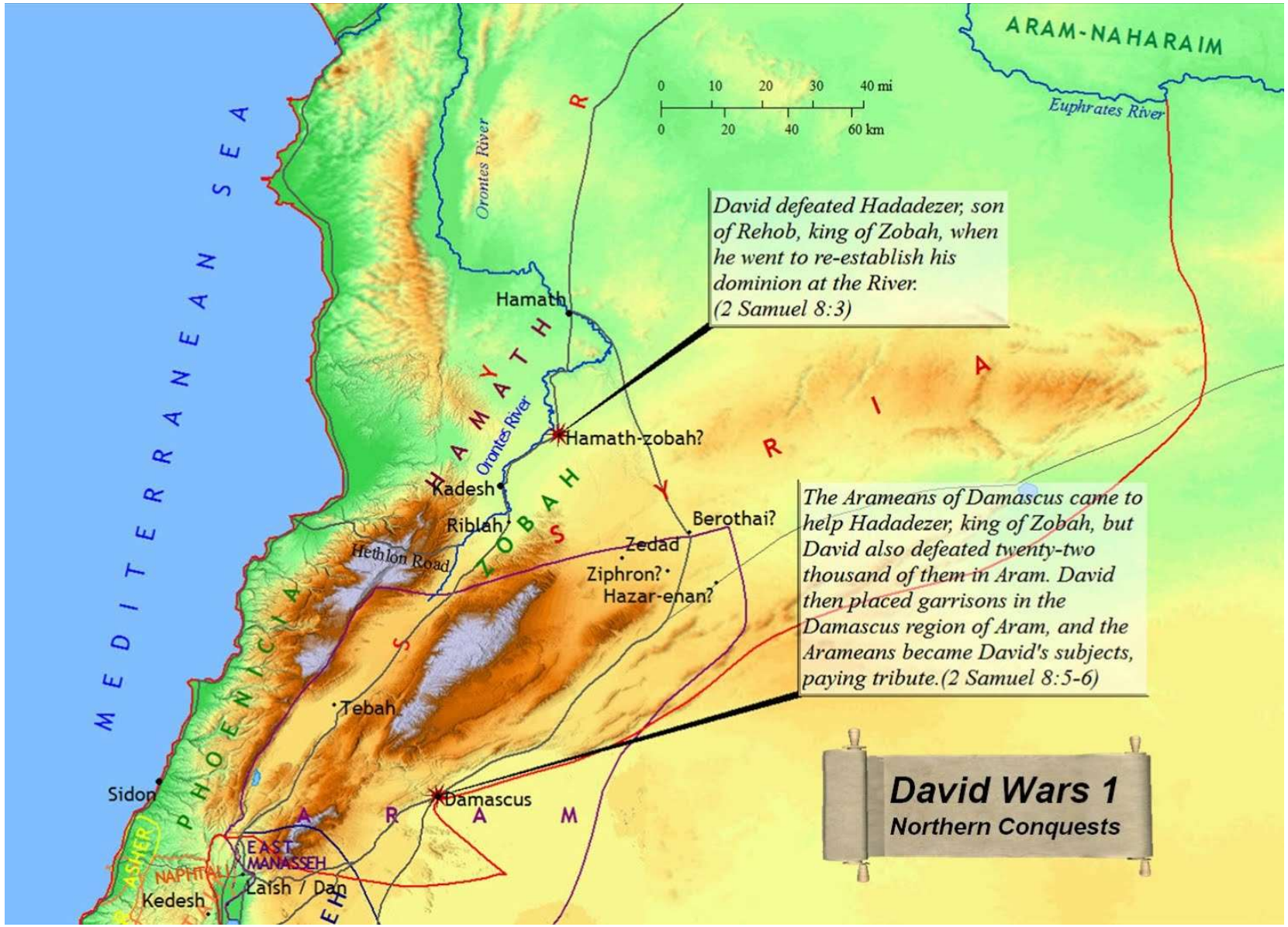
Abner made a covenant with David and he promised to assemble all Israel and make David king of all whom he wished to rule. However, when Joab, servant of David heard this he complained. When Abner returned to Hebron, Joab took him aside within the city gate to speak with him privately. There he stabbed him in the abdomen, and he died for the blood of Asahel, Joab's brother. Abner was buried in Hebron and David and all the people mourned for him. (2 Samuel 3:12-39)

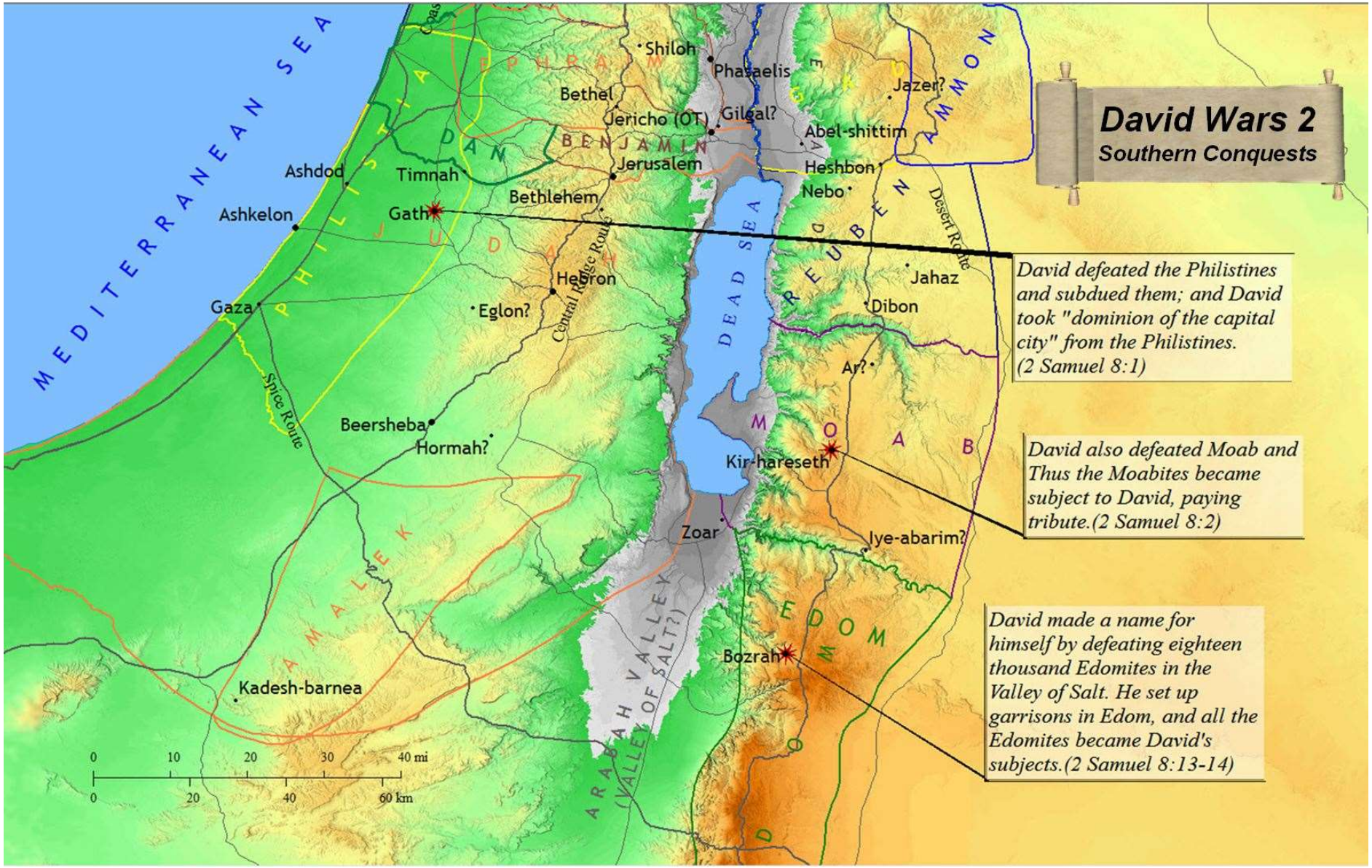

MEDITERRANEAN SEA
WEST MANASSEH
Bezek
Shechem
Coastal Route
Jordan River
The King's
Mahanaim?
Rechab and his brother Baanah, company leaders of Ishbaal slipped past the gatekeeper of Ishbaal's house and struck and killed Ishbaal, and cut off his head. Then, taking the head, they traveled on the Arabah road all night long. (2 Samuel 4:2-7)
Shiloh
Phasaelis
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Bethel
Gittaim?
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Abel-shittim
Beeroth?
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Heshbon
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Nebo
Desert Route
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
Ashkelon
Jahaz
Central Ridge Route
Hebron
Gaza
Eglon?
Dibon
Rechab and Baanah brought the head of Ishbaal to David in Hebron thinking that this would please David as Ishbaal is the son of Saul who always sought for his life. Instead, at David's command, young men killed them and cut off their hands and feet, hanging them up near the pool in Hebron. But David took the head of Ishbaal and buried it in Abner's grave in Hebron.(2 Samuel 4:8-12)
DEATH OF ISHBAAL
Spice Route
Beersheba
Hormah?
LEGEND:
Ishbaal's head is taken through Arabah

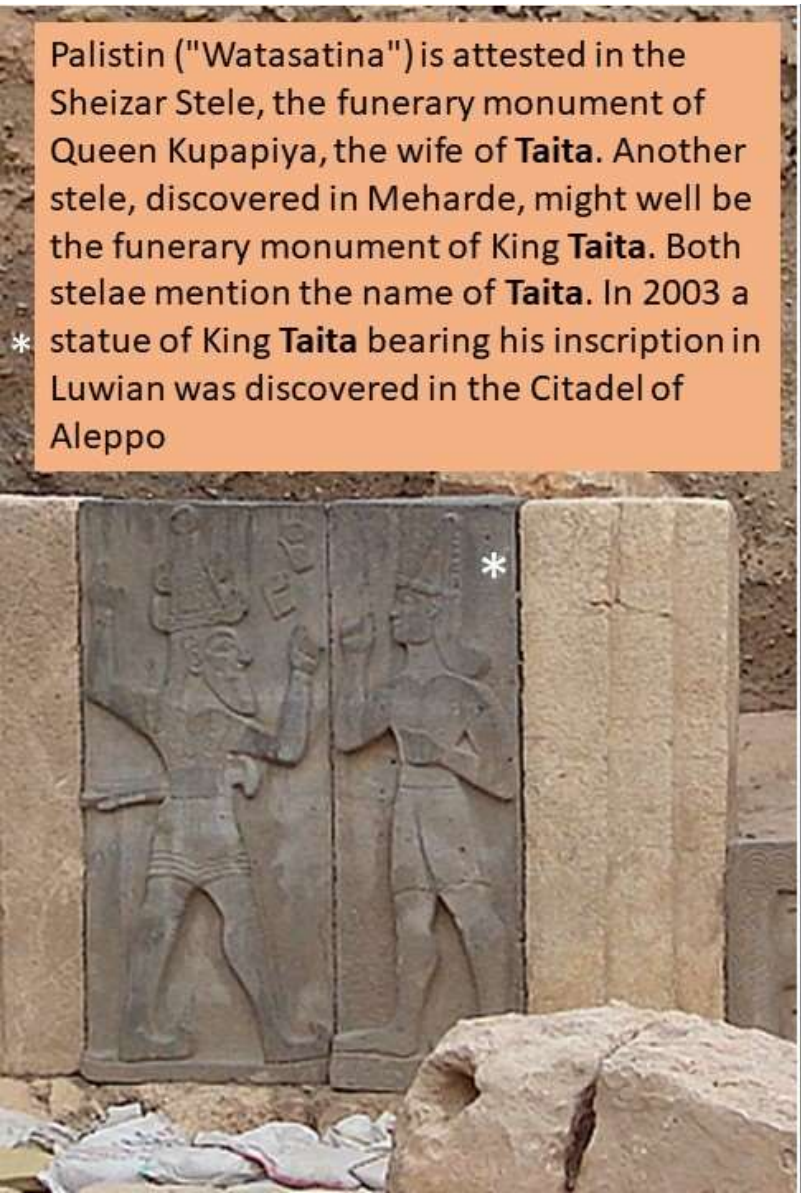

Sidon
Tyre
Laish, Dan
Kedesh
LAKE HULEH
Hazor
Capernaum
SEA OF GALILEE
NAPHTALI
ZEBULUN
ISSACHAR
EAST MANASSEH
BASHAN
Shimron
Nazareth
Mount Tabor
Dor
Mount Gilboa
LAND OF TOB ?
The King's Highway
Beth-shean
WEST MANASSEH
Jordan River
Shechem
Mahanaim?
Coastal Route
Valley of Rephaim/
Baal-perazim
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Shiloh
Phasaelis
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
Gezer
Gibeon
Jerusalem
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Nebo
Ashdod
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
Adullam
Ashkelon
Desert Route
Jahaz
Hebron
Dibon
Eglon?
Beersheba
Hormah?
King David and his men went to Jerusalem against the Jebusites who inhabited the land. They told David, "You shall not enter here: the blind and the lame will drive you away!" which was their way of saying, "David shall not enter here." but David nevertheless captured the fortress of Zion, which is the City of David.(2 Samuel 5:6)
All the elders of Israel came to the king in Hebron, and at Hebron King David made a covenant with them in the presence of the LORD; and they anointed David king over Israel. (2 Samuel 5:3)
David Anointed King of Israel
LEGEND:
David captures Jerusalem (Zion)
David retreats probably near Adullam (the refuge)
David attacks the Philistines at the Valley of Rephaim


UNITED KINGDOM.
JOURNEYS OF DAVID.
1. 1 Sam. 16:1 Bethlehem
2. 1 Sam. 17:50-54 Gath
3. 1 Sam. 18:2; 20:16 & 13:16 Gibeah
4. 1 Sam. 19:18 Ramah
5. 1 Sam. 20:1 Hebron
6. 1 Sam. 21:1 Nob
7. 1 Sam. 21:10 Gath
8. 1 Sam. 22:1 Adullam
9. 1 Sam. 22:3 Mizpeh
10. 1 Sam. 22:5 Hareth
11. 1 Sam. 23:5 Keilah
12. 1 Sam. 23:15 Ziph
13. 1 Sam. 23:25 Maon
14. 1 Sam. 23:29 Engedi
15. 1 Sam. 25:2 Maon
16. 1 Sam. 27:3 Gath
17. 1 Sam. 30:1 Ziklag
18. 1 Sam. 29:1; 30:13-14 Aphek
19. 1 Sam. 30:26 Ziklag
20. 1 Sam. 30:31 Hebron
Tyre
PHOENICIANS
Mediterranean Sea
R. Kishon
Endor
Dor
Caesarea
HILL OF MOREH
MT. GILBOA
R. Hieromax
MT. GILEAD
Mahanaim
Jabesh Gilead
CANAANITES
Jordan
MT. EBAL
MT. GERIZIM
River Jabbok
Joppa
Gezer
RAMOTH GILEAD
Ophrah
Ramah
Michmash
Gibeon
Gibeah
Gilgal
Ashdod
PHILISTINES
Mizpeh
Nob
Jebus
Bethlehem
MT. NEBO
AMMONITES
Gath
Adullam
Aphek
Keilah
Hebron
Ziph
Engedi
Hareth
Dead Sea
R. Arnon
Gaza
Ziklag
Maon
Mizpeh
MOABITES
EDOM


The Ark of the Covenant Brought to Jerusalem
0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km
The Philistines, having captured the ark of God, transferred it from Ebenezer to Ashdod. They then took the ark of God and brought it into the temple of Dagon, placing it beside Dagon. (1 Samuel 5:1-2)
After hearing the bad news, Eli fell backward from his chair into the gateway; he died of a broken neck since he was an old man and heavy. He had judged Israel for forty years. (1 Samuel 4:12-18)
After Loosing the battle to the Philistines, the Israelites brought the Ark of the Covenant to Ebenezer but the Philistines again defeated them and captured the ark of God, and Eli's two sons, Hophni and Phinehas, were dead. (1 Samuel 4:1-11)
The Israelites transported the ark of God from the house of Abinadab. However, God struck Uzzah dead because he stretched out his hand to the Ark of God.So David, instead deposited the Ark in the house of Obed-edom. The LORD had blessed the household of Obed-edom and all that he possessed because of the ark of God, So David went to bring up the ark of God from the house of Obed-edom into the City of David with joy. (2 Samuel 6:1-12)
Now the hand of the LORD weighed heavily on the Philistines, ravaging them and afflicting the cities and its vicinity with tumors; wherever it goes from Ashdod, to Gath and Ekron; so they pleaded to send away the ark of the God of Israel back to its place so it does not kill them and their kindred; and their outcry went up to the heavens. (1 Samuel 5:6-12)
LEGEND:
Ark transported by the Israelites
Ark transported by Philistines
Ark sent by Philistines to Israelites
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Coastal Route
Central Ridge Route
Yarkon River
Kanah Brook
Aphek
Ebenezer
Shechem
Shiloh
Timnath-serah
Lod
Aijalon
Gibeah
Kiriath-jearim
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Abel-shittim
Ekron
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Beth-shemesh
Bethlehem
Etam
Gath
Ashkelon
Hebron
Gaza
Egron


ARAM-NAHARAIM
Euphrates River
0 10 20 30 40 mi
0 20 40 60 km
Orontes River
David defeated Hadadezer, son of Rehob, king of Zobah, when he went to re-establish his dominion at the River. (2 Samuel 8:3)
Hamath
HAMATH
Orontes River
Hamath-zobah?
SYRIA
Kadesh
Riblah
Hethlon Road
ZOBAH
Berothai?
Zedad
Ziphron?
Hazar-enan?
The Arameans of Damascus came to help Hadadezer, king of Zobah, but David also defeated twenty-two thousand of them in Aram. David then placed garrisons in the Damascus region of Aram, and the Arameans became David's subjects, paying tribute.(2 Samuel 8:5-6)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
Tebah
Sidon
Damascus
ARAM
ASHER
NAPHTALI
EAST MANASSEH
Laish / Dan
Kedesh
David Wars 1
Northern Conquests


David Wars 2
Southern Conquests
David defeated the Philistines and subdued them; and David took "dominion of the capital city" from the Philistines. (2 Samuel 8:1)
David also defeated Moab and Thus the Moabites became subject to David, paying tribute.(2 Samuel 8:2)
David made a name for himself by defeating eighteen thousand Edomites in the Valley of Salt. He set up garrisons in Edom, and all the Edomites became David's subjects.(2 Samuel 8:13-14)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
EPHRAIM
BENJAMIN
DAN
REUBEN
GAD
AMMON
MOAB
EDOM
AMALEK
DEAD SEA
ARABAH VALLEY (VALLEY OF SALT?)
Shiloh
Phasaelis
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Jazer?
Abel-shittim
Jerusalem
Heshbon
Timnah
Nebo
Ashdod
Bethlehem
Ashkelon
Gath
Hebron
Jahaz
Gaza
Eglon?
Dibon
Ar?
Beersheba
Hormah?
Kir-hareseth
Zoar
Iye-abarim?
Bozrah
Kadesh-barnea
Coastal Route
Central Ridge Route
Desert Route
Spice Route
0 10 20 30 40 mi
0 20 40 60 km

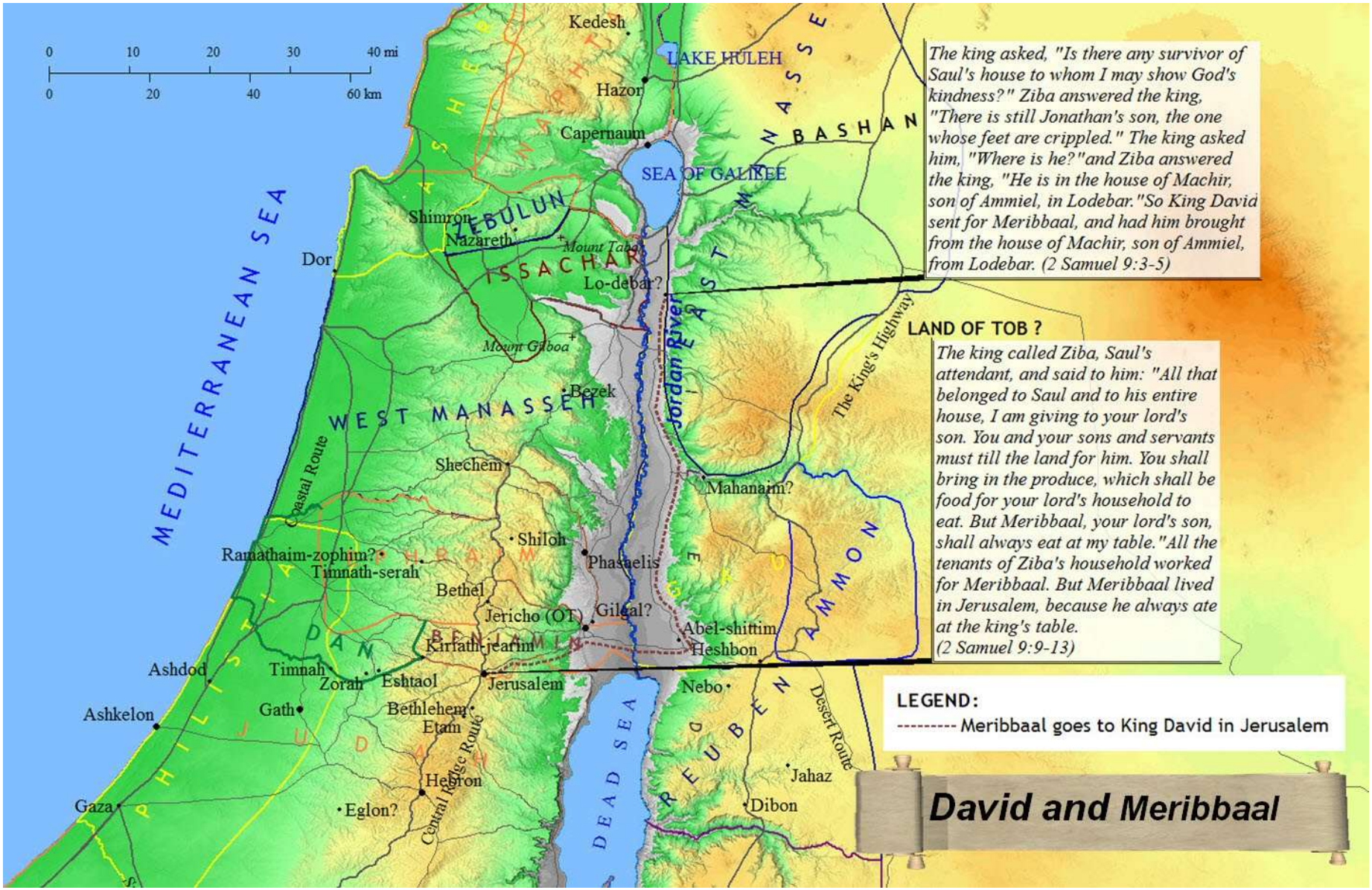


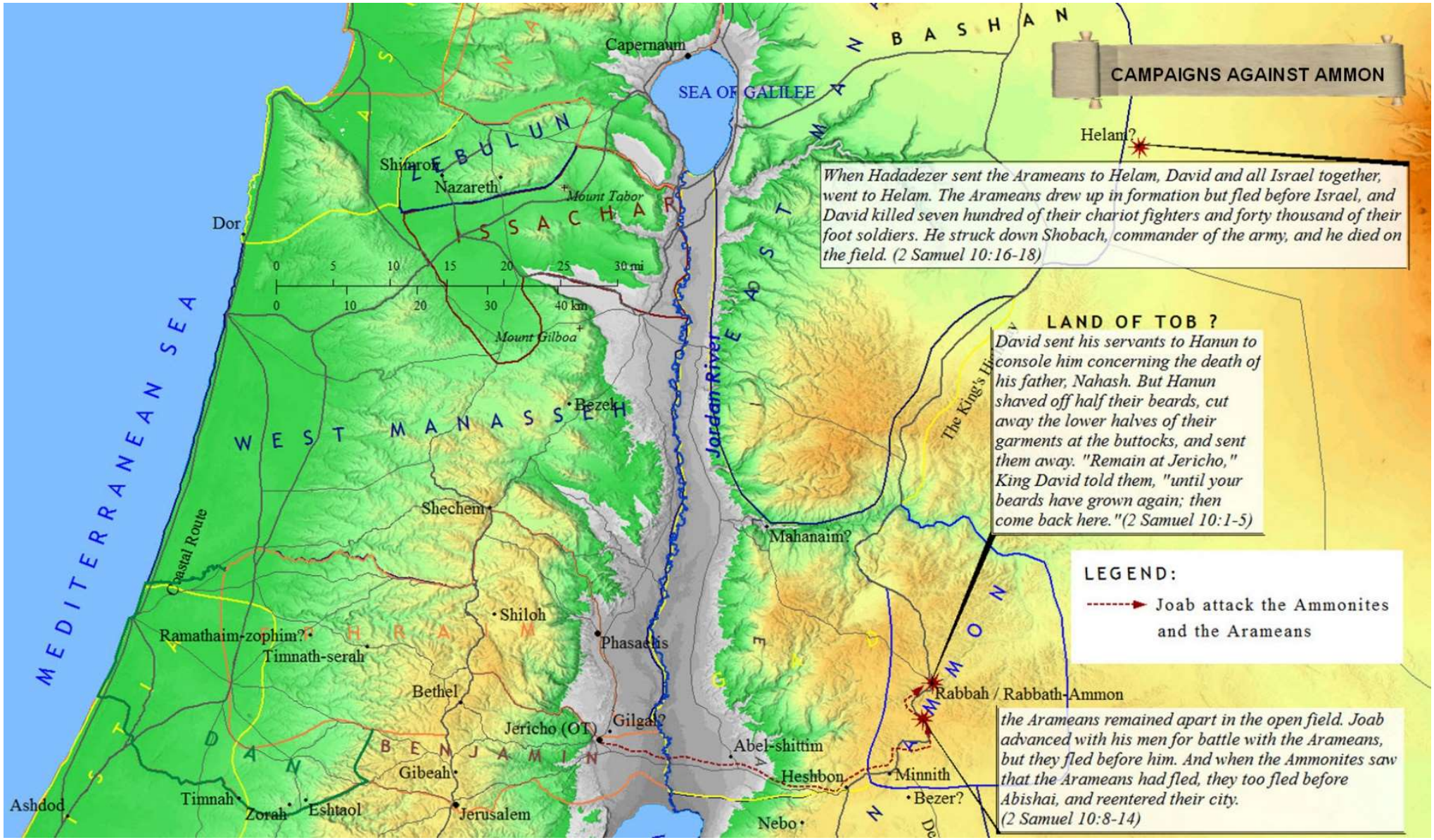
Palistin ("Watasatina") is attested in the Sheizar Stele, the funerary monument of Queen Kupapiya, the wife of **Taita**. Another stele, discovered in Meharde, might well be the funerary monument of King **Taita**. Both stelae mention the name of **Taita**. In 2003 a statue of King **Taita** bearing his inscription in Luwian was discovered in the Citadel of Aleppo

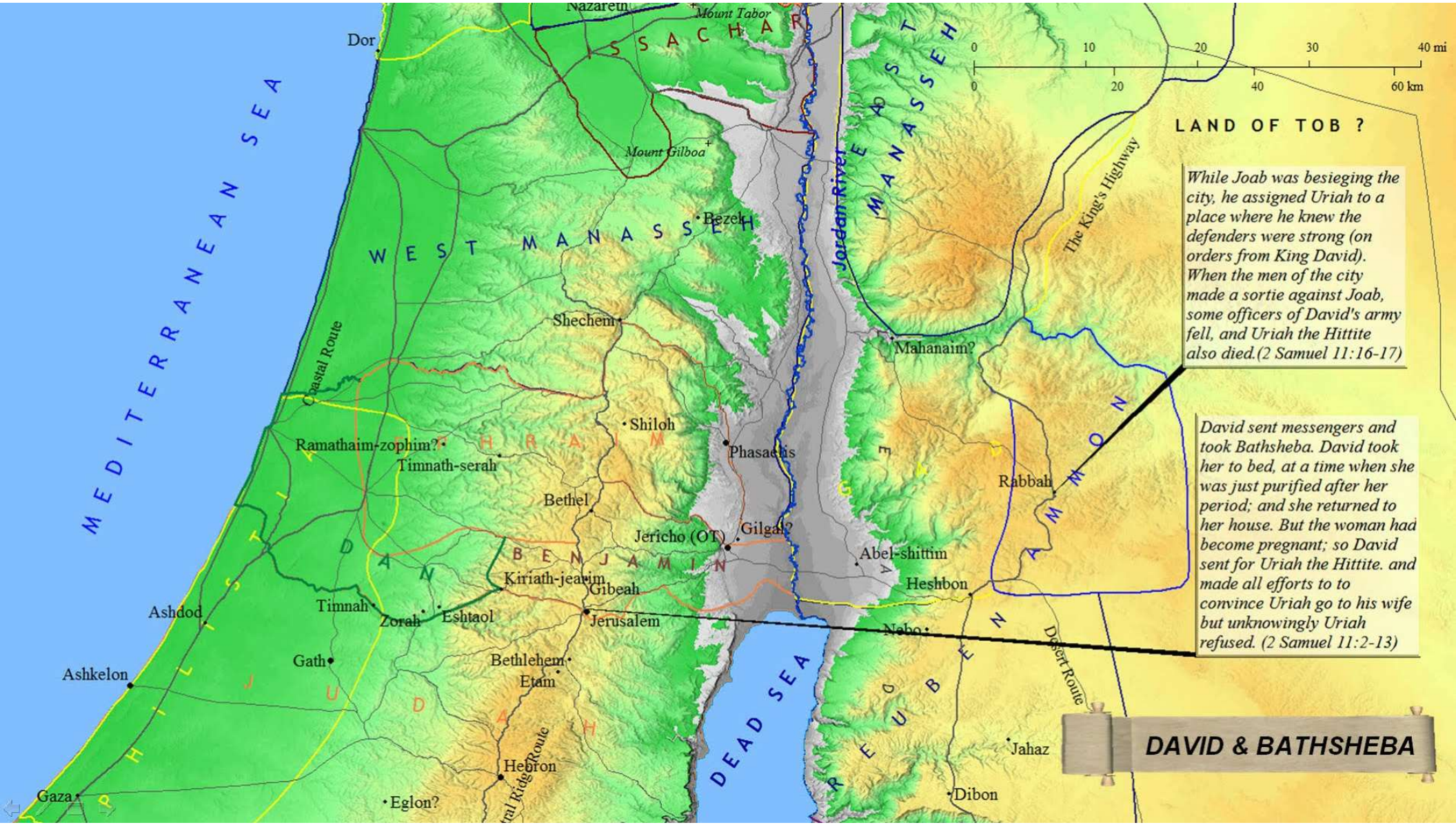


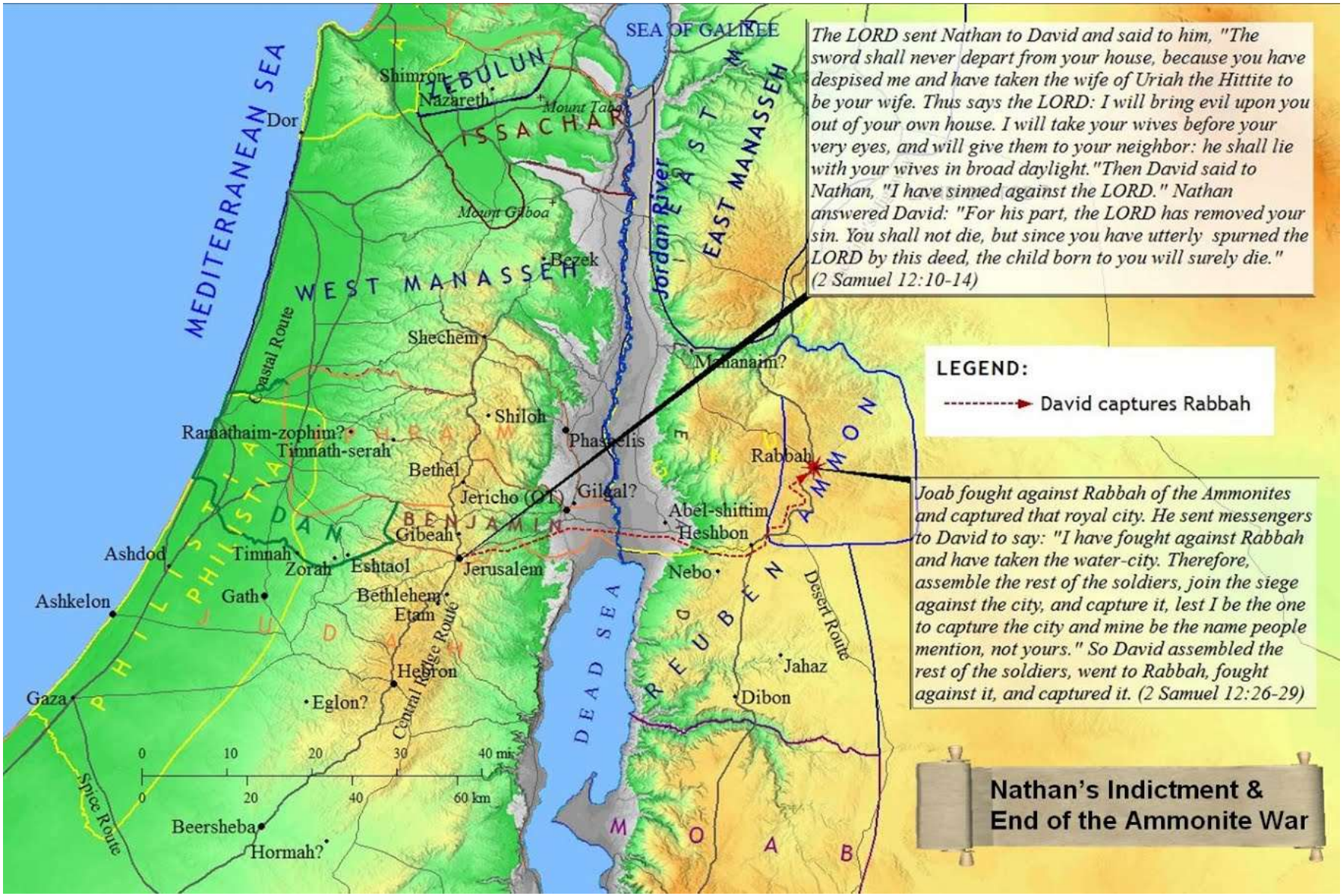
2 Samuel 8:9

When **Toi king of Hamath** heard that David had defeated all the army of **Hadad-ezer**, 10 then Toi sent Joram his son to **King David**, to greet him and bless him, because he had fought against Hadad-ezer and defeated him, for Hadad-ezer had been at war with Toi.


0 10 20 30 40 mi
0 20 40 60 km
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Kedesh
LAKE HULEH
Hazor
Capernaum
SEA OF GALILEE
BASHAN
MANASSEH EAST
ZEBULUN
Shimron
Nazareth
Mount Tabor
ISSACHAR
Dor
Lo-debar?
Jordan River
Mount Gilboa
Bezek
WEST MANASSEH
Coastal Route
The King's Highway
Shechem
Mahanaim?
Shiloh
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Phasaelis
EPHRAIM
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
BENJAMIN
Kirfath-jearim
Ashdod
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Jerusalem
Nebo
Desert Route
Ashkelon
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
Judah Ridge Route
Hebron
Jahaz
Gaza
Eglon?
Central Ridge Route
DEAD SEA
REUBEN
Dibon
AMMON
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
The king asked, "Is there any survivor of Saul's house to whom I may show God's kindness?" Ziba answered the king, "There is still Jonathan's son, the one whose feet are crippled." The king asked him, "Where is he?" and Ziba answered the king, "He is in the house of Machir, son of Ammiel, in Lodebar." So King David sent for Meribbaal, and had him brought from the house of Machir, son of Ammiel, from Lodebar. (2 Samuel 9:3-5)
LAND OF TOB ?
The king called Ziba, Saul's attendant, and said to him: "All that belonged to Saul and to his entire house, I am giving to your lord's son. You and your sons and servants must till the land for him. You shall bring in the produce, which shall be food for your lord's household to eat. But Meribbaal, your lord's son, shall always eat at my table." All the tenants of Ziba's household worked for Meribbaal. But Meribbaal lived in Jerusalem, because he always ate at the king's table. (2 Samuel 9:9-13)
LEGEND:
--------- Meribbaal goes to King David in Jerusalem
David and Meribbaal


CAMPAIGNS AGAINST AMMON
Helam?
When Hadadezer sent the Arameans to Helam, David and all Israel together, went to Helam. The Arameans drew up in formation but fled before Israel, and David killed seven hundred of their chariot fighters and forty thousand of their foot soldiers. He struck down Shobach, commander of the army, and he died on the field. (2 Samuel 10:16-18)
LAND OF TOB ?
David sent his servants to Hanun to console him concerning the death of his father, Nahash. But Hanun shaved off half their beards, cut away the lower halves of their garments at the buttocks, and sent them away. "Remain at Jericho," King David told them, "until your beards have grown again; then come back here."(2 Samuel 10:1-5)
LEGEND:
Joab attack the Ammonites and the Arameans
the Arameans remained apart in the open field. Joab advanced with his men for battle with the Arameans, but they fled before him. And when the Ammonites saw that the Arameans had fled, they too fled before Abishai, and reentered their city.
(2 Samuel 10:8-14)
Capernaum
SEA OF GALILEE
Shimron
Nazareth
Mount Tabor
Dor
Mount Gilboa
Bezek
Shechem
Shiloh
Phasaelis
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Abel-shittim
Gibeah
Heshbon
Minnith
Bezer?
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Jerusalem
Nebo
Ashdod
Mahanaim?
Rabbah / Rabbath-Ammon
Jordan River
Coastal Route
The King's Highway
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ZEBULUN
ISSACHAR
WEST MANASSEH
BENJAMIN
EAST MANASSEH
BASHAN
AMMON
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 mi
0 10 20 30 40 km

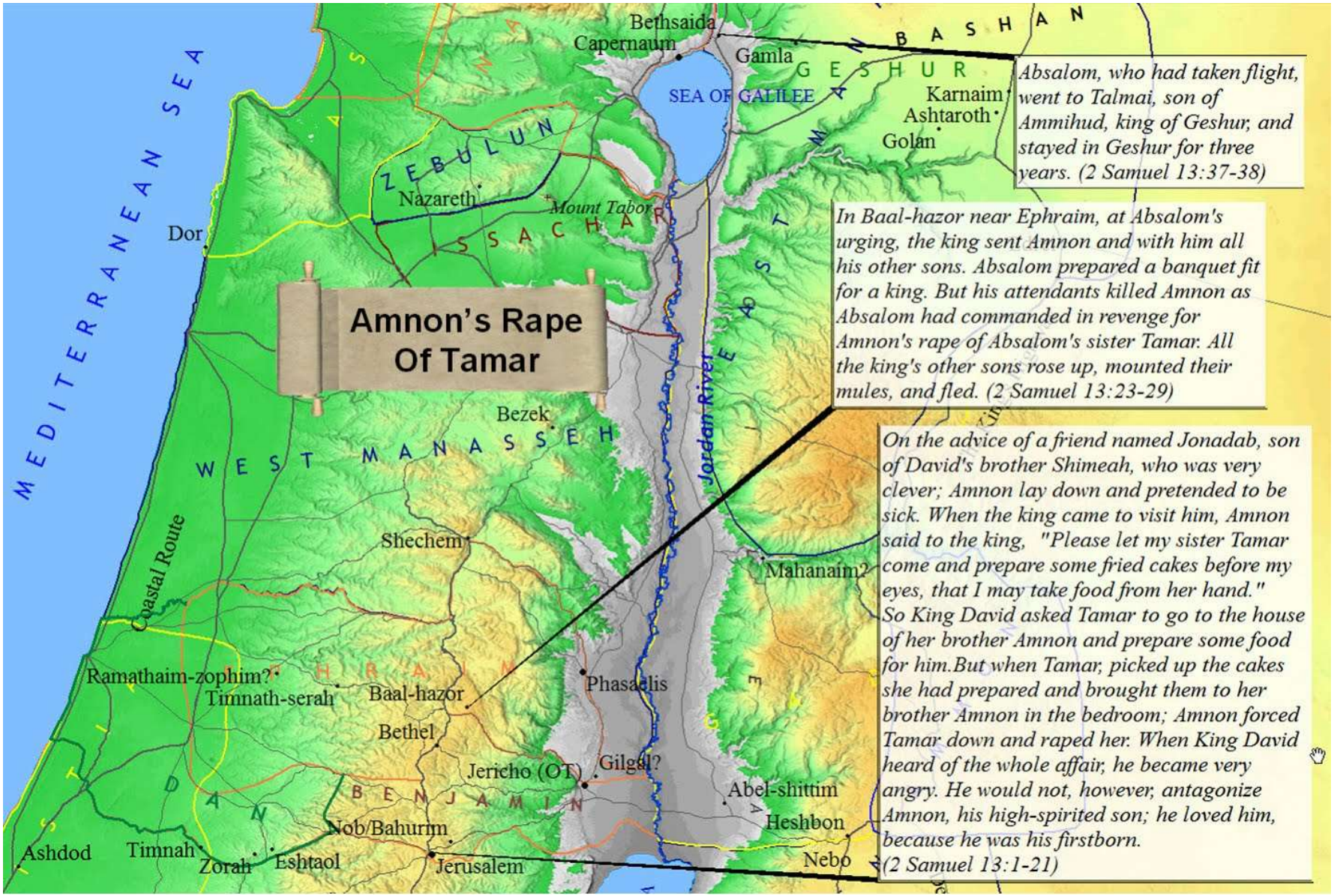

Nazareth
Mount Tabor
Dor
ISSACHAR
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Mount Gilboa
Jordan River
EAST MANASSEH
0 10 20 30 40 mi
0 20 40 60 km
LAND OF TOB ?
WEST MANASSEH
Bezek
The King's Highway
While Joab was besieging the city, he assigned Uriah to a place where he knew the defenders were strong (on orders from King David). When the men of the city made a sortie against Joab, some officers of David's army fell, and Uriah the Hittite also died.(2 Samuel 11:16-17)
Shechem
Mahanaim?
Coastal Route
Shiloh
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
EPHRAIM
Phasaelis
David sent messengers and took Bathsheba. David took her to bed, at a time when she was just purified after her period; and she returned to her house. But the woman had become pregnant; so David sent for Uriah the Hittite. and made all efforts to to convince Uriah go to his wife but unknowingly Uriah refused. (2 Samuel 11:2-13)
Rabbah
AMMON
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Abel-shittim
BENJAMIN
DAN
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Heshbon
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Nebo
Desert Route
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
Ashkelon
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
REUBEN
Hebron
Jahaz
Gaza
Eglon?
Dibon
DAVID & BATHSHEBA

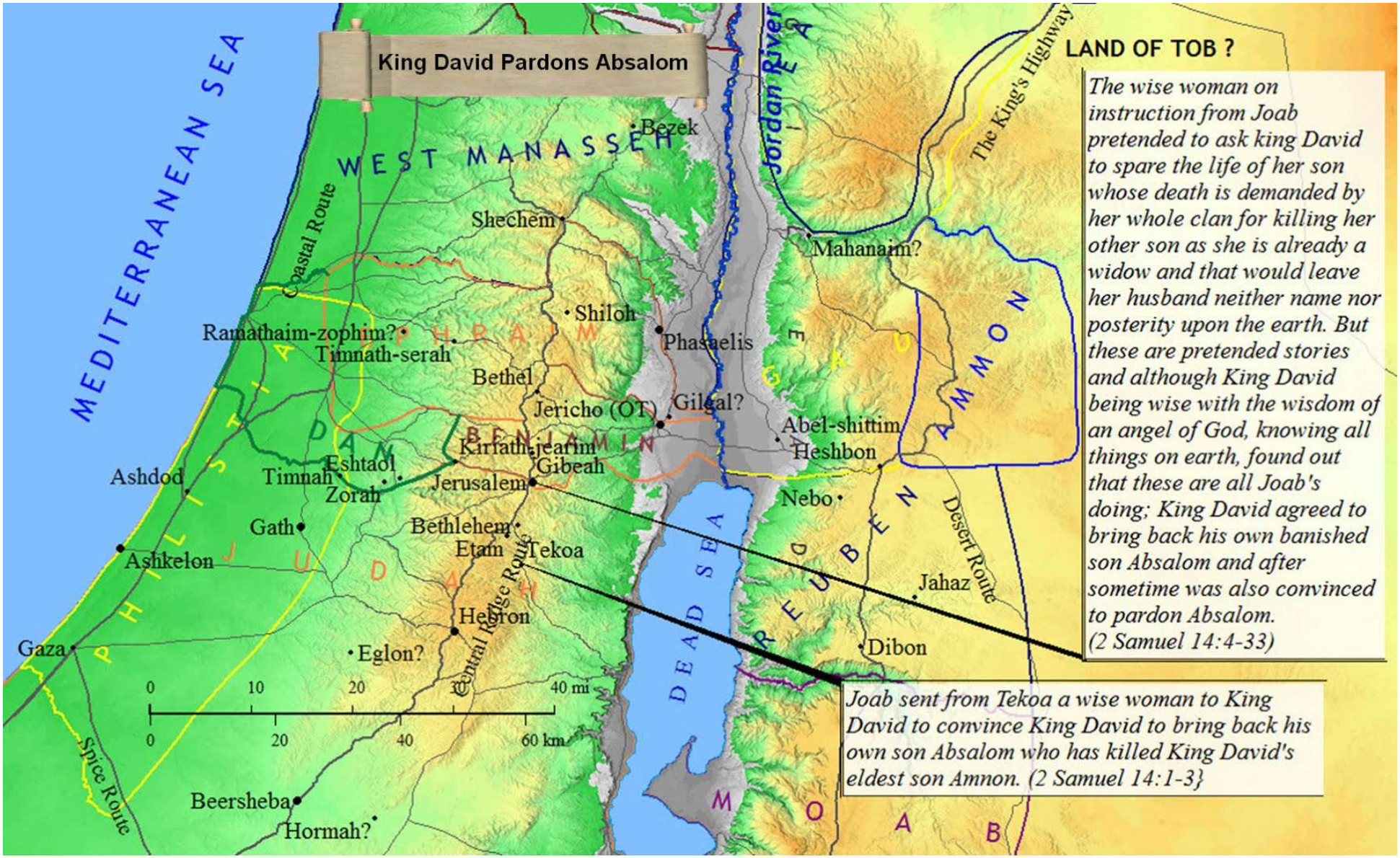


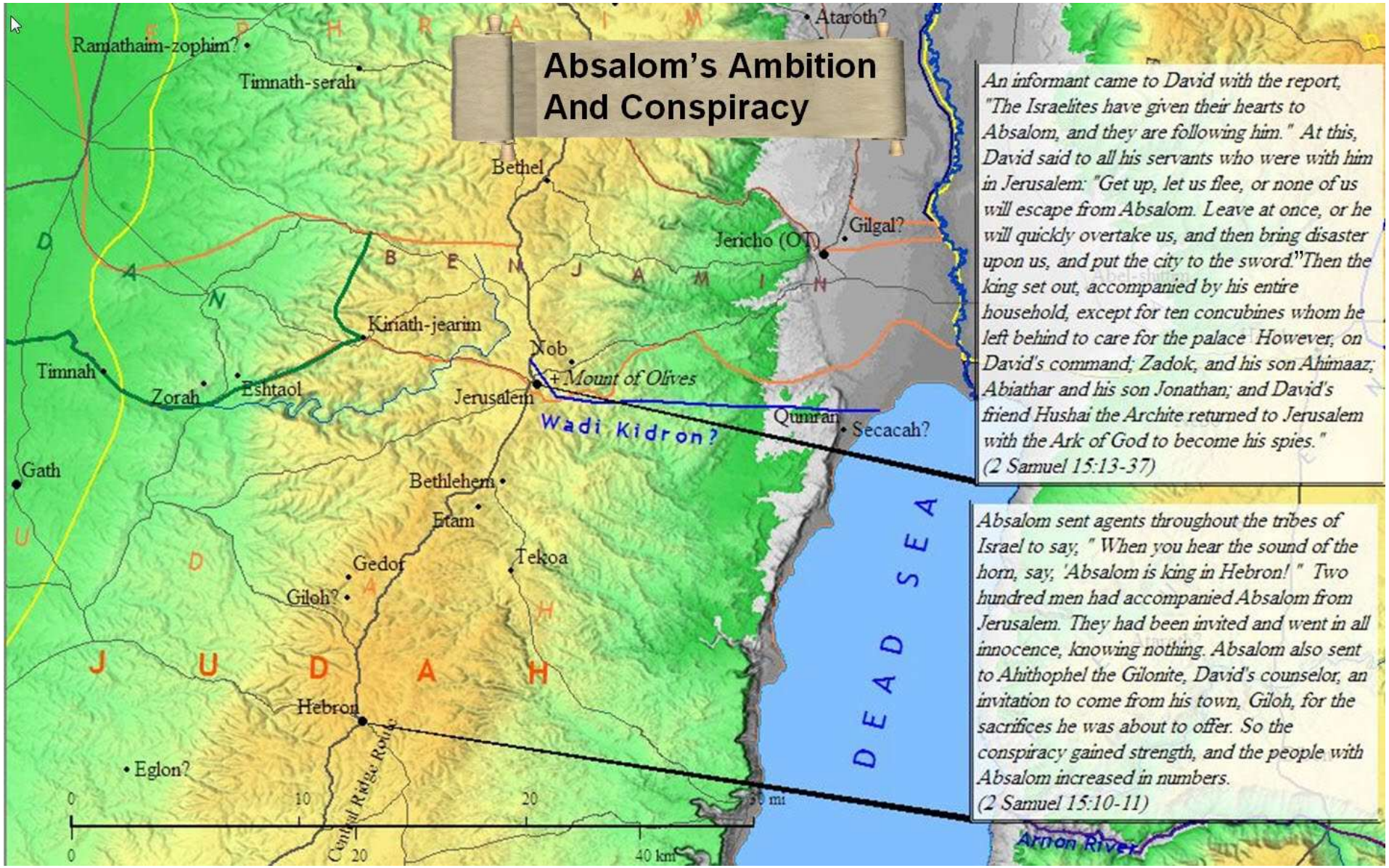
The LORD sent Nathan to David and said to him, "The sword shall never depart from your house, because you have despised me and have taken the wife of Uriah the Hittite to be your wife. Thus says the LORD: I will bring evil upon you out of your own house. I will take your wives before your very eyes, and will give them to your neighbor: he shall lie with your wives in broad daylight."Then David said to Nathan, "I have sinned against the LORD." Nathan answered David: "For his part, the LORD has removed your sin. You shall not die, but since you have utterly spurned the LORD by this deed, the child born to you will surely die." (2 Samuel 12:10-14)

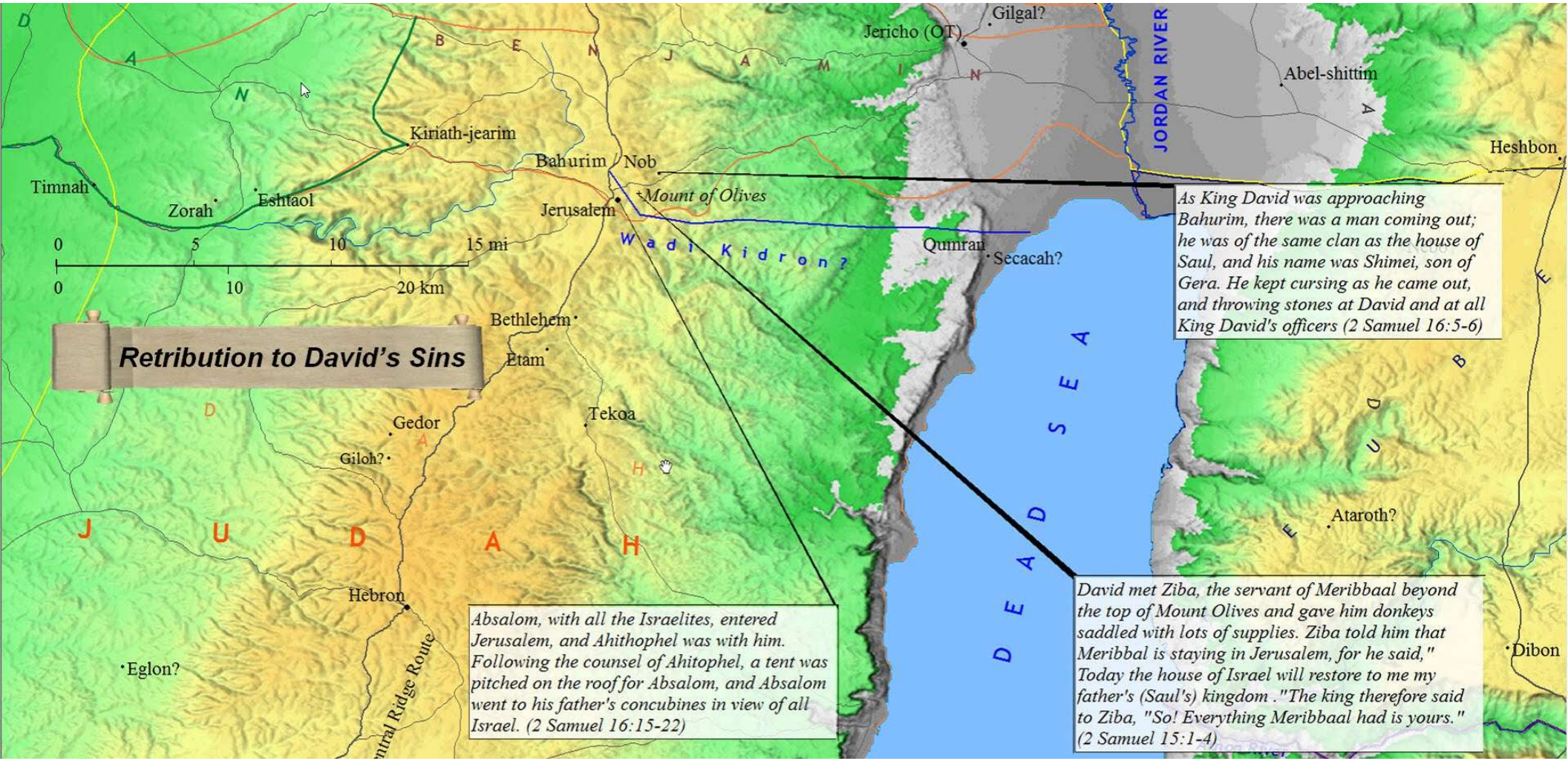
Joab fought against Rabbah of the Ammonites and captured that royal city. He sent messengers to David to say: "I have fought against Rabbah and have taken the water-city. Therefore, assemble the rest of the soldiers, join the siege against the city, and capture it, lest I be the one to capture the city and mine be the name people mention, not yours." So David assembled the rest of the soldiers, went to Rabbah, fought against it, and captured it. (2 Samuel 12:26-29)

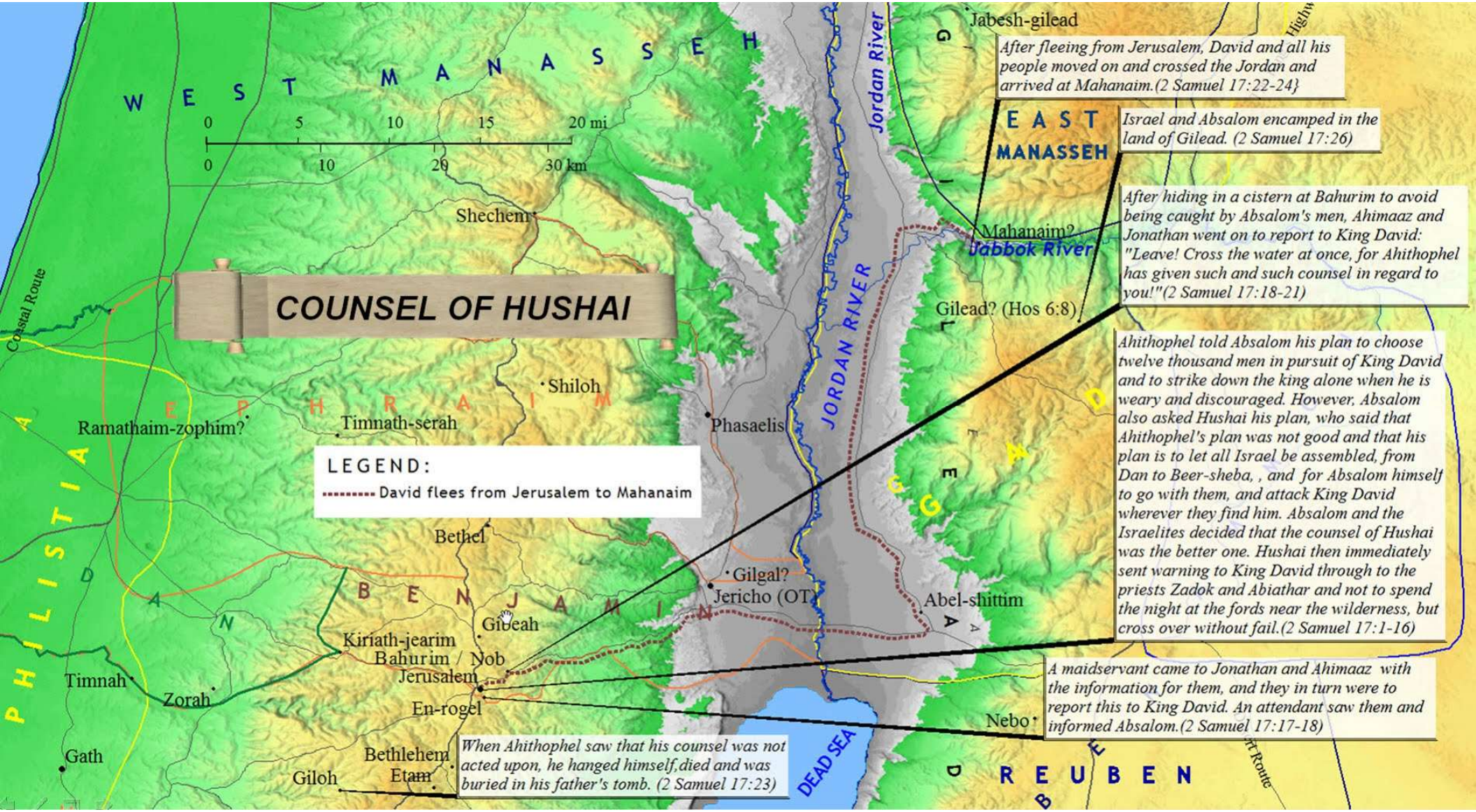
Nathan's Indictment & End of the Ammonite War


Amnon's Rape Of Tamar
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ASHER
ZEBULUN
NAPHTALI
Bethsaida
Capernaum
Gamla
BASHAN
GESHUR
MANASSEH
SEA OF GALILEE
Karnaim
Ashtaroth
Golan
Nazareth
Mount Tabor
ISSACHAR
Dor
Bezek
WEST MANASSEH
EAST MANASSEH
Jordan River
Shechem
Coastal Route
Mahanaim?
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Baal-hazor
Phasaelis
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Abel-shittim
BENJAMIN
Heshbon
Nob/Bahurim
Ashdod
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Jerusalem
Nebo
Absalom, who had taken flight, went to Talmai, son of Ammihud, king of Geshur, and stayed in Geshur for three years. (2 Samuel 13:37-38)
In Baal-hazor near Ephraim, at Absalom's urging, the king sent Amnon and with him all his other sons. Absalom prepared a banquet fit for a king. But his attendants killed Amnon as Absalom had commanded in revenge for Amnon's rape of Absalom's sister Tamar. All the king's other sons rose up, mounted their mules, and fled. (2 Samuel 13:23-29)
On the advice of a friend named Jonadab, son of David's brother Shimeah, who was very clever; Amnon lay down and pretended to be sick. When the king came to visit him, Amnon said to the king, "Please let my sister Tamar come and prepare some fried cakes before my eyes, that I may take food from her hand." So King David asked Tamar to go to the house of her brother Amnon and prepare some food for him.But when Tamar, picked up the cakes she had prepared and brought them to her brother Amnon in the bedroom; Amnon forced Tamar down and raped her. When King David heard of the whole affair, he became very angry. He would not, however, antagonize Amnon, his high-spirited son; he loved him, because he was his firstborn. (2 Samuel 13:1-21)


King David Pardons Absalom
LAND OF TOB ?
The wise woman on instruction from Joab pretended to ask king David to spare the life of her son whose death is demanded by her whole clan for killing her other son as she is already a widow and that would leave her husband neither name nor posterity upon the earth. But these are pretended stories and although King David being wise with the wisdom of an angel of God, knowing all things on earth, found out that these are all Joab's doing; King David agreed to bring back his own banished son Absalom and after sometime was also convinced to pardon Absalom. (2 Samuel 14:4-33)
Joab sent from Tekoa a wise woman to King David to convince King David to bring back his own son Absalom who has killed King David's eldest son Amnon. (2 Samuel 14:1-3}
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
WEST MANASSEH
Jordan River
The King's Highway
Coastal Route
Bezek
Shechem
Mahanaim?
Shiloh
Phasaelis
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
EPHRAIM
GILEAD
AMMON
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
BENJAMIN
Kirjath-jearim
Gibeah
Eshtaol
Ashdod
Timnah
Zorah
Jerusalem
Nebo
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
Tekoa
Ashkelon
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
Central Ridge Route
Desert Route
Jahaz
Hebron
Gaza
Eglon?
DEAD SEA
REUBEN
Dibon
0 10 20 40 mi
0 20 40 60 km
Spice Route
Beersheba
Hormah?
MOAB

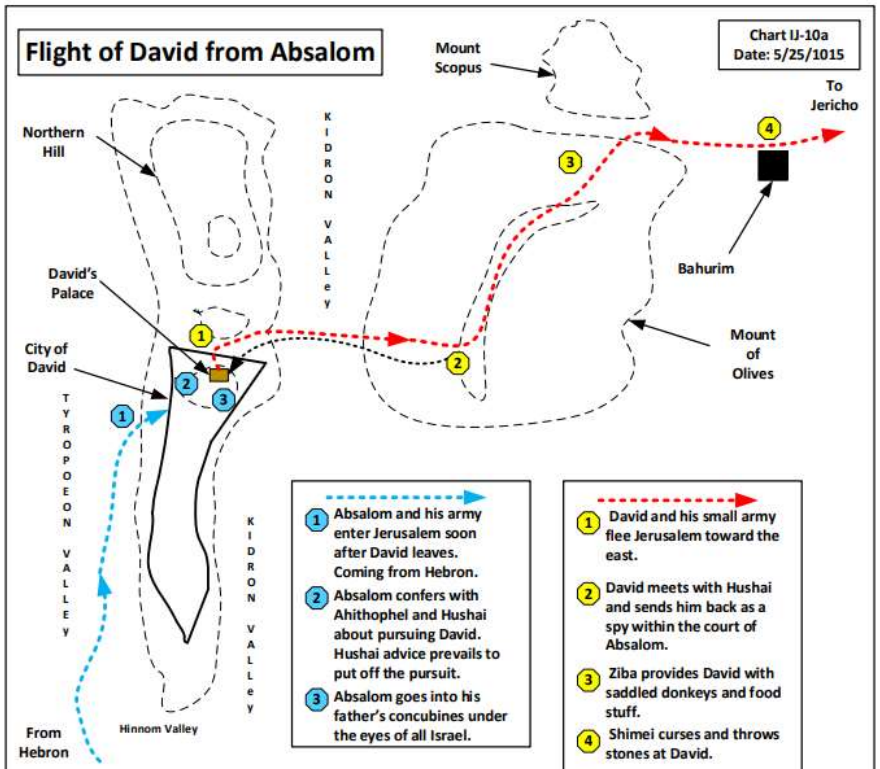

Absalom's Ambition
And Conspiracy
An informant came to David with the report, "The Israelites have given their hearts to Absalom, and they are following him." At this, David said to all his servants who were with him in Jerusalem: "Get up, let us flee, or none of us will escape from Absalom. Leave at once, or he will quickly overtake us, and then bring disaster upon us, and put the city to the sword."Then the king set out, accompanied by his entire household, except for ten concubines whom he left behind to care for the palace However, on David's command; Zadok, and his son Ahimaaz; Abiathar and his son Jonathan; and David's friend Hushai the Archite returned to Jerusalem with the Ark of God to become his spies." (2 Samuel 15:13-37)
Absalom sent agents throughout the tribes of Israel to say, " When you hear the sound of the horn, say, 'Absalom is king in Hebron!' " Two hundred men had accompanied Absalom from Jerusalem. They had been invited and went in all innocence, knowing nothing. Absalom also sent to Ahithophel the Gilonite, David's counselor, an invitation to come from his town, Giloh, for the sacrifices he was about to offer. So the conspiracy gained strength, and the people with Absalom increased in numbers. (2 Samuel 15:10-11)
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Ataroth?
Bethel
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
Kiriath-jearim
Nob
Mount of Olives
Jerusalem
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Wadi Kidron?
Qumran
Secacah?
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
Gedor
Giloh?
Tekoa
Hebron
Eglon?
DEAD SEA
Central Ridge Route
Arnon River
0
10
20
30 mi
0
20
40 km


Retribution to David's Sins
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
JORDAN RIVER
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
Kiriath-jearim
Bahurim
Nob
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Jerusalem
Mount of Olives
Wadi Kidron?
Qumran
Secacah?
0 5 10 15 mi
0 10 20 km
Bethlehem
Etam
Tekoa
Gedor
Giloh?
DEAD SEA
Ataroth?
Dibon
Hebron
Eglon?
Central Ridge Route
As King David was approaching Bahurim, there was a man coming out; he was of the same clan as the house of Saul, and his name was Shimei, son of Gera. He kept cursing as he came out, and throwing stones at David and at all King David's officers (2 Samuel 16:5-6)
David met Ziba, the servant of Meribbaal beyond the top of Mount Olives and gave him donkeys saddled with lots of supplies. Ziba told him that Meribbal is staying in Jerusalem, for he said," Today the house of Israel will restore to me my father's (Saul's) kingdom ."The king therefore said to Ziba, "So! Everything Meribbaal had is yours." (2 Samuel 15:1-4)
Absalom, with all the Israelites, entered Jerusalem, and Ahithophel was with him. Following the counsel of Ahitophel, a tent was pitched on the roof for Absalom, and Absalom went to his father's concubines in view of all Israel. (2 Samuel 16:15-22)


COUNSEL OF HUSHAI
WEST MANASSEH
EAST MANASSEH
EPHRAIM
BENJAMIN
REUBEN
GILEAD
PHILISTIA
Coastal Route
Jordan River
JORDAN RIVER
DEAD SEA
Jabbok River
0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km
Jabesh-gilead
Shechem
Mahanaim?
Gilead? (Hos 6:8)
Shiloh
Timnath-serah
Ramathaim-zophim?
Phasaelis
Bethel
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
Abel-shittim
Gibeah
Kiriath-jearim
Bahurim / Nob
Jerusalem
En-rogel
Timnah
Zorah
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
Giloh
Nebo
LEGEND:
David flees from Jerusalem to Mahanaim
After fleeing from Jerusalem, David and all his people moved on and crossed the Jordan and arrived at Mahanaim.(2 Samuel 17:22-24}
Israel and Absalom encamped in the land of Gilead. (2 Samuel 17:26)
After hiding in a cistern at Bahurim to avoid being caught by Absalom's men, Ahimaaz and Jonathan went on to report to King David: "Leave! Cross the water at once, for Ahithophel has given such and such counsel in regard to you!"(2 Samuel 17:18-21)
Ahithophel told Absalom his plan to choose twelve thousand men in pursuit of King David and to strike down the king alone when he is weary and discouraged. However, Absalom also asked Hushai his plan, who said that Ahithophel's plan was not good and that his plan is to let all Israel be assembled, from Dan to Beer-sheba, , and for Absalom himself to go with them, and attack King David wherever they find him. Absalom and the Israelites decided that the counsel of Hushai was the better one. Hushai then immediately sent warning to King David through to the priests Zadok and Abiathar and not to spend the night at the fords near the wilderness, but cross over without fail.(2 Samuel 17:1-16)
A maidservant came to Jonathan and Ahimaaz with the information for them, and they in turn were to report this to King David. An attendant saw them and informed Absalom.(2 Samuel 17:17-18)
When Ahithophel saw that his counsel was not acted upon, he hanged himself,died and was buried in his father's tomb. (2 Samuel 17:23)

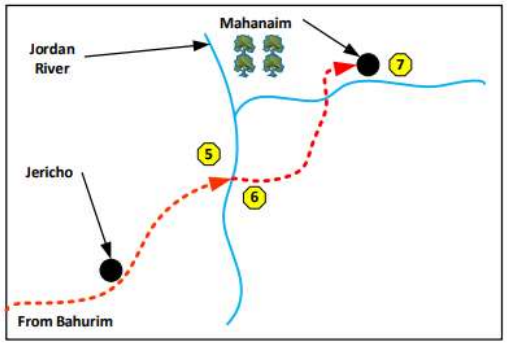
Flight of David from Absalom

Chart IJ-10a
Date: 5/25/1015



1. Absalom and his army enter Jerusalem soon after David leaves. Coming from Hebron.
2. Absalom confers with Ahithophel and Hushai about pursuing David. Hushai advice prevails to put off the pursuit.
3. Absalom goes into his father's concubines under the eyes of all Israel.

1. David and his small army flee Jerusalem toward the east.
2. David meets with Hushai and sends him back as a spy within the court of Absalom.
3. Ziba provides David with saddled donkeys and food stuff.
4. Shimei curses and throws stones at David.
5. David and his army stop at the Jordan River crossing to rest for the night.
6. David receives warning sent from Hushai to flee so he and the army cross the Jordan before morning light.
7. David moves on from the Jordan and arrives at Mahanaim before Absalom in his pursue reaches the river a few days later.

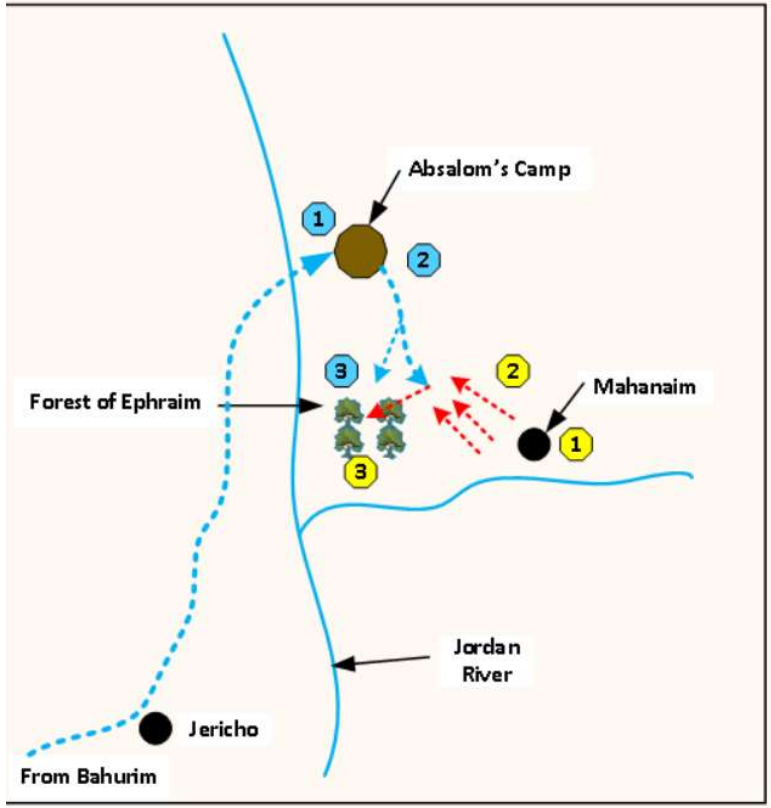


Ref: Articles: A301P; A302P

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The Battle of David and Absalom

Chart IJ-10b
Date: 5/25/1015



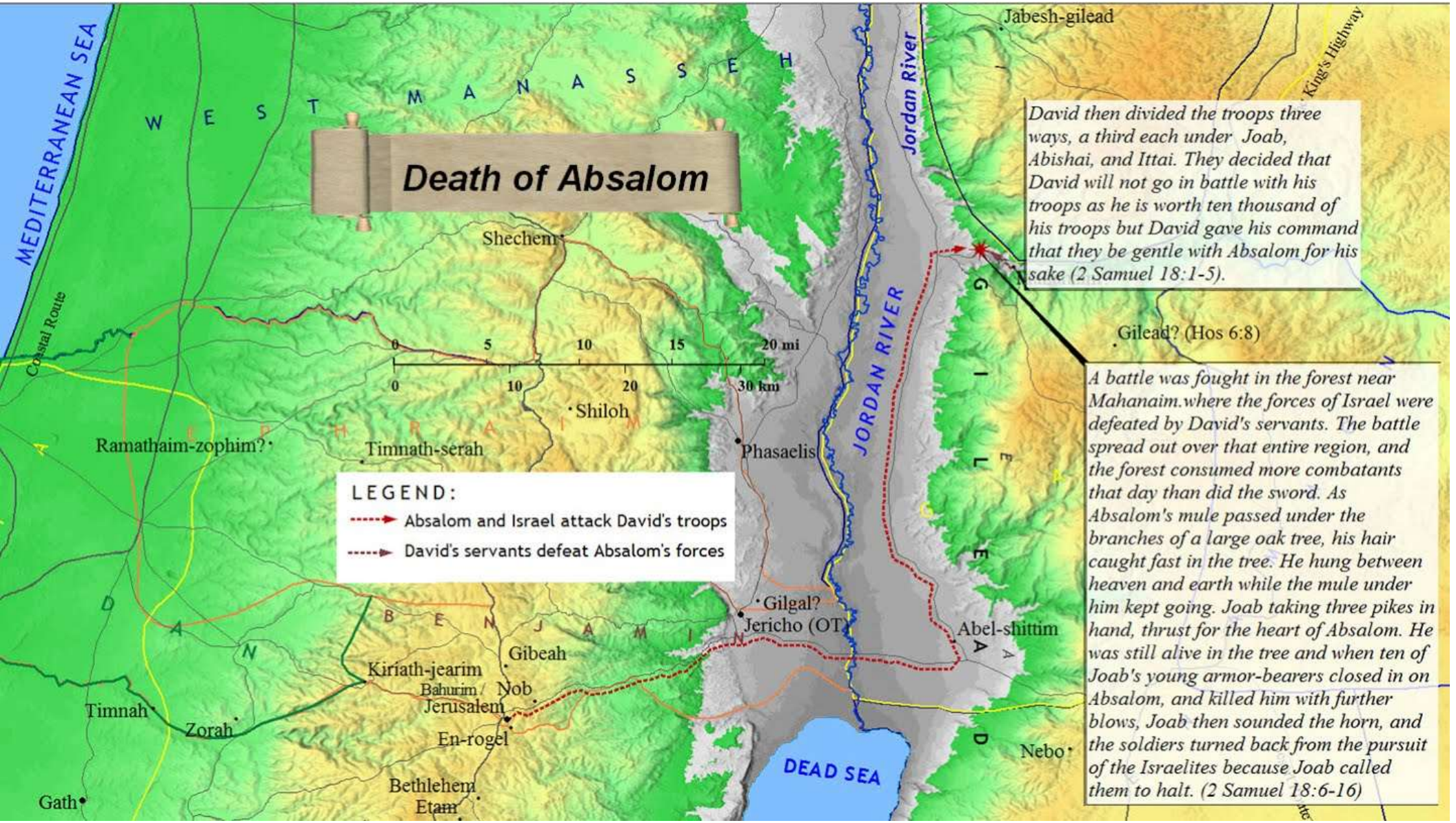
1. Absalom and his army arrive in Gilead and set up their camp northwest of Mahanaim and near the forest of Ephrim.
2. Absalom's army comes south to battle David's army.
3. Absalom's army is defeated in the woods and Absalom is killed.

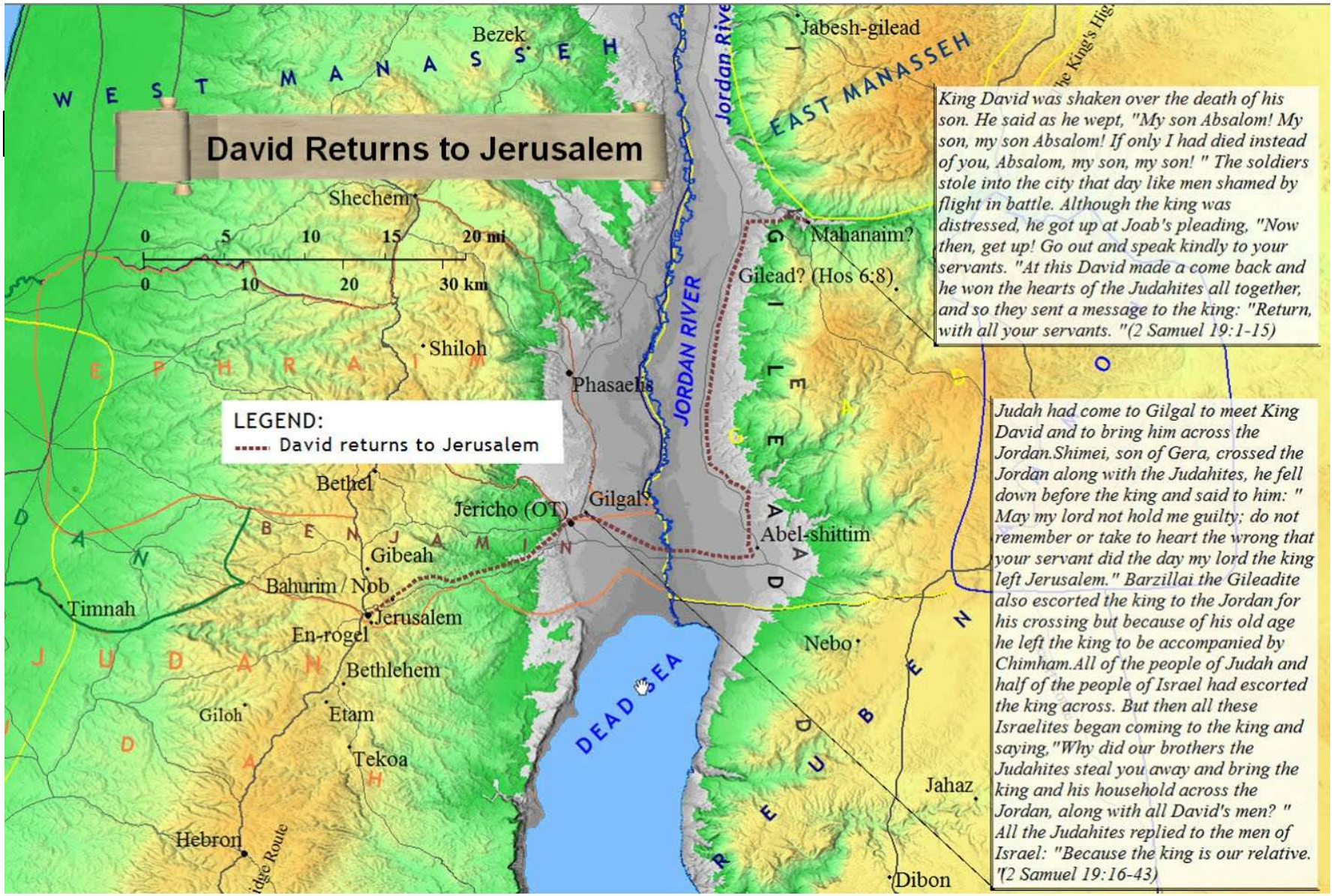
1. David receives supplies and help from Rabbah, Lo-debar, and Rogelim.
2. David's army comes northwest to battle in three divisions.
3. David's army withdraws into the woods drawing in Absalom's army and defeating them.

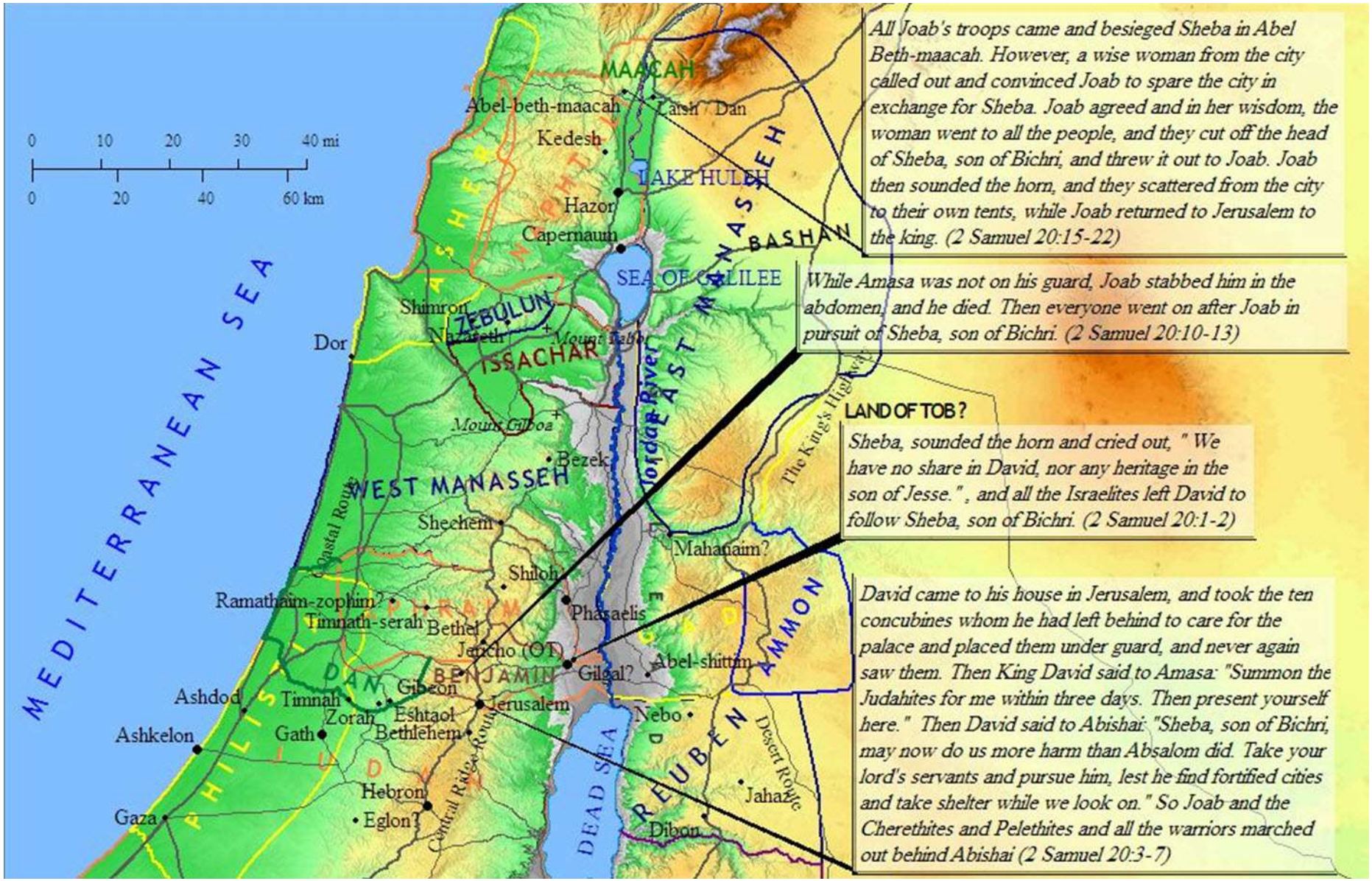
ef: Articles: A301P; A302P

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SETTING: FLEEING ABSALOM - CROSSING THE KIDRON 2SAM 15:23=JOHN 18:1 – ASCENDS MT OLIVES, DAVID WEEPS 2SAM 15:30=LUKE 19:41 - COMES TO THE ORcHARD OF FIGS LIKE Jesus - THEN A SHORT STAY IN WoJ, BEFORE CROSSING THE JORDAN AND SETTLING AS AN EXILE IN MOAB
THE WILDERNESS OF JUDEA


Death of Absalom
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
WEST MANASSEH
Jordan River
Jabesh-gilead
King's Highway
Shechem
Coastal Route
0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km
Shiloh
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Phasaelis
JORDAN RIVER
GILEAD
Gilead? (Hos 6:8)
LEGEND:
Absalom and Israel attack David's troops
David's servants defeat Absalom's forces
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
Abel-shittim
BENJAMIN
Gibeah
Kiriath-jearim
Bahurim
Nob
Jerusalem
Timnah
Zorah
En-rogel
Bethlehem
Etam
Gath
DEAD SEA
Nebo
David then divided the troops three ways, a third each under Joab, Abishai, and Ittai. They decided that David will not go in battle with his troops as he is worth ten thousand of his troops but David gave his command that they be gentle with Absalom for his sake (2 Samuel 18:1-5).
A battle was fought in the forest near Mahanaim.where the forces of Israel were defeated by David's servants. The battle spread out over that entire region, and the forest consumed more combatants that day than did the sword. As Absalom's mule passed under the branches of a large oak tree, his hair caught fast in the tree. He hung between heaven and earth while the mule under him kept going. Joab taking three pikes in hand, thrust for the heart of Absalom. He was still alive in the tree and when ten of Joab's young armor-bearers closed in on Absalom, and killed him with further blows, Joab then sounded the horn, and the soldiers turned back from the pursuit of the Israelites because Joab called them to halt. (2 Samuel 18:6-16)


David Returns to Jerusalem
LEGEND:
David returns to Jerusalem
0 5 10 15 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km
WEST MANASSEH
EAST MANASSEH
GILEAD
EPHRAIM
BENJAMIN
JUDAH
DAN
REUBEN
MOAB
Bezek
Jabesh-gilead
Shechem
Mahanaim?
Gilead? (Hos 6:8)
Shiloh
Phasaelis
Jordan River
JORDAN RIVER
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Abel-shittim
Gibeah
Bahurim / Nob
Timnah
Jerusalem
En-rogel
Nebo
Bethlehem
Giloh
Etam
Tekoa
DEAD SEA
Jahaz
Hebron
Dibon
King David's Highway
King David was shaken over the death of his son. He said as he wept, "My son Absalom! My son, my son Absalom! If only I had died instead of you, Absalom, my son, my son! " The soldiers stole into the city that day like men shamed by flight in battle. Although the king was distressed, he got up at Joab's pleading, "Now then, get up! Go out and speak kindly to your servants. "At this David made a come back and he won the hearts of the Judahites all together, and so they sent a message to the king: "Return, with all your servants. "(2 Samuel 19:1-15)
Judah had come to Gilgal to meet King David and to bring him across the Jordan.Shimei, son of Gera, crossed the Jordan along with the Judahites, he fell down before the king and said to him: " May my lord not hold me guilty; do not remember or take to heart the wrong that your servant did the day my lord the king left Jerusalem." Barzillai the Gileadite also escorted the king to the Jordan for his crossing but because of his old age he left the king to be accompanied by Chimham.All of the people of Judah and half of the people of Israel had escorted the king across. But then all these Israelites began coming to the king and saying,"Why did our brothers the Judahites steal you away and bring the king and his household across the Jordan, along with all David's men? " All the Judahites replied to the men of Israel: "Because the king is our relative. "(2 Samuel 19:16-43)

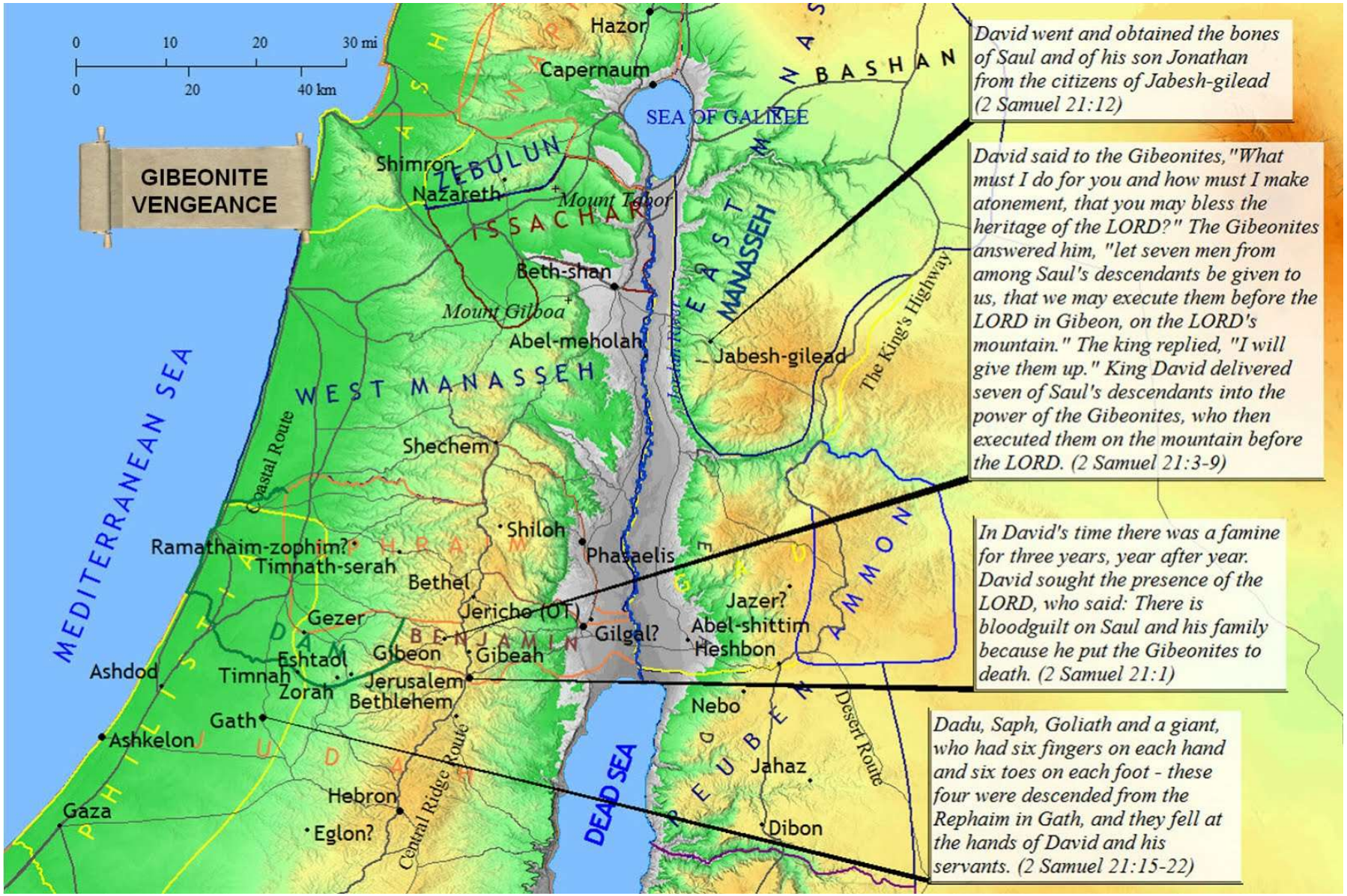


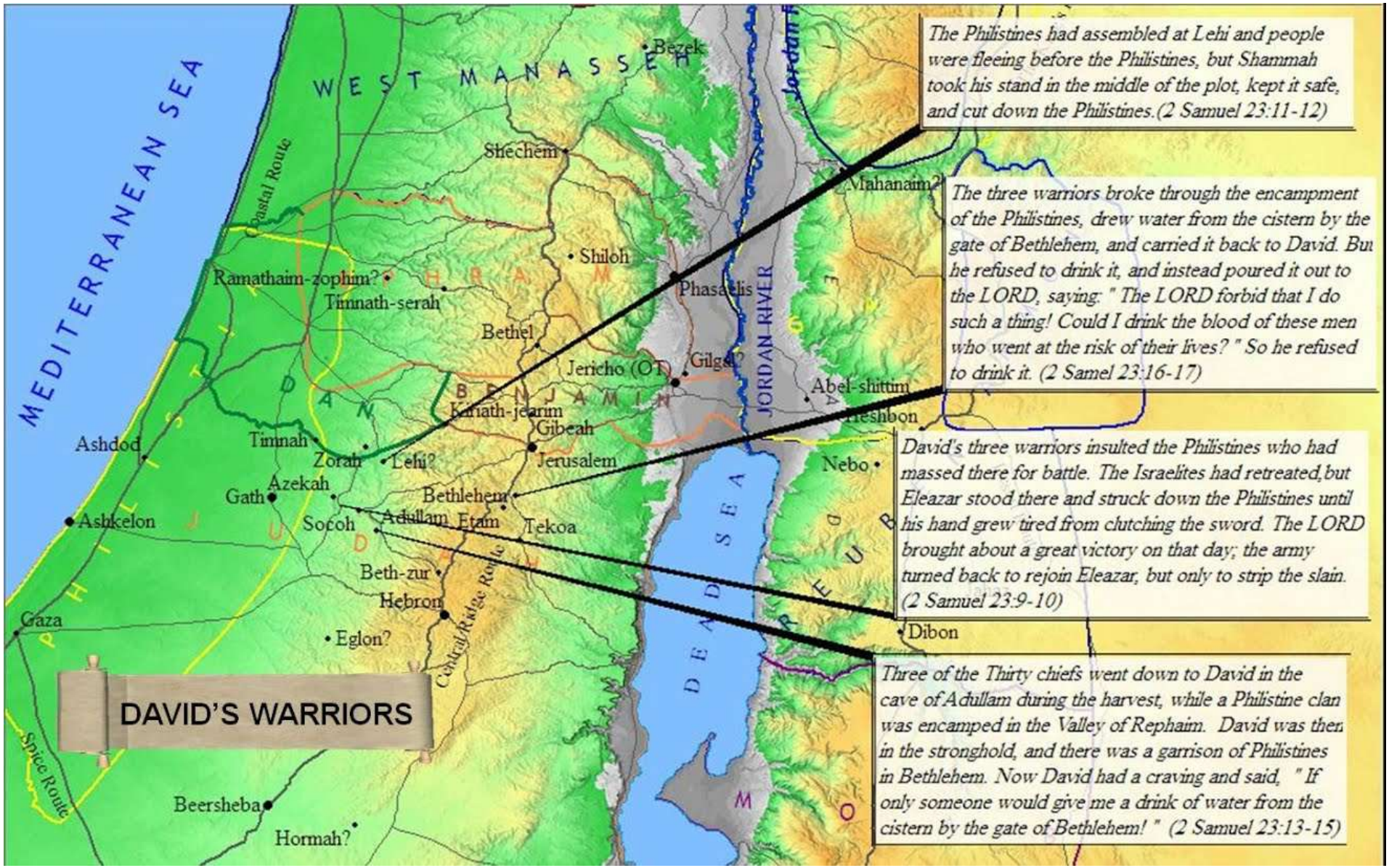
All Joab's troops came and besieged Sheba in Abel Beth-maacah. However, a wise woman from the city called out and convinced Joab to spare the city in exchange for Sheba. Joab agreed and in her wisdom, the woman went to all the people, and they cut off the head of Sheba, son of Bichri, and threw it out to Joab. Joab then sounded the horn, and they scattered from the city to their own tents, while Joab returned to Jerusalem to the king. (2 Samuel 20:15-22)

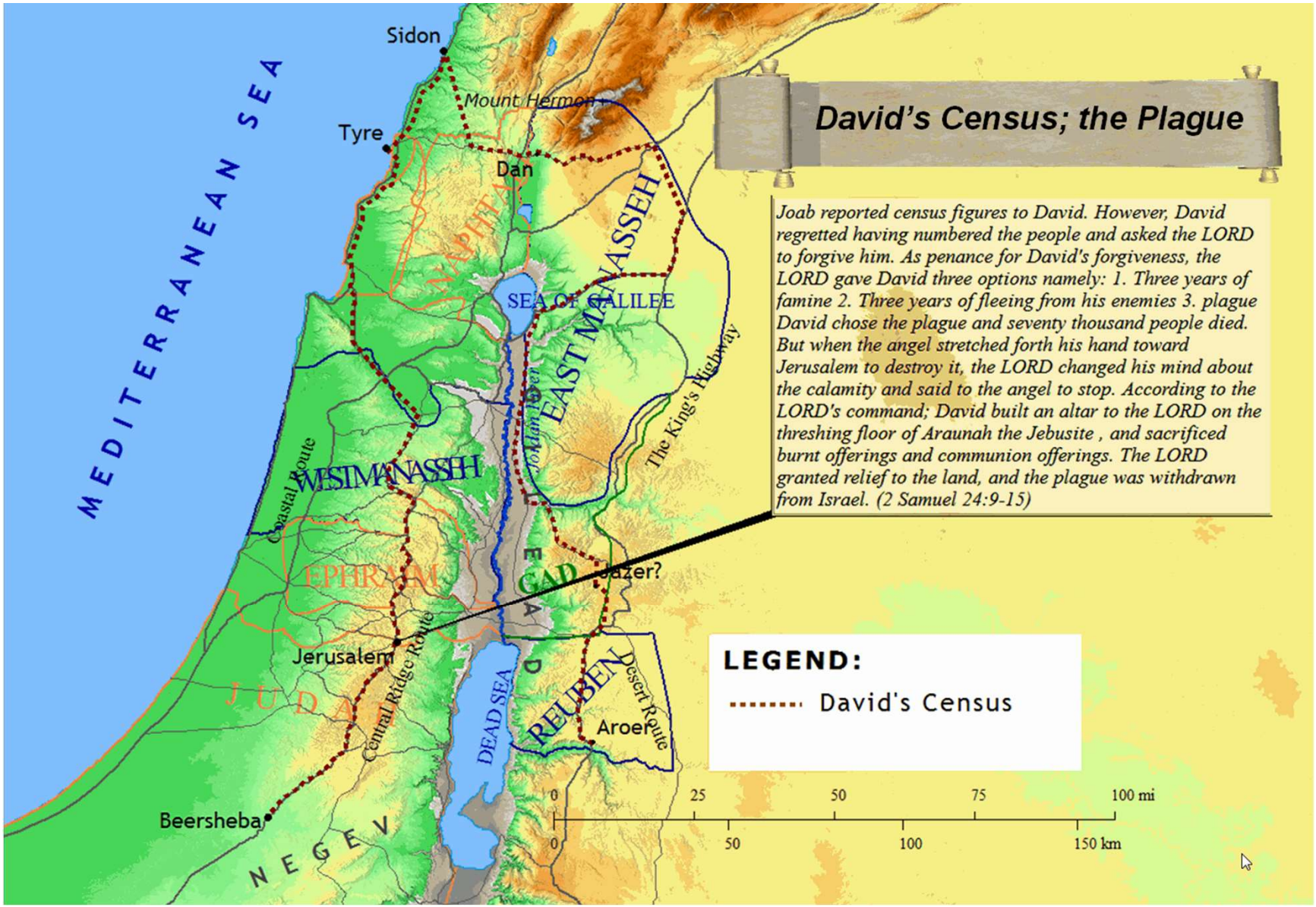
While Amasa was not on his guard, Joab stabbed him in the abdomen, and he died. Then everyone went on after Joab in pursuit of Sheba, son of Bichri. (2 Samuel 20:10-13)

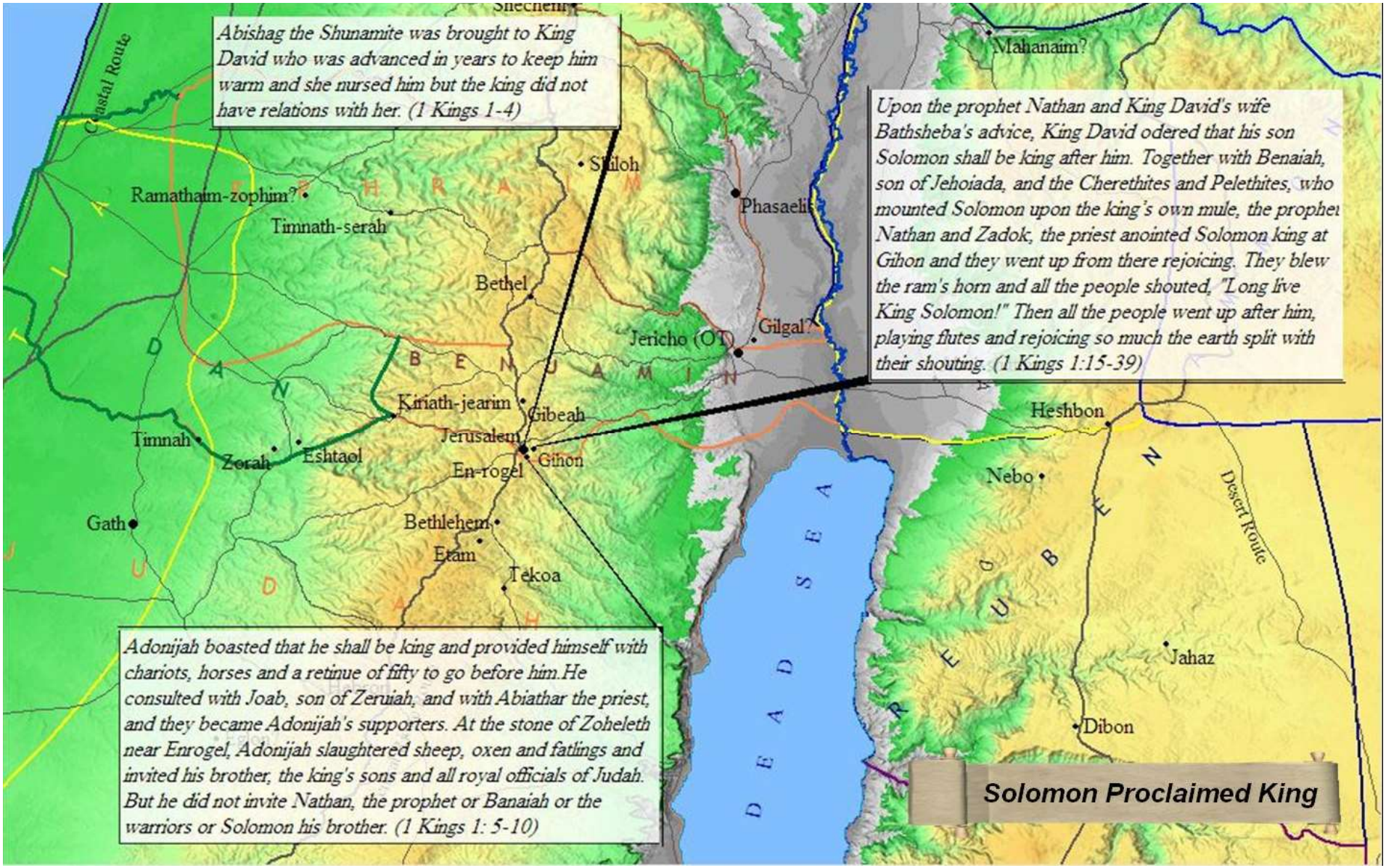
Sheba, sounded the horn and cried out, " We have no share in David, nor any heritage in the son of Jesse." , and all the Israelites left David to follow Sheba, son of Bichri. (2 Samuel 20:1-2)

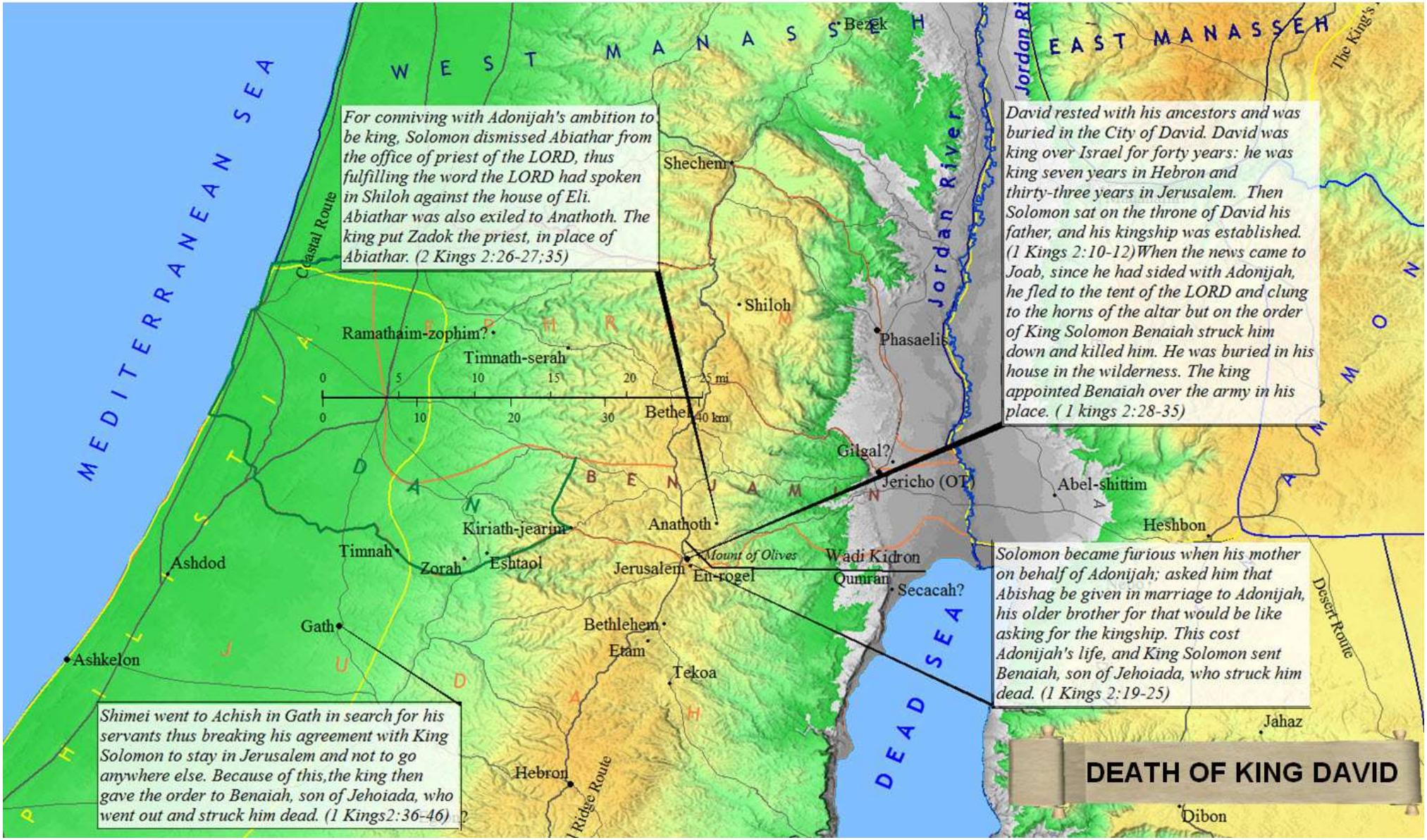
David came to his house in Jerusalem, and took the ten concubines whom he had left behind to care for the palace and placed them under guard, and never again saw them. Then King David said to Amasa: "Summon the Judahites for me within three days. Then present yourself here." Then David said to Abishai: "Sheba, son of Bichri, may now do us more harm than Absalom did. Take your lord's servants and pursue him, lest he find fortified cities and take shelter while we look on." So Joab and the Cherethites and Pelethites and all the warriors marched out behind Abishai (2 Samuel 20:3-7)

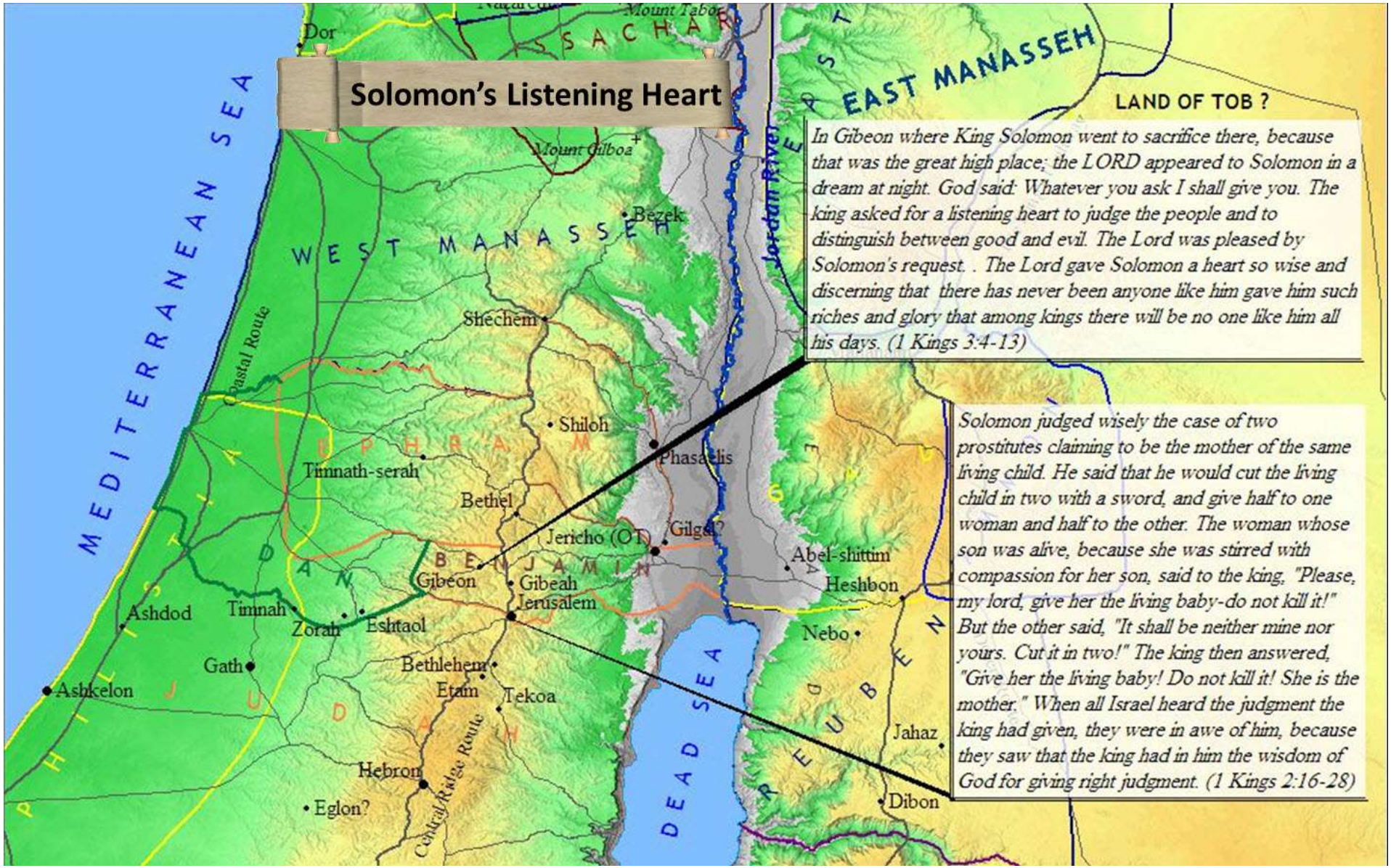

0 10 20 30 mi
0 20 40 km
GIBEONITE VENGEANCE
Hazor
Capernaum
SEA OF GALILEE
BASHAN
Shimron
Nazareth
Mount Tabor
ZEBULUN
ISSACHAR
Beth-shan
Mount Gilboa
Abel-meholah
EAST MANASSEH
Jabesh-gilead
The King's Highway
Jordan River
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
WEST MANASSEH
Coastal Route
Shechem
Shiloh
Phasaelis
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Jazer?
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
AMMON
Gezer
BENJAMIN
Gibeon
Gibeah
Eshtaol
Ashdod
Timnah
Zorah
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Nebo
Gath
Ashkelon
Jahaz
Desert Route
Hebron
Central Ridge Route
DEAD SEA
Gaza
Eglon?
Dibon
David went and obtained the bones of Saul and of his son Jonathan from the citizens of Jabesh-gilead (2 Samuel 21:12)
David said to the Gibeonites, "What must I do for you and how must I make atonement, that you may bless the heritage of the LORD?" The Gibeonites answered him, "let seven men from among Saul's descendants be given to us, that we may execute them before the LORD in Gibeon, on the LORD's mountain." The king replied, "I will give them up." King David delivered seven of Saul's descendants into the power of the Gibeonites, who then executed them on the mountain before the LORD. (2 Samuel 21:3-9)
In David's time there was a famine for three years, year after year. David sought the presence of the LORD, who said: There is bloodguilt on Saul and his family because he put the Gibeonites to death. (2 Samuel 21:1)
Dadu, Saph, Goliath and a giant, who had six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot - these four were descended from the Rephaim in Gath, and they fell at the hands of David and his servants. (2 Samuel 21:15-22)

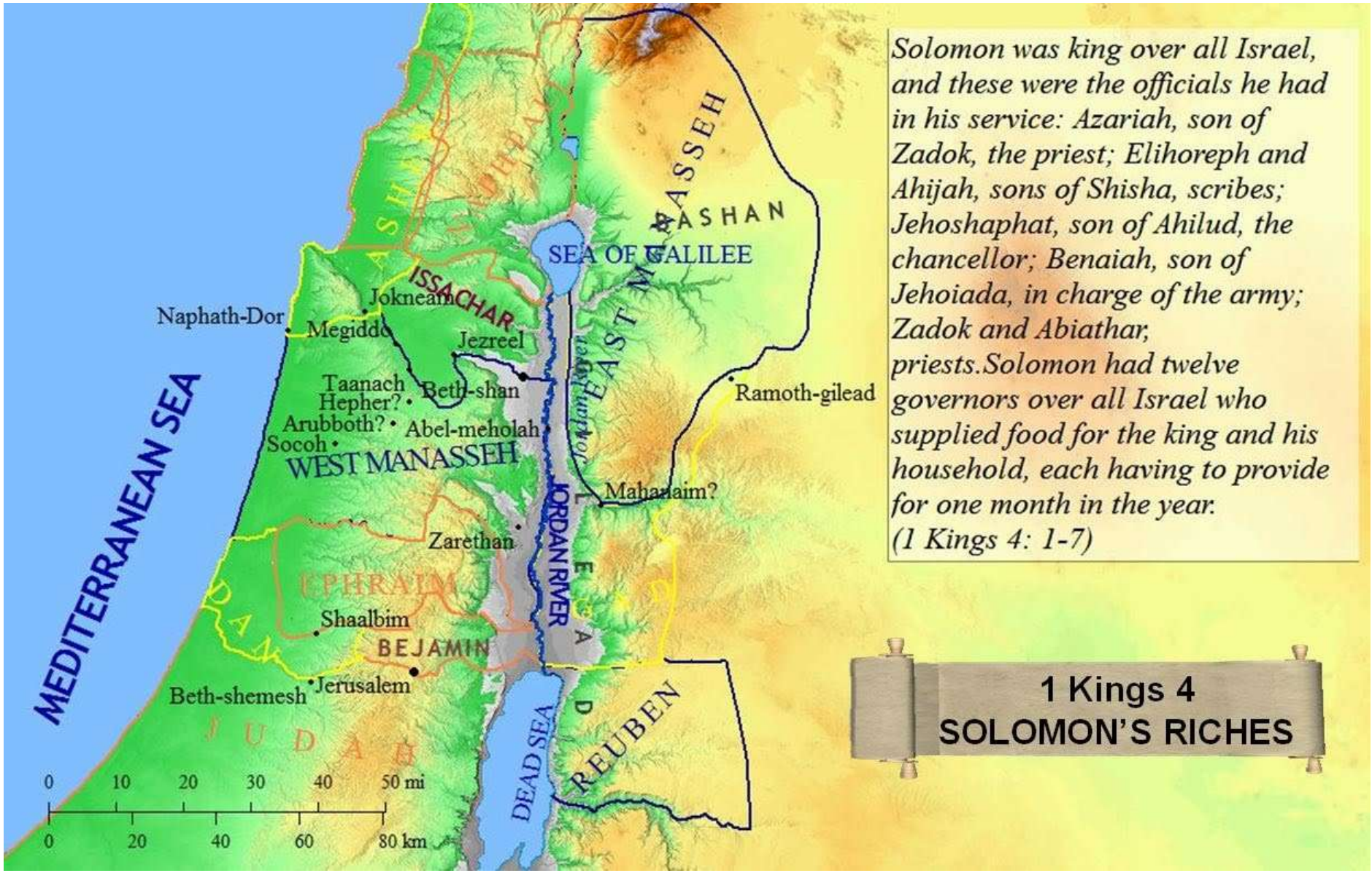

MEDITERRANEAN SEA
WEST MANASSEH
Bezek
Shechem
Coastal Route
Shiloh
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Bethel
Phasaelis
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Abel-shittim
JORDAN RIVER
Mahanaim?
Heshbon
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Ashdod
Timnah
Zorah
Lehi?
Jerusalem
Nebo
Azekah
Gath
Bethlehem
Ashkelon
Socoh
Adullam
Etam
Tekoa
Beth-zur
Hebron
Central Ridge Route
Gaza
Eglon?
Dibon
DEAD SEA
Spice Route
Beersheba
Hormah?
DAVID'S WARRIORS
The Philistines had assembled at Lehi and people were fleeing before the Philistines, but Shammah took his stand in the middle of the plot, kept it safe, and cut down the Philistines.(2 Samuel 23:11-12)
The three warriors broke through the encampment of the Philistines, drew water from the cistern by the gate of Bethlehem, and carried it back to David. But he refused to drink it, and instead poured it out to the LORD, saying: " The LORD forbid that I do such a thing! Could I drink the blood of these men who went at the risk of their lives? " So he refused to drink it. (2 Samel 23:16-17)
David's three warriors insulted the Philistines who had massed there for battle. The Israelites had retreated,but Eleazar stood there and struck down the Philistines until his hand grew tired from clutching the sword. The LORD brought about a great victory on that day; the army turned back to rejoin Eleazar, but only to strip the slain. (2 Samuel 23:9-10)
Three of the Thirty chiefs went down to David in the cave of Adullam during the harvest, while a Philistine clan was encamped in the Valley of Rephaim. David was then in the stronghold, and there was a garrison of Philistines in Bethlehem. Now David had a craving and said, " If only someone would give me a drink of water from the cistern by the gate of Bethlehem! " (2 Samuel 23:13-15)


David's Census; the Plague
Joab reported census figures to David. However, David regretted having numbered the people and asked the LORD to forgive him. As penance for David's forgiveness, the LORD gave David three options namely: 1. Three years of famine 2. Three years of fleeing from his enemies 3. plague David chose the plague and seventy thousand people died. But when the angel stretched forth his hand toward Jerusalem to destroy it, the LORD changed his mind about the calamity and said to the angel to stop. According to the LORD's command; David built an altar to the LORD on the threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite , and sacrificed burnt offerings and communion offerings. The LORD granted relief to the land, and the plague was withdrawn from Israel. (2 Samuel 24:9-15)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Mount Hermon
Tyre
Dan
NAPHTALI
SEA OF GALILEE
EAST MANASSEH
The King's Highway
Jordan River
Coastal Route
WEST MANASSEH
EPHRAIM
GAD
Jazer?
Jerusalem
Central Ridge Route
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
REUBEN
Desert Route
Aroer
Beersheba
NEGEV
LEGEND:
David's Census
0 25 50 75 100 mi
0 50 100 150 km


Abishag the Shunamite was brought to King David who was advanced in years to keep him warm and she nursed him but the king did not have relations with her. (1 Kings 1-4)
Upon the prophet Nathan and King David's wife Bathsheba's advice, King David odered that his son Solomon shall be king after him. Together with Benaiah, son of Jehoiada, and the Cherethites and Pelethites, who mounted Solomon upon the king's own mule, the prophet Nathan and Zadok, the priest anointed Solomon king at Gihon and they went up from there rejoicing. They blew the ram's horn and all the people shouted, "Long live King Solomon!" Then all the people went up after him, playing flutes and rejoicing so much the earth split with their shouting. (1 Kings 1:15-39)
Adonijah boasted that he shall be king and provided himself with chariots, horses and a retinue of fifty to go before him.He consulted with Joab, son of Zeruiah, and with Abiathar the priest, and they became Adonijah's supporters. At the stone of Zoheleth near Enrogel, Adonijah slaughtered sheep, oxen and fatlings and invited his brother, the king's sons and all royal officials of Judah. But he did not invite Nathan, the prophet or Banaiah or the warriors or Solomon his brother. (1 Kings 1: 5-10)
Coastal Route
Shechem
Shiloh
Mahanaim?
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
Phasaelis
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Jerusalem
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Gihon
En-rogel
Heshbon
Nebo
Desert Route
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
Tekoa
Jahaz
Dibon
DEAD SEA
Solomon Proclaimed King


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
WEST MANASSEH
EAST MANASSEH
Bezek
Jordan River
The King's
Shechem
Coastal Route
Shiloh
Phasaelis
Ramathaim-zophim?
Timnath-serah
0 5 10 15 20 25 mi
0 10 20 30 40 km
Bethel
Gilgal?
Jericho (OT)
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
Kiriath-jearim
Anathoth
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Mount of Olives
Ein-rogel
Wadi Kidron
Qumran
Secacah?
Desert Route
Gath
Ashkelon
Bethlehem
Etam
Tekoa
DEAD SEA
Jahaz
Hebron
Ridge Route
Dibon
For conniving with Adonijah's ambition to be king, Solomon dismissed Abiathar from the office of priest of the LORD, thus fulfilling the word the LORD had spoken in Shiloh against the house of Eli. Abiathar was also exiled to Anathoth. The king put Zadok the priest, in place of Abiathar. (2 Kings 2:26-27;35)
David rested with his ancestors and was buried in the City of David. David was king over Israel for forty years: he was king seven years in Hebron and thirty-three years in Jerusalem. Then Solomon sat on the throne of David his father, and his kingship was established. (1 Kings 2:10-12)When the news came to Joab, since he had sided with Adonijah, he fled to the tent of the LORD and clung to the horns of the altar but on the order of King Solomon Benaiah struck him down and killed him. He was buried in his house in the wilderness. The king appointed Benaiah over the army in his place. (1 kings 2:28-35)
Solomon became furious when his mother on behalf of Adonijah; asked him that Abishag be given in marriage to Adonijah, his older brother for that would be like asking for the kingship. This cost Adonijah's life, and King Solomon sent Benaiah, son of Jehoiada, who struck him dead. (1 Kings 2:19-25)
Shimei went to Achish in Gath in search for his servants thus breaking his agreement with King Solomon to stay in Jerusalem and not to go anywhere else. Because of this,the king then gave the order to Benaiah, son of Jehoiada, who went out and struck him dead. (1 Kings2:36-46)
DEATH OF KING DAVID

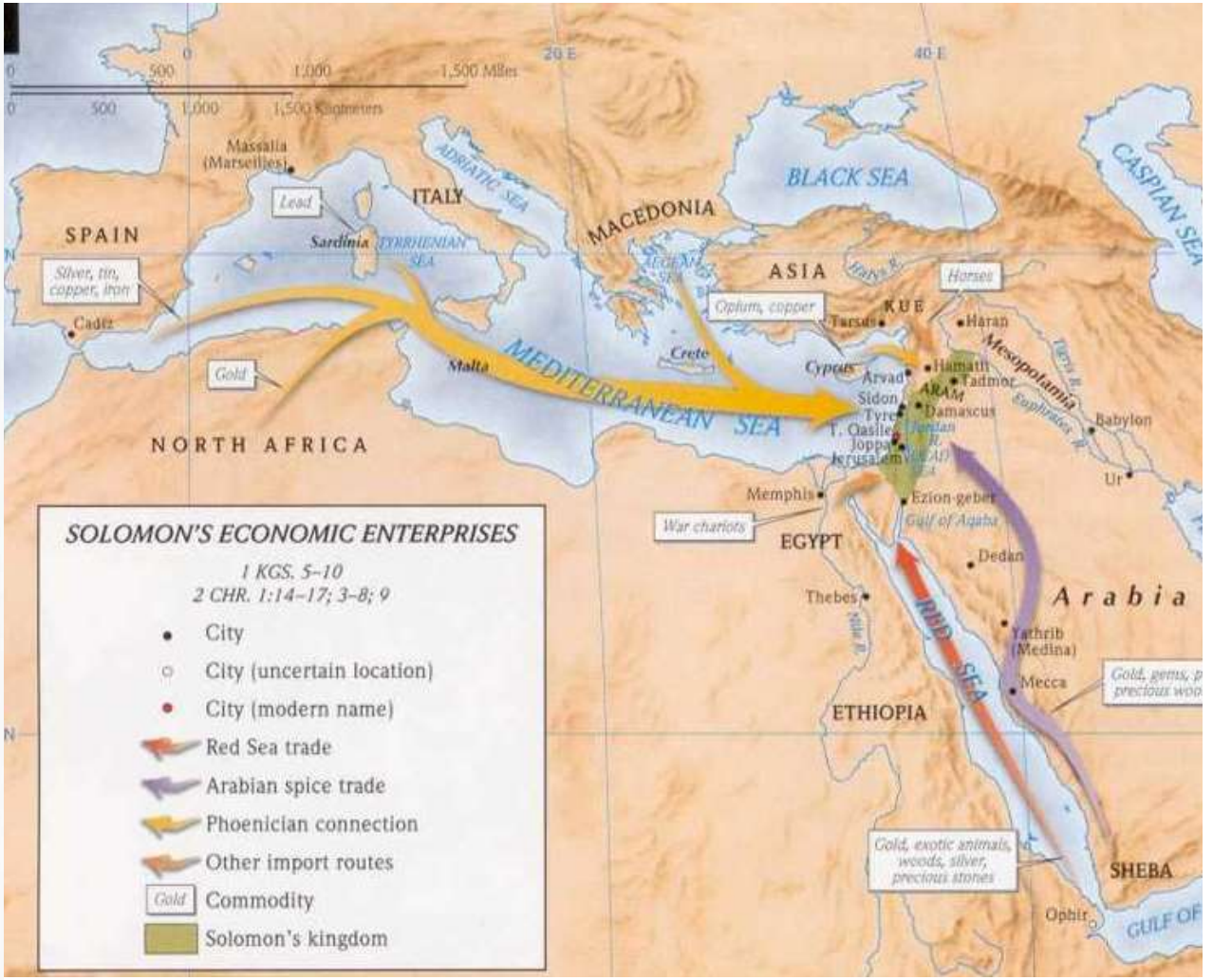

Solomon's Listening Heart
In Gibeon where King Solomon went to sacrifice there, because that was the great high place; the LORD appeared to Solomon in a dream at night. God said: Whatever you ask I shall give you. The king asked for a listening heart to judge the people and to distinguish between good and evil. The Lord was pleased by Solomon's request. . The Lord gave Solomon a heart so wise and discerning that there has never been anyone like him gave him such riches and glory that among kings there will be no one like him all his days. (1 Kings 3:4-13)
Solomon judged wisely the case of two prostitutes claiming to be the mother of the same living child. He said that he would cut the living child in two with a sword, and give half to one woman and half to the other. The woman whose son was alive, because she was stirred with compassion for her son, said to the king, "Please, my lord, give her the living baby-do not kill it!" But the other said, "It shall be neither mine nor yours. Cut it in two!" The king then answered, "Give her the living baby! Do not kill it! She is the mother." When all Israel heard the judgment the king had given, they were in awe of him, because they saw that the king had in him the wisdom of God for giving right judgment. (1 Kings 2:16-28)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Dor
ISSACHAR
Mount Tabor
EAST MANASSEH
LAND OF TOB ?
Mount Gilboa
Bezek
WEST MANASSEH
Jordan River
Shechem
Coastal Route
Shiloh
EPHRAIM
Phasaelis
Timnath-serah
Bethel
Jericho (OT)
Gilgal?
BENJAMIN
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
Gibeon
Gibeah
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Timnah
Zorah
Eshtaol
Nebo
Gath
Bethlehem
Etam
Tekoa
Ashkelon
DEAD SEA
REUBEN
Jahaz
Hebron
Central Ridge Route
Eglon?
Dibon

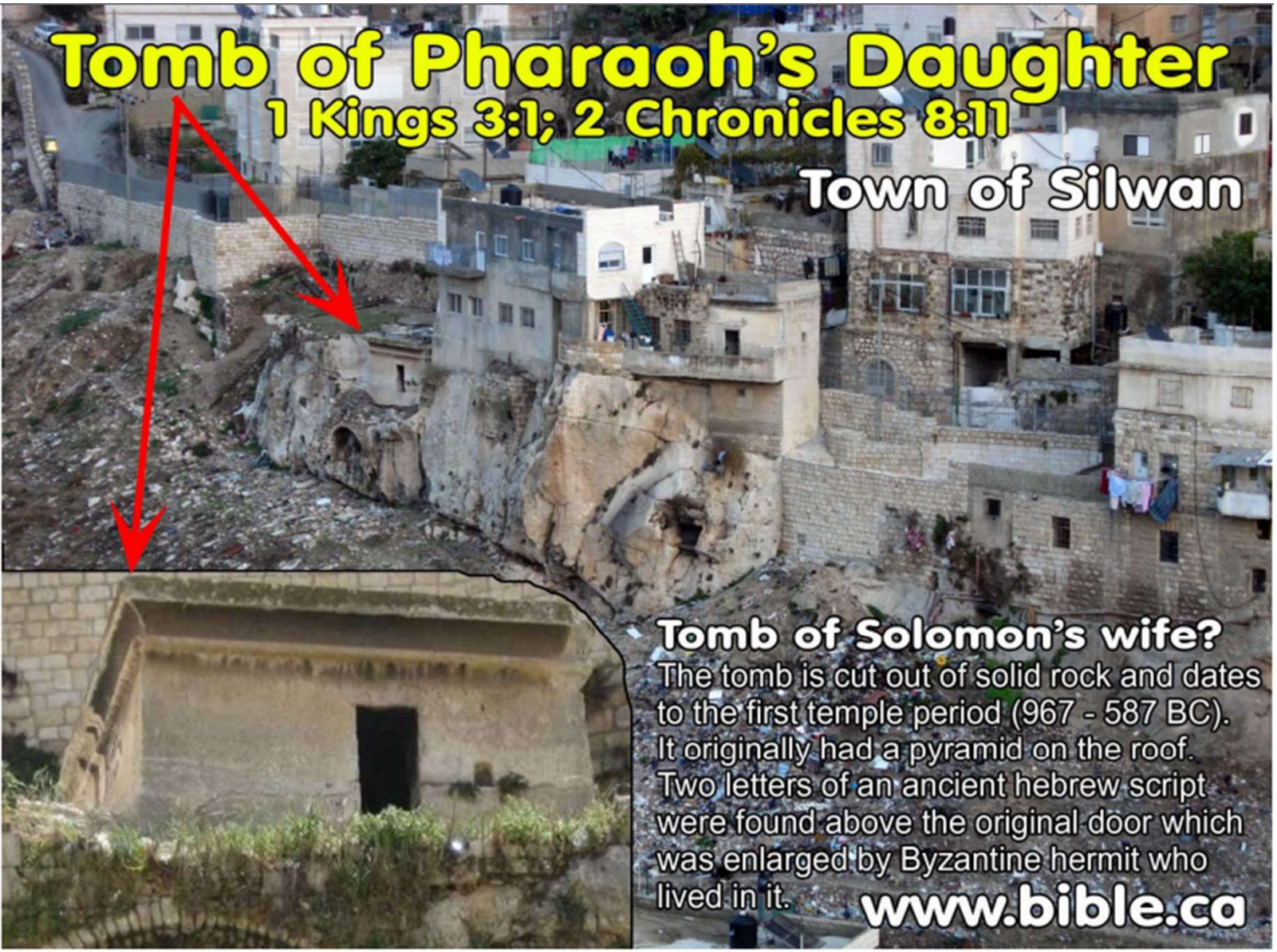


Solomon was king over all Israel, and these were the officials he had in his service: Azariah, son of Zadok, the priest; Elihoreph and Ahijah, sons of Shisha, scribes; Jehoshaphat, son of Ahilud, the chancellor; Benaiah, son of Jehoiada, in charge of the army; Zadok and Abiathar, priests.Solomon had twelve governors over all Israel who supplied food for the king and his household, each having to provide for one month in the year.
(1 Kings 4: 1-7)

1 Kings 4
SOLOMON'S RICHES


SOLOMON'S BUILDING ACTIVITIES
1 KGS. 6–7; 9:1–22; 2 CHR. 2–4; 8:1–12
City
City (uncertain location)
City (modern name)
Hazor City built or rebuilt by Solomon
Cities and towns showing building/rebuilding in the 10th century B.C.
Fortified by Solomon
Fortified enclosures
Major routes
Other routes
Territory ceded to Hiram of Tyre
55
Source of timbers used in construction of Temple of Yahweh
PHOENICIA
ARAM
Damascus
Tyre
Dan
LAND OF CABUL
Hazor
T. Kinrot
Sea of Galilee
Shiqmona
Tell Abu Hawam
Yokneam
Megiddo
Yarmuk R.
Tell Mevorak
Taanach
Beth-shan
Tirzah
Zarethan
Casting of bronze vessels
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
T. Qasile
Succoth
Tell el Mazar
Jabbok R.
Joppa
Lower Beth-horon
Adam
AMMON
Upper Beth-horon
Gezer
Rabbah (Amman)
32 N
Baalath
Timnah
Jerusalem
Beth-shemesh
Construction of the temple of Yahweh, palace and city
PHILISTIA
Gaza
Lachish
Hebron
T. Beit Mirsim
DEAD SEA
Arnon R.
Aroer
Arad
T. Beersheba
Tel Malhata
Kir-hareseth
Built fortress and agricultural settlements
Tel Masos
MOAB
Rogem
Baalath-beer
AMALEK
Ma-ro'am
Tamar
Zered R.
Ramat Matred
Punon
Kadesh-barnea
EDOM
30 N
Built fortress, port and ships
Ezion-geber
Gulf of Aqaba
0 20 40 60 Miles
0 20 40 60 Kilometers
34 E
36 E


0 500 1,000 1,500 Miles
0 500 1,000 1,500 Kilometers
20 E
40 E
Massalia (Marseilles)
Lead
ITALY
ADRIATIC SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
SPAIN
Sardinia
TYRRHENIAN SEA
MACEDONIA
ASIA
Silver, tin, copper, iron
Cadiz
Opium, copper
Horses
KUE
Tarsus
Haran
Gold
Malta
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Crete
Cyprus
Hamath
Arvad
Tadmor
ARAM
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
T. Qasile
Jordan R.
Joppa
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
Euphrates R.
Babylon
Ur
NORTH AFRICA
Memphis
Ezion-geber
Gulf of Aqaba
War chariots
EGYPT
Dedan
Thebes
Arabia
Yathrib (Medina)
RED SEA
Mecca
Gold, gems, precious wood
ETHIOPIA
Gold, exotic animals, woods, silver, precious stones
SHEBA
Ophir
GULF OF
SOLOMON'S ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES
1 KGS. 5–10
2 CHR. 1:14–17; 3–8; 9
City
City (uncertain location)
City (modern name)
Red Sea trade
Arabian spice trade
Phoenician connection
Other import routes
Gold Commodity
Solomon's kingdom

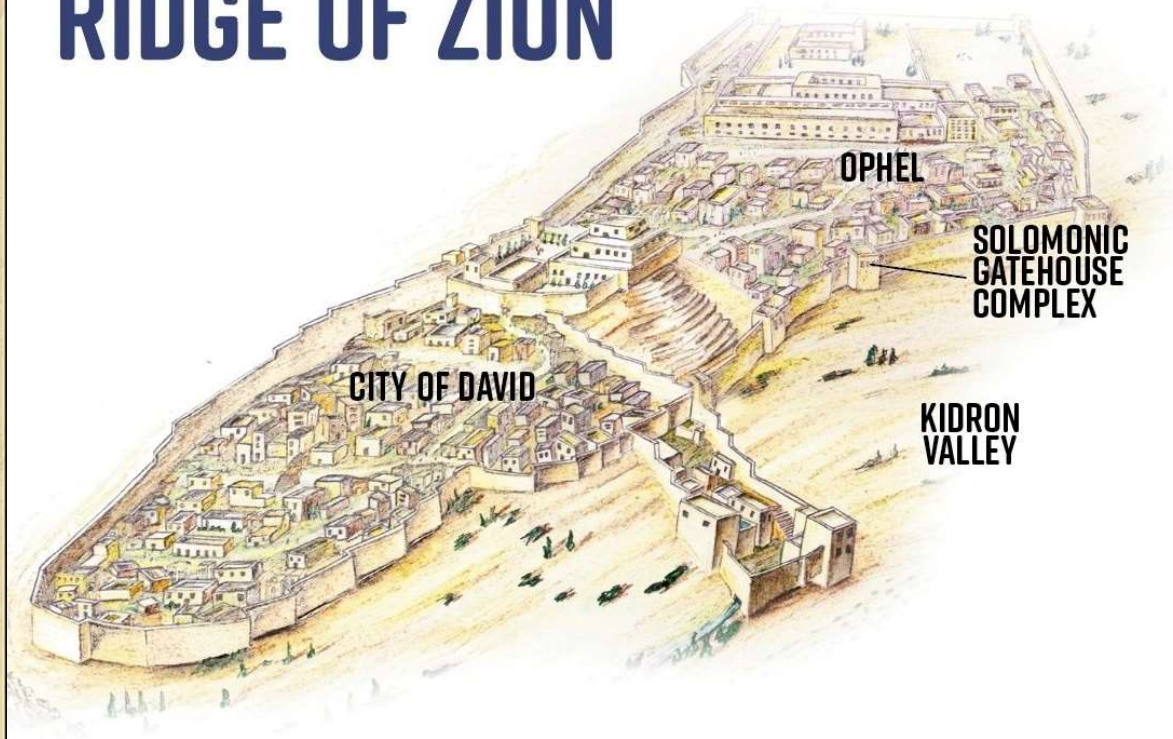

Tomb of Pharaoh's Daughter
1 Kings 3:1; 2 Chronicles 8:11
Town of Silwan
Tomb of Solomon's wife?
The tomb is cut out of solid rock and dates to the first temple period (967 - 587 BC). It originally had a pyramid on the roof. Two letters of an ancient hebrew script were found above the original door which was enlarged by Byzantine hermit who lived in it.
www.bible.ca

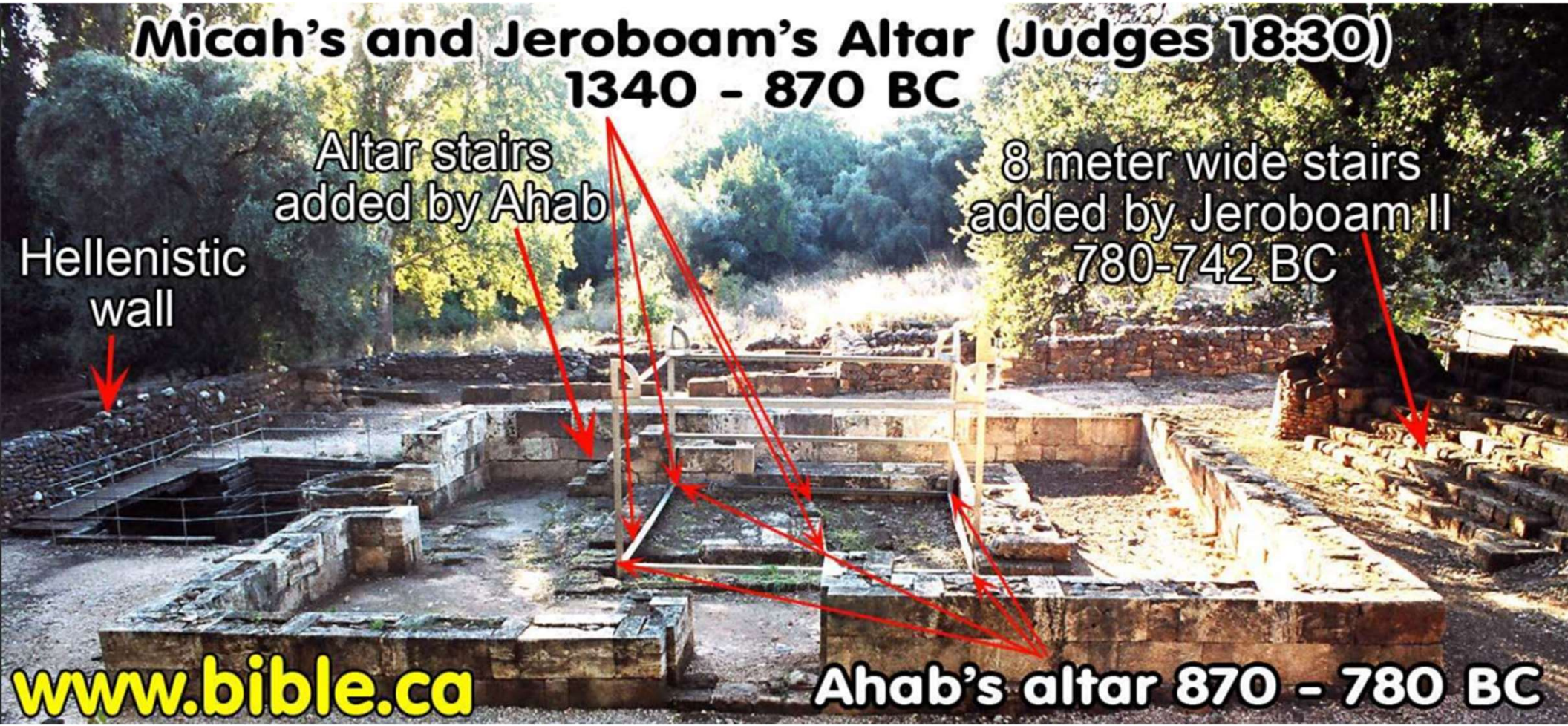
TEMPLE to EXILE – to the FALL of ISRAEL

BC	Am	JUDAH	ISRAEL
920	3053	**Rehoboam 17** 920-904	Jeroboam 22
915	3058	**Shishak** invades, despoils Jerusalem	"In the **fifth year of King Rehoboam**, King Shishak of Egypt marched against Jerusalem."—1 Kings 14:25
903	3070	**Abijam 3** yr1= J's 18th	
900	3073	**Asa 41** 900-860	Yr 1= J's 20th
898	3075	[900 BC-2=898 BC]	Nadab 2 [920 BC-22=898 BC]
897	3076	[900 BC-3=897 BC]	Baasha 24 [Nadab reigns yr 898, dies in 2nd yr, 897=1st yr of Baasha]
883	3088		2Ch 15:10 So they gathered themselves together at Jerusalem in the third month, in **the fifteenth** year of the reign of Asa. 2 Chronicles 15:19, "And there was no more war until the **35th year** [from the division of the kingdom] in the reign of Asa"
884	3089		2 Chronicles 16:1, "In the **36th year** [from the division of the kingdom] in the reign of Asa, Baasha king of Israel went up against Judah and built Ramah"
874	**J. Y** 3099	[900 BC-26=874 BC]	Elah 2 [Baasha reigned from the third to 26th year of Asa, i.e., not quite twenty-four years, but only twenty-three years and a few months, so his son Elah reigned from 26th to 27th of Asa] 1 Kings 16:8
873		[900 BC-27=873 BC]	Zimri <1 [then, 4 yr civil war]
869		[900 BC-31=869 BC]	Omri 12, 869-862 [reckoning from his rebellion against Zimri, civil war with Tibni 4 yrs, +8 years solo reign, 6 in Tirzah]
862		[900 BC-38=862 BC]	Ahab 22 [862-841]
861			2Ch 16:12 And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet
859	3114	**Jehoshaphat 25** [859-833]	[862,861,860,859=4th yr of Ahab]
857	3116		2Ch 17:7 Also in the third year of his reign… ["To teach the fear of the Lord in the cities of Judah." - Targum.]
842		Co-regency yr 1 with son Joram [not counted in Joram's 8 yr solo reign]	Ahaziah 2 [~2 year co-regency with Ahab, parts of years 842 and 841]
841			Jehoram 15 [We can infer that Joram reigned 11 whole uncontested calendars, but started a full 15-year reign with 3-4 years of consolidating his legitimacy, similar to Omri]
834	3139	Joram 8 [859-834]	[his 5th uncontested year]
826	3147	**Ahaziah 1**	
826	3147	**Athaliah 7** 826-820	Jehu 28 [Jehu reigns 28 complete year between 825-797, w/months in 826 and 796 on either side]
819	3154	**Jehoash 40** 819-780	
796			Jehoahaz 17 [Jehoahaz reign 15 whole yrs between '96-'82, with partial years in 797 & 781] 2Ki 13:1 2Ki 12:6 But it was *[so, that]* in the three and twentieth year of king Jehoash the priests had not repaired the breaches of the house.
781			Jehoash 16
779	3194	**Amaziah 29** 779-751	Jehoash 2 whole years 781-780, 780-779
764			Jeroboam II 40 [[777-737]] **41 [a deliverer]** 2 Kings 13:5 & 2Ki 14:27
750	3223	**Uzziah, 52** 751-699	From this statement we learn that Jeroboam ii was made co-regent with Jehoash in 777 BC
712			Zachariah <1 2 Kings 15:8 [[25 YEAR INTERREGNUM]] From this statement we learn that there was an interregnum of 25 years between Jerboam ii and Zachariah
711			2 Kings 15:17 From these statements we learn that Zachariah's 6-month reign overlapped 712-711 Shallum <1; Menahem 10 [711-701]
700			Pekahiah 2
699			Isa 6:1 In the year that king Uzziah died I saw also the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up, and his train filled the temple.
698			Pekah 20 [begins reign at the end of 698
698	3275	**Jotham**, 16 698-683	[Pekah counts his reign from first full year]
682	3291	**Ahaz**, 16 682-667	
678			**Pekah killed** 2 Kings 15:30 [The Hebrew read "in-years 20 of-Jotham" – no mention of his reign, which expired 4 years prior] [[7 YEAR INTERREGNUM]]
669			Hoshea 9 [Hoshea counts his reign from first full year]
667			Isa 14:28 In the year that king Ahaz died was this burden.
666	3307	**Hezekiah** 29 666-638	2Ch 29:3 He in the first year of his reign, in the first month, opened the doors of the house of the LORD, and repaired them.
662			2Ki 18:9 And it came to pass in the fourth year of king Hezekiah, which *[was]* the seventh year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, *[that]* Shalmaneser king of Assyria came up against Samaria, and besieged it [Shalmaneser III's year 14]
660	3314		**FALL OF THE KINDOM OF ISRAEL**



RIDGE OF ZION




Micah's and Jeroboam's Altar (Judges 18:30)
1340 - 870 BC
Altar stairs
added by Ahab
8 meter wide stairs
added by Jeroboam II
780-742 BC
Hellenistic
wall
www.bible.ca
Ahab's altar 870 - 780 BC



The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah

1 Kings 12–15; 2 Chronicles 10–15

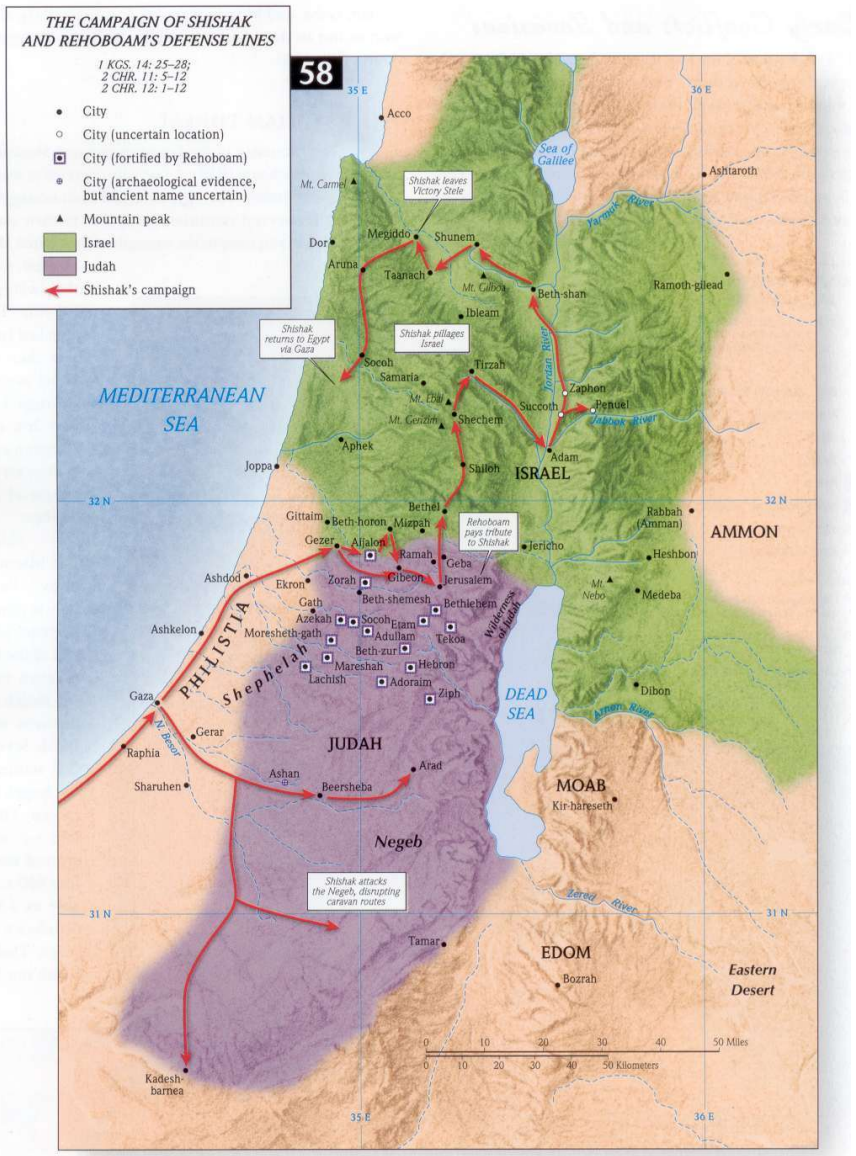
After Solomon's death, Israel divided into two kingdoms: Judah in the south with Jerusalem as its capital; and Israel in the north with its capital at first at Shechem, then Tirzah, and finally at Samaria. King Jeroboam built his own temples at Bethel and at Dan. Only after prolonged combat was the border established with Benjamin as part of Judah.

Shortly after the division Pharaoh Shishak launched an invasion of Israel and Judah. King Rehoboam responded by fortifying a number of cities in Judah.

The map shows the border between the kingdoms, the route of Shishak's invasion (according to the list of conquered cities recorded in the temple at Karnak), and the cities fortified by Rehoboam.



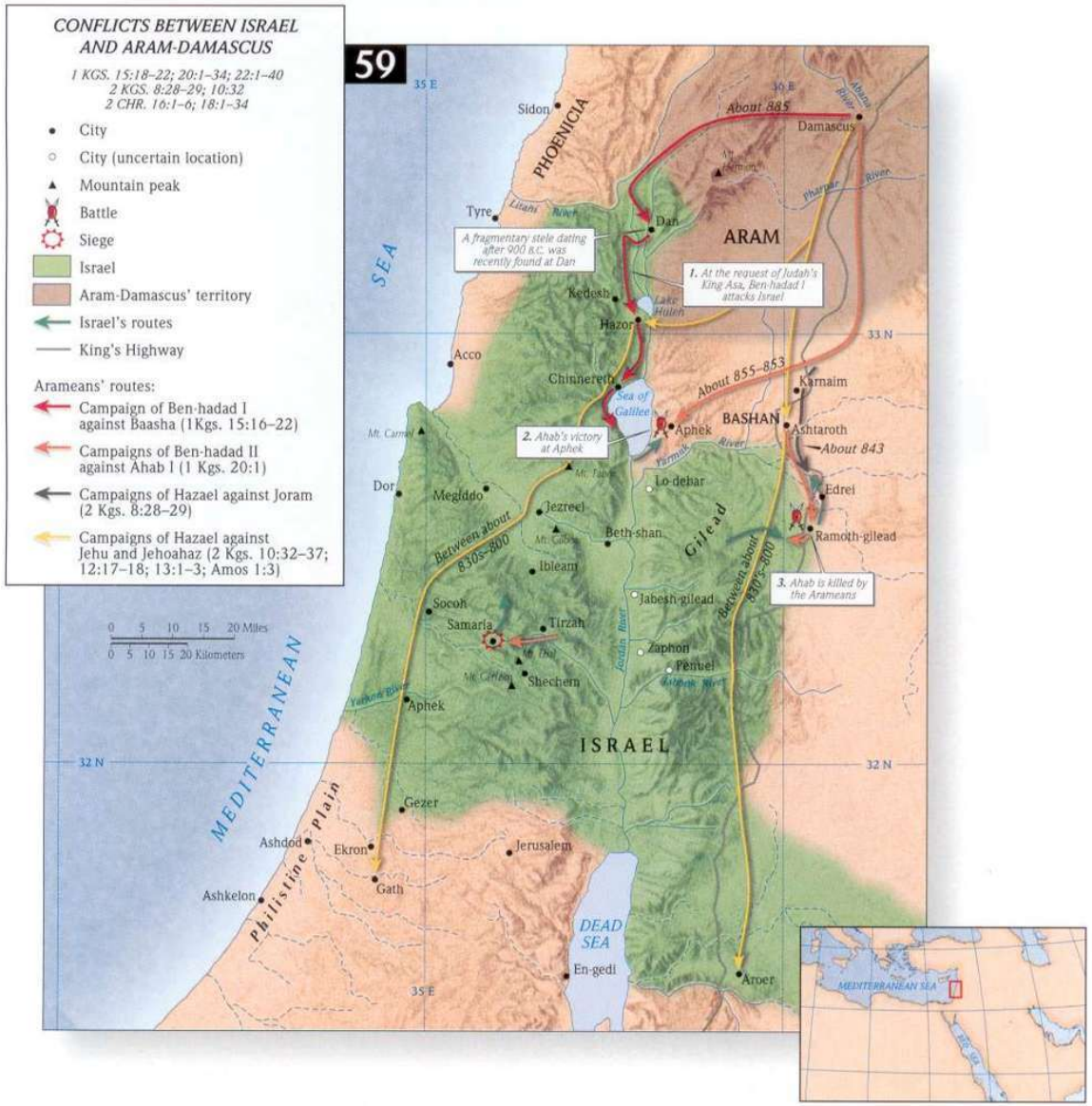

57
THE KINGDOMS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH
1 KGS. 12
City
Capital city
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Israel
Judah
International roads
Local roads
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
34 E
36 E
32 N
Beirut
PHOENICIA
Sidon
Tyre
Litani River
Abel beth-maacah
Ijon
Mt. Hermon
Dan
Damascus
ARAM
Jeroboam built a sanctuary
Kedesh
Hazor
Lake Huleh
Achzib
Acco
Chinnereth
Sea of Galilee
GESHUR
Aphek
Ashtaroth
Mt. Carmel
Kishon River
Gath-hepher
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk River
Megiddo
Jezreel
Mt. Gilboa
Dor
Taanach
Edrei
Ramoth-gilead
Beth-shan
Dothan
Ibleam
Pehel
Jabesh-gilead
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Socoh
Tirzah
Samaria
Mt. Ebal
ISRAEL
Political capital of Israel from Omri onward
Penuel
Mahanaim
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Jordan River
Succoth
Jabbok River
Yarkon River
Aphek
Adam
Joppa
Shiloh
Jeroboam built a sanctuary
Upper Beth-horon
Lower Beth-horon
Bethel
Rabbah (Amman)
AMMON
Mizpah
Jericho
Gezer
Aijalon
Ramah
Geba
Gibeah
Ashdod
Ekron
Jerusalem
Heshbon
Mt. Nebo
Medeba
Ashkelon
Gath
Azekah
Bethlehem
Maresha
Beth-zur
Tekoa
Lachish
Hebron
Adoraim
Gaza
Ziph
Carmel
Maon
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
Arnon River
Dibon
Gerar
Arad
Beersheba
Negeb
King's Highway
Kir-hareseth
MOAB
Wadi el-Hasa
Zered River
Tamar
Bozrah
EDOM
Eastern Desert
International Coastal Highway
Wadi Besor
Kadesh-barnea
Wilderness


THE CAMPAIGN OF SHISHAK AND REHOBOAM'S DEFENSE LINES
1 KGS. 14: 25–28;
2 CHR. 11: 5–12
2 CHR. 12: 1–12
City
City (uncertain location)
City (fortified by Rehoboam)
City (archaeological evidence, but ancient name uncertain)
Mountain peak
Israel
Judah
Shishak's campaign
58
35 E
36 E
32 N
31 N
Acco
Sea of Galilee
Ashtaroth
Mt. Carmel
Shishak leaves Victory Stele
Yarmuk River
Megiddo
Shunem
Dor
Aruna
Taanach
Mt. Gilboa
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Ibleam
Shishak pillages Israel
Shishak returns to Egypt via Gaza
Jordan River
Socoh
Tirzah
Samaria
Zaphon
Mt. Ebal
Succoth
Penuel
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Jabbok River
Aphek
Joppa
Shiloh
ISRAEL
Adam
Bethel
Gittaim
Beth-horon
Mizpah
Rehoboam pays tribute to Shishak
Rabbah (Amman)
AMMON
Gezer
Aijalon
Jericho
Ramah
Geba
Heshbon
Ashdod
Ekron
Zorah
Gibeon
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Medeba
Gath
Beth-shemesh
Bethlehem
Ashkelon
Azekah
Socoh
Etam
Adullam
Tekoa
Wilderness of Judah
Moresheth-gath
Beth-zur
Shephelah
PHILISTIA
Mareshah
Hebron
Lachish
Adoraim
Ziph
Gaza
DEAD SEA
Arnon River
Dibon
Gerar
N. Besor
Raphia
JUDAH
Ashan
Arad
Sharuhen
Beersheba
MOAB
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
Shishak attacks the Negeb, disrupting caravan routes
Zered River
Tamar
EDOM
Bozrah
Eastern Desert
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
Kadesh-barnea

Year of Asa, King of Judah	War against Philistines; murder of an Israelite King	Sieges of Gibbethon; subsequent events
3rd year of Asa	Baasha murders King Nadab (Jeroboam's son, ruled 2 years) beneath the walls of Gibbethon besieged by Nadab and army.	Siege unsuccessful, Baasha rules 24 years. Baasha's murder of Nadab fulfilled God's prophecy to terminate Jeroboam's dynasty.
27th year of Asa	Zimri murders King Elah (Baasha's son, ruled 2 years) at Tirzah while the army under Omri besieged Gibbethon.	Success of siege not known. Omri leaves siege with army, kills Zimri (ruled 7 days). Prophesied end of Baasha's dynasty fulfilled.

For some reason Gibbethon is the center of events involving the murder of two Israelite kings. The biblical texts do not tell us what happened to the city of Gibbethon or if it ever was captured by Israel.

Gibbethon or **Gibbeton** was a city in the land of Canaan According to the Book of Joshua, it was given as a Levitical city to the Kohathites.[1] In 1 Kings 15:27 it was recorded as being a city of the Philistines. Nadab, the second king of the northern Kingdom of Israel, besieged Gibbethon. During the siege, Baasha the son of Ahijah, a member of the tribe of Issachar, killed King Nahab and made himself King, reigning over the northern kingdom for 24 years.[2] Gibbethon has been identified with al-Majdal, near Ashkelon, and so possibly on the border of Danite Israel and Philistia.[3] John James Blunt, in his *Undesigned Coincidences in the Writings both of the Old and New Testaments* (1882) suggested that "the place had been deserted by the Levites, in the general exodus to Judah, [so] that the Philistines availed themselves of the opportunity to seize and fortify it".[4] Mazar locates it in a region to the north of the Sorek Valley.[5]


CONFLICTS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND ARAM-DAMASCUS
1 KGS. 15:18–22; 20:1–34; 22:1–40
2 KGS. 8:28–29; 10:32
2 CHR. 16:1–6; 18:1–34
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Battle
Siege
Israel
Aram-Damascus' territory
Israel's routes
King's Highway
Arameans' routes:
Campaign of Ben-hadad I against Baasha (1Kgs. 15:16–22)
Campaigns of Ben-hadad II against Ahab I (1 Kgs. 20:1)
Campaigns of Hazael against Joram (2 Kgs. 8:28–29)
Campaigns of Hazael against Jehu and Jehoahaz (2 Kgs. 10:32–37; 12:17–18; 13:1–3; Amos 1:3)
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
59
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
SEA
PHOENICIA
Sidon
Tyre
Litani River
Dan
A fragmentary stele dating after 900 B.C. was recently found at Dan
About 885
Damascus
Abana River
Pharpar River
ARAM
1. At the request of Judah's king Asa, Ben-hadad I attacks Israel
Kedesh
Lake Hulen
Hazor
Acco
Chinnereth
Sea of Galilee
About 855–853
Karnaim
BASHAN
Aphek
Ashtaroth
About 843
2. Ahab's victory at Aphek
Yarmuk River
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Tabor
Dor
Megiddo
Jezreel
Lo-debar
Edrei
Ramoth-gilead
Between about 830s–800
Mt. Gilboa
Beth-shan
Gilead
Between about 830s–800
Ibleam
3. Ahab is killed by the Arameans
Jabesh-gilead
Socoh
Samaria
Tirzah
Mt. Ebal
Zaphon
Penuel
Jabbok River
Jordan River
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Yarkon River
Aphek
ISRAEL
MEDITERRANEAN
Gezer
Ashdod
Ekron
Jerusalem
Philistine Plain
Ashkelon
Gath
DEAD SEA
En-gedi
Aroer
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Red Sea



The Golden Age of the 9th Century B.C.

1 Kings 16.23–2 Kings 13; 2 Chronicles 17–24

In the mid 9th century B.C., King Omri of Israel and his successor Ahab, with the aid of King Jehoshaphat of Judah, created an empire comparable to that of David and Solomon. Meanwhile King Mesha of Moab was seeking to expand his power westward across the Jordan. Political and religious tensions in Israel led to Jehu's rebellion in 841 B.C., with the destruction of the royal houses of both Israel and Judah and the decline of both kingdoms. This was the period of the prophets Elijah and Elisha in the northern kingdom.



The Golden Age of the 8th Century B.C.

2 Kings 13.10–15.7; 2 Chronicles 25–26; Amos

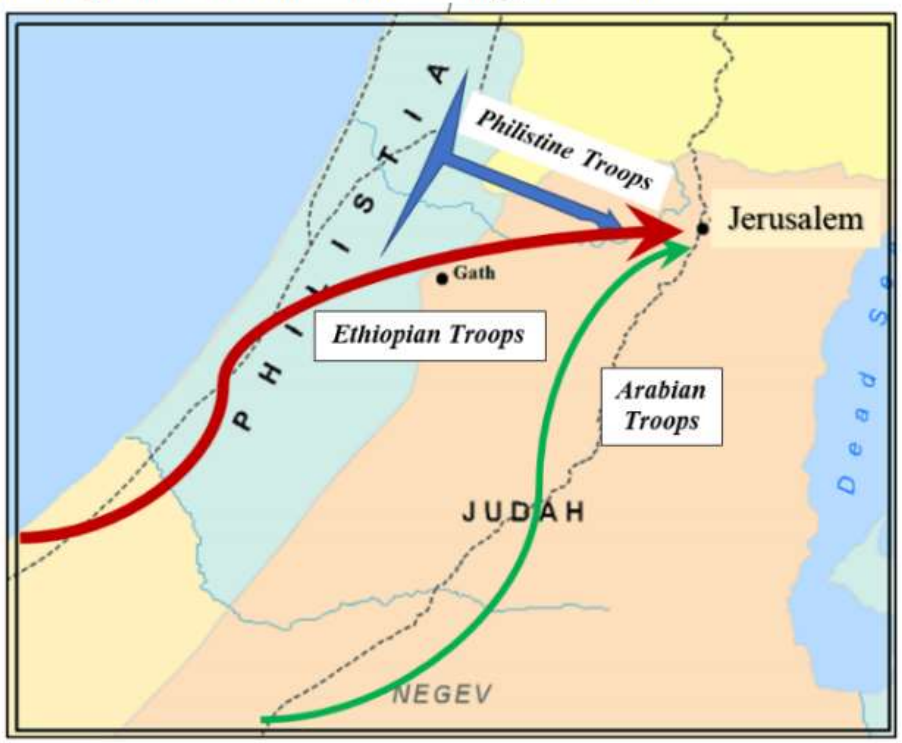
During the period of 790–750 B.C. the kingdom of Israel under Jeroboam II and the kingdom of Judah under Azariah/Uzziah enjoyed a renaissance of power. Both kings were successful in their wars against Syria in the north, and against Ammon, Moab, Edom and the Philistines in the south. They broadly expanded the areas under their authority and gained control over the major caravan routes — a success made possible by the weakened state of the Assyrian empire. This was the period of the prophets Amos of Tekoa and Hosea in the north.



[16] Yahweh roused against Jehoram the spirit of **[1]** the Philistines and **[2]** the Arabians who were by the side of **[3]** the Cushites. [17] They marched up against Judah, broke through its defenses and captured all the goods that were found in the king's house, as well as his sons and his wives; no son remained to him, only Jehoahaz, the youngest of his sons. **[end text]**

Verse 11. The evil acts of Jehoram of Judah are listed and they are serious. It was one thing for kings of Israel to do such things, but YHWH does not at this point tolerate them in the kings of Judah.

"Prostitution" meant ritual prostitution. Sexual rituals were involved as part of the normal worship of pagan gods to enhance fertility of the people and the land. Needless to say, such rituals were popular with segments of the population and the leadership. Drugs were often used to induce altered states of reality and enhance supposed contact with various gods.



Philistine, Arabian, and Ethiopian Troops Pillage Jerusalem

Other gods do exist, as the apostle Paul tells us:

> **"... We are aware that an idol is nothing in the world, and that there is no other God except One. For even if so be that there are those being termed gods, whether in heaven or on earth, even as there are many gods and many lords,**
>
> **nevertheless for us there is one God, the Father, out of Whom all is, and we for Him, and one Lord, Jesus Christ, through Whom all is, and we through Him. But not in all is there this knowledge. ..."**
>
> • ***1 Corinthians 8:4–7***

Hazael, recently anointed by Elisha, and crowned king after the "untimely death" of his predecessor, Beh-hadad. Recall that Elisha knew from YHWH that Hazael would do horrible things against the people of the northern Kingdom of Israel.

The battle with the Syrian army occurred along the trade route east of the Jordan River near the Israelite-occupied strong fortress of Ramoth-gilead. The Israelite general Jehu was one of the commanders (we will meet him again soon).

Ramoth-Gilead means "the heights of Gilead." This was a fortress overlooking a caravan trade highway east of the Jordan River. It was there that the armies of Israel and Judah gathered to battle the Syrians, who were likely trying to seize Ramoth-Gilead to take away control of an important trade route with the people living east of the Jordan River and Dead Sea.



So Hazael of Syria (called Aram) with his troops fought with Joram (with his commander Jehu) of Israel alongside Ahaziah of Judah with all their troops. All the actors of an interesting drama were on the field of battle. The Syrians severely wounded Joram of Israel and he was removed from the battlefield.

Verses 29 and 6. In spite of their king being struck down by the Syrians, it seems the combined Israelite-Judean armies drove off Hazael's Syrian army, which probably withdrew north toward Damascus. In Second Kings chapter 9, Jehu and the army commanders were gathered at the fortress of Ramoth-gilead, which was still in Israelite control.

The text reads **"the Syrians smote him at Ramah,"** based on the Hebrew. But no one knows where that is. "Ramah" may be a contraction for Ramoth. The Greek Septuagint declares it to be Ramoth, **"they wounded him at Ramoth."** This makes good sense consistent with the context before and after the mention of Ramah.

The wounded King Joram of Israel was transported west across the Jordan River to Jezreel to recover from his wounds.[c] Although severely wounded, the texts indicate his wounds were not immediately life threatening, otherwise he would not have traveled so far to recover. King Ahaziah of Judah went to visit Joram (Jezebel's son) sometime after the battle. Jezebel herself was with Joram in Jezreel.

Verse 14. With confidence in YHWH's backing and anointing from Elisha the prophet, Jehu led a far-reaching conspiracy against his own king. King Joram of Israel suspected nothing about the plot. After all, Jehu was a long-serving and trusted military leader under his father Ahab, and now under Joram.

Joram was injured in a battle fighting the army of Syria near Ramoth-gilead (2 Kings 8:28–29). Joram (**"he and all his army"**) was concerned the Syrian army might return to attack his kingdom.

Verse 15. Joram left Jehu in command of the Israelite army at the fortress protecting the valley and trade route of northern Israel east of the Jordan River. Jehu told both the leaders and the troops (Jehu previously told his leaders about his anointing as king), to maintain good security and not allow anyone to go to Jezreel to warn Joram.

Verse 16. Joram, resting in recovery, ordered a messenger sent to ask what Jehu wanted. Ahaziah, King of Judah, was with him. It seems that after the battle, Ahaziah returned to Jerusalem with the army of

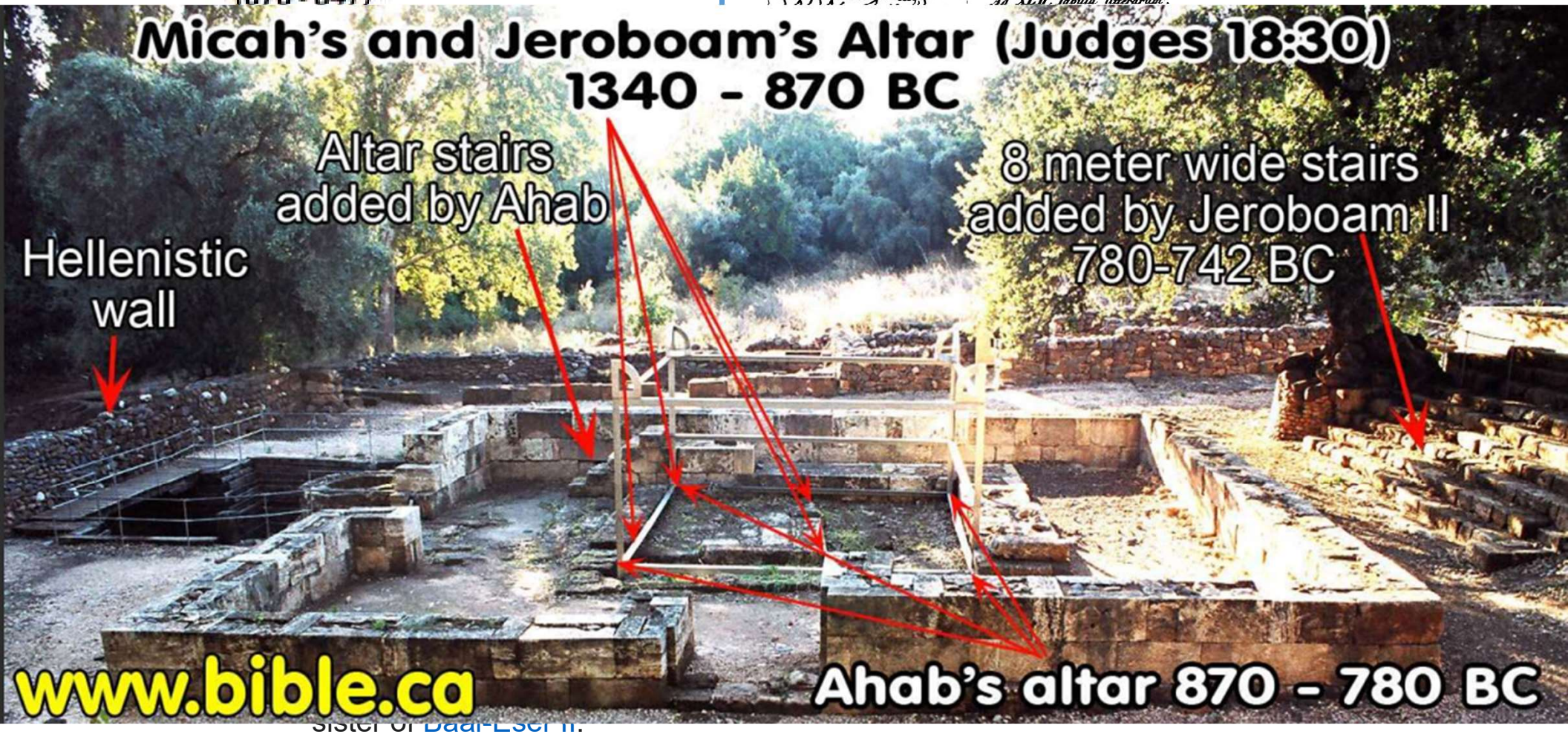


Map: Jehu's Rampage against Ahab's Descendants

Ithobaal (Ithobalus in Greek; Ethbaal in Hebrew)
(878 - 847)

OMRI 869-862

NORA STONE



sister of Baal-Eser II.

SHALMANESER (ARAB Sec 609)	EL AMARNA LETTERS
Matinu-Ba'il the Arvadite	Mut-Bahlu ([a]) Ruler of a (Phoenician port?) city where caravans depart to Hanigalbat and Babylonia (Letter 255)
Metten-Ball, a grandson of Ithobal and nephew of Jezebel (Josephus, Against Apion, 123-125)	
Usanateans	Usa A city that Tyre depended on for water, wood and burial grounds (Letter 149)

Adunu-Bail the Shianean ([b])	Aduna — of Irquata [([c]) killed by mercenaries] (Letter 75)
Biridri (Adad-Idri)(Bir-Adad) Leader of the forces of 12 kings ([d])	Biridia Commander of Megiddo

(a) The city is not named.
(b) Perhaps the kingdom of Sihon.
(c) There is a lacuna after Aduna.
(d) Luckinbill gives as Hadad-ezer. Pritchard shows both Bir-Adad and Adad-Idri. Velikovsky notes the name as Biridri without explanation. Most of his sources are German.

Greek, Mosaic Hebrew
Carbon ink on vellum

Micah 735 BC

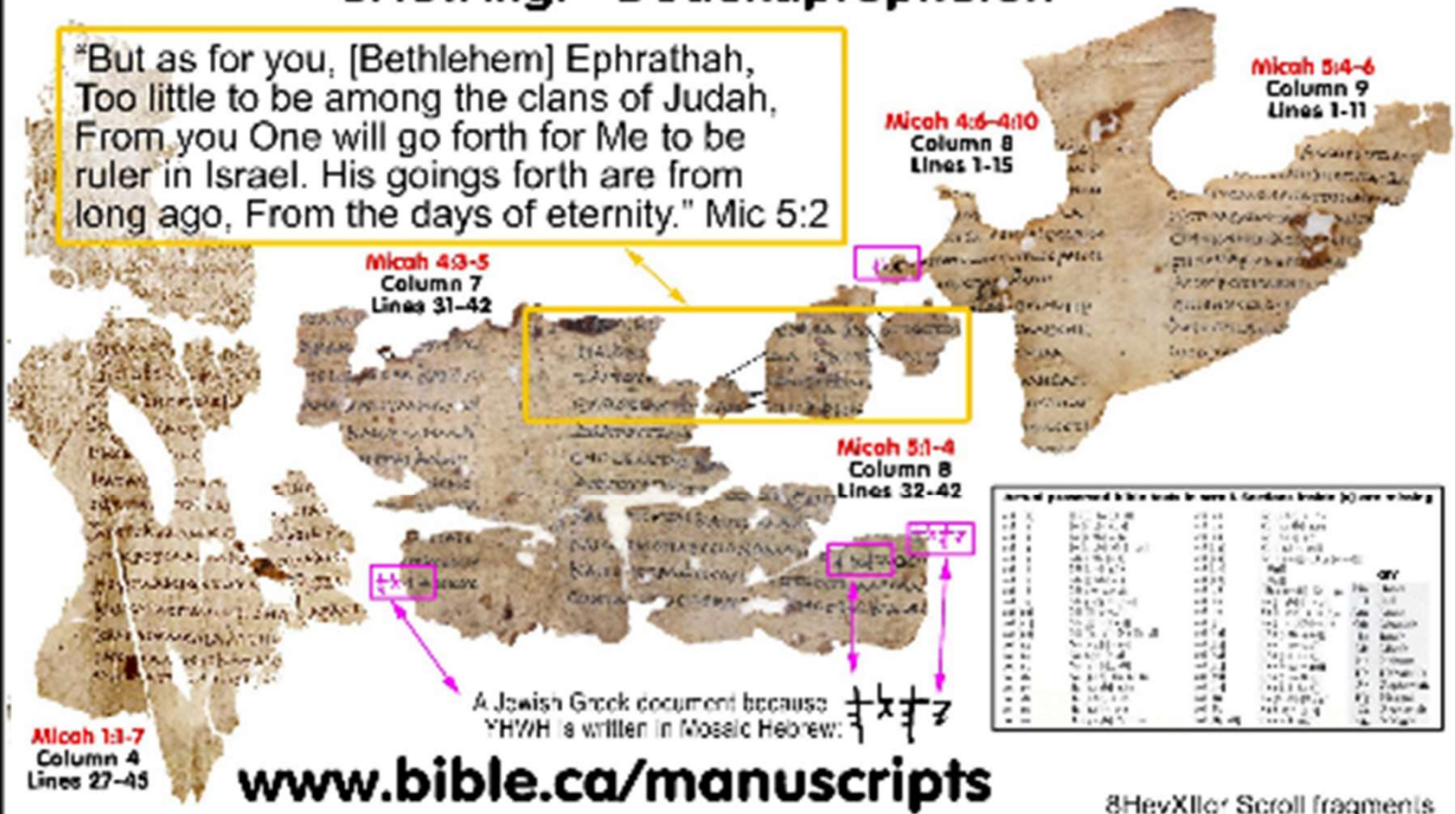
50 BC

12 Minor Prophets Greek Septuagint

Nahal Hever "Cave of Horror"

8HevXIIgr "Dodekapropheton"

"But as for you, [Bethlehem] Ephrathah,
Too little to be among the clans of Judah,
From you One will go forth for Me to be
ruler in Israel. His goings forth are from
long ago, From the days of eternity." Mic 5:2



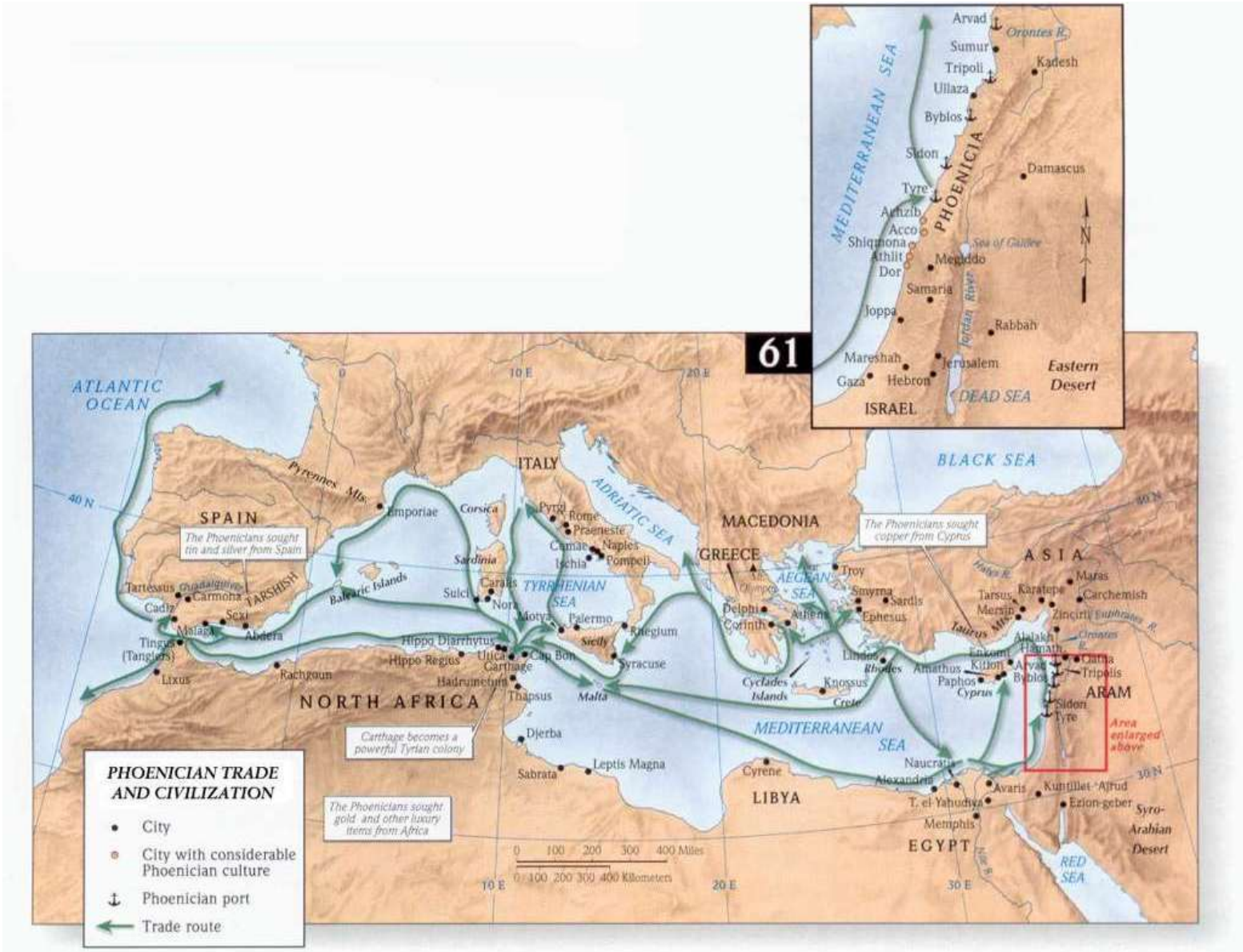
A Jewish Greek document because YHWH is written in Mosaic Hebrew:

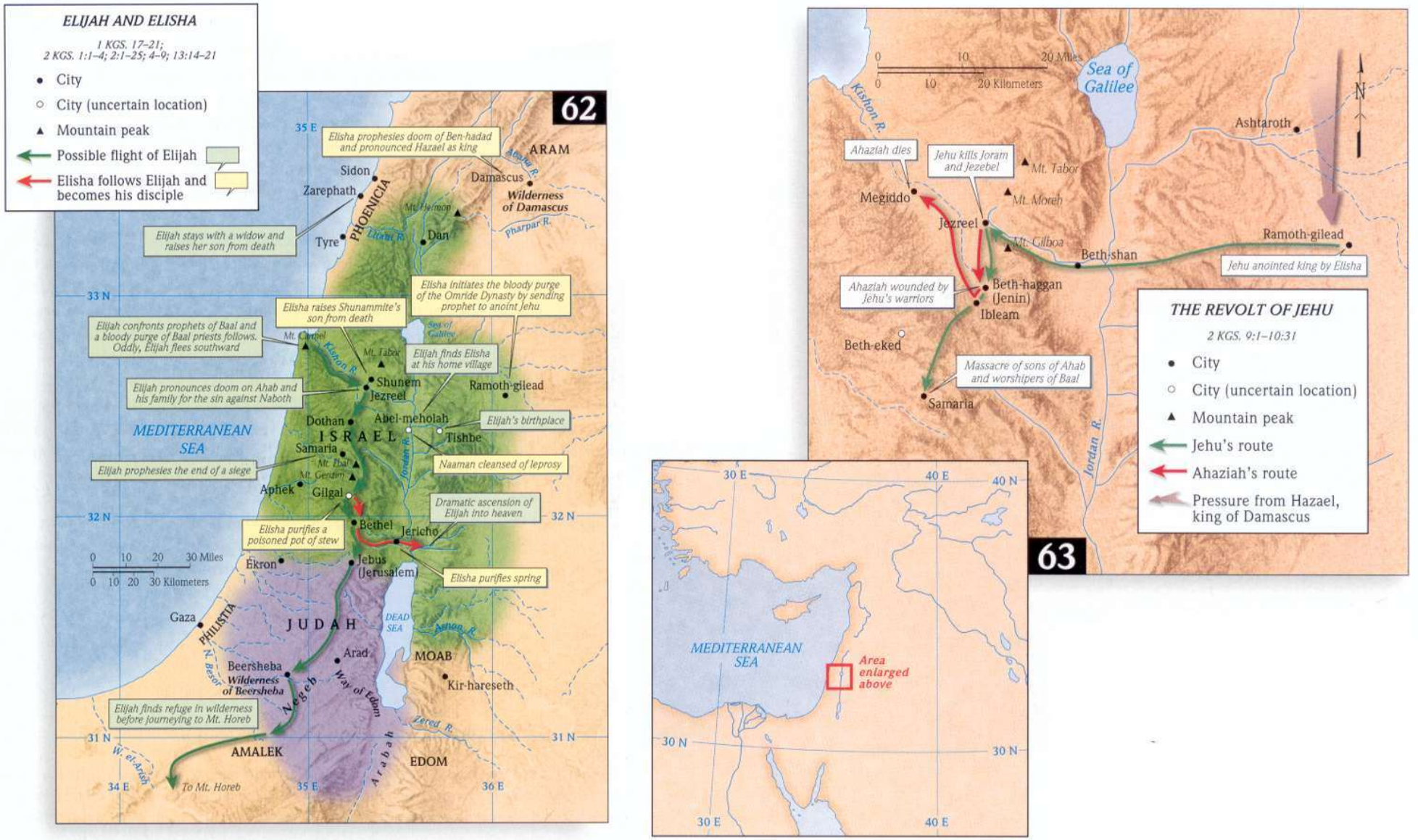
www.bible.ca/manuscripts

Nahal Hever Cave 8, 1952 AD

Steve Rudd: Dec 2016

8HevXIIgr Scroll fragments
Columns 4,7-9 Rockefeller Museum


61
PHOENICIAN TRADE AND CIVILIZATION
City
City with considerable Phoenician culture
Phoenician port
Trade route
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
SPAIN
ITALY
GREECE
MACEDONIA
NORTH AFRICA
LIBYA
EGYPT
ASIA
ARAM
ISRAEL
PHOENICIA
Eastern Desert
DEAD SEA
Sea of Galilee
Jordan River
Orontes R.
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Nile R.
RED SEA
Syro-Arabian Desert
Area enlarged above
The Phoenicians sought tin and silver from Spain
The Phoenicians sought copper from Cyprus
Carthage becomes a powerful Tyrian colony
The Phoenicians sought gold and other luxury items from Africa
Arvad
Sumur
Tripoli
Ullaza
Byblos
Sidon
Tyre
Damascus
Kadesh
Acco
Shiqmona
Athlit
Megiddo
Dor
Samaria
Joppa
Rabbah
Mareshah
Gaza
Hebron
Jerusalem
Emporiae
Corsica
Pyrgi
Rome
Praeneste
Cumae
Naples
Pompeii
Ischia
Sardinia
Carales
Sulci
Nora
Motya
Palermo
Rhegium
Syracuse
Sicily
Malta
Tartessus
Carmona
Cadiz
Sexi
Malaka
Abdera
Tingus (Tangiers)
Lixus
Rachgoun
Hippo Diarrhytus
Utica
Hippo Regius
Carthage
Cap Bon
Hadrumetum
Thapsus
Djerba
Sabrata
Leptis Magna
Cyrene
Troy
Smyrna
Sardis
Ephesus
Delphi
Corinth
Athens
Mt. Olympus
Lindos
Rhodes
Cyclades Islands
Knossus
Crete
Amathus
Paphos
Cyprus
Naucratis
Alexandria
Avaris
T. el-Yahudiya
Memphis
Maras
Karatepe
Carchemish
Tarsus
Mersin
Zinjirli
Taurus Mts.
Alalakh
Hamath
Qatna
Tripolis
Enkomi
Kition
Arvad
Byblos
Sidon
Tyre
Kuntillet 'Ajrud
Ezion-geber
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
10 E
20 E
30 E
40 N
30 N


ELIJAH AND ELISHA
1 KGS. 17–21;
2 KGS. 1:1–4; 2:1–25; 4–9; 13:14–21
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Possible flight of Elijah
Elisha follows Elijah and becomes his disciple
62
35 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
34 E
36 E
Elisha prophesies doom of Ben-hadad and pronounced Hazael as king
ARAM
Damascus
Wilderness of Damascus
Sidon
Zarephath
PHOENICIA
Tyre
Dan
Mt. Hermon
Litani R.
Pharpar R.
Elijah stays with a widow and raises her son from death
Elisha initiates the bloody purge of the Omride Dynasty by sending prophet to anoint Jehu
Elisha raises Shunammite's son from death
Elijah confronts prophets of Baal and a bloody purge of Baal priests follows. Oddly, Elijah flees southward
Mt. Carmel
Kishon R.
Sea of Galilee
Mt. Tabor
Elijah finds Elisha at his home village
Shunem
Jezreel
Ramoth-gilead
Elijah pronounces doom on Ahab and his family for the sin against Naboth
Dothan
Abel-meholah
Elijah's birthplace
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ISRAEL
Tishbe
Samaria
Jordan R.
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Naaman cleansed of leprosy
Elijah prophesies the end of a siege
Aphek
Gilgal
Dramatic ascension of Elijah into heaven
Bethel
Jericho
Elisha purifies a poisoned pot of stew
0 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 30 Kilometers
Ekron
Jebus (Jerusalem)
Elisha purifies spring
Gaza
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
Arnon R.
N. Besor
Arad
MOAB
Beersheba
Wilderness of Beersheba
Negeb
Way of Edom
Kir-hareseth
Elijah finds refuge in wilderness before journeying to Mt. Horeb
Zered R.
W. el Arish
AMALEK
EDOM
Arabah
To Mt. Horeb
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometers
Sea of Galilee
Kishon R.
Ashtaroth
N
Ahaziah dies
Jehu kills Joram and Jezebel
Mt. Tabor
Megiddo
Mt. Moreh
Jezreel
Mt. Gilboa
Ramoth-gilead
Beth-shan
Jehu anointed king by Elisha
Ahaziah wounded by Jehu's warriors
Beth-haggan (Jenin)
Ibleam
Beth-eked
Massacre of sons of Ahab and worshipers of Baal
Samaria
Jordan R.
THE REVOLT OF JEHU
2 KGS. 9:1–10:31
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Jehu's route
Ahaziah's route
Pressure from Hazael, king of Damascus
63
30 E
40 E
40 N
30 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Area enlarged above

Akkadian inscription
on Alabaster

Kurbail Alabaster Shalmaneser

Annals Regnal Years 3,16,18-20 =

Jehu, Omri, Hazael
2 Kings 8:7-15

Annal year 18,
In my 18th regnal year I crossed the Euphrates for the 16th time. Hazael of Damascus, trusting in the might of his soldiers, carried out an extensive muster of his troops. He fortified Mt. Saniru, the mountain peak which is before Mt. Lebanon. I fought and defeated him. I put to the sword 16,000 of his fighting men and took 1,121 of his chariots and 470 of his cavalry with his military camp. To save his life he ran away but I pursued and imprisoned him in Damascus, his royal city, and cut down his gardens. I marched to Mt. Haurānu and razed, destroyed, burned, and plundered cities without number. I marched to Mt. Ba'alira'asi, which is a cape jutting out into the sea, and erected my royal statue there. At that time I received tribute from the people of Tyre, Sidon, and from Jehu [Iaua] of the house of Omri [Humrî]. (Lines 21-30a)



Excavation photos [1962 AD] of *in situ* Alabaster statue of Shalmaneser III in ancient repair workshop NE 50 at Fort Shalmaneser, Calah



Traces of coloured paint found on statue



Reconstruction of Fort Shalmaneser at Calah

David Oates, Iraq 24, p16, plate VIII, 1962 AD
The Royal inscriptions of Mesopotamia. Assyrian periods Vol. 3. A. Kirk Grayson, [illegible]

www.bible.ca/manuscripts

Workshop #NE 50
Fort Shalmaneser, Calah,1962 AD

Iraq Museum # IM 60497

- 15... "Go, return on your way to the Wilderness of Damascus; and when you arrive, anoint **Hazael** as king over **Syria**. 16 Also you shall anoint **Jehu** the son of Nimshi as king over **Israel.**

BIBLE	*TELL EL-AMARNA LETTERS*
CITIES	
Jerusalem	Urusalim
Samaria	Sumur
Damascus	Dimasqa
Jezreel (Jezebel)	Gubla
Ramoth-Gilead (*"Aramathea"* In Josephus)	Iarimuta
KINGS	
Jehosaphat	Abdi-Heba (Ebed-Tov)
Ahab	Rib-Addi
Ben Hadad & Hazael	Abdi-Ashirta & Aziru
Mesha	Mes(H)
JEHOSAPHAT'S MILITARY CAPTAINS	
Adnah (Addu Of Dan)	Addudanni
Jehohanan	—
Amasia "Son Of Zichri"	Son Of Zuchru
Eliada	—
Jehozabad	Iahzibada
GOVERNORS	
Amon (Samaria)	Aman-Appa
Namaan (Aram-Amor)	Ianahamu
Adaia (Deputy Of Edom)	Addaia

Hazael, king of Aram



- Naaman army general of Ben-Hadad II healed of leprosy by Elishah
  2 Kings 5
- Elishah anointed Hazael
  1 Ki 19:15 2 Kings 8:13
- Murdered Ben-Hadad II
  2 Kings 8:15
- Killed Joram king of Israel
  2 Chronicles 22:5-7
- Created “House of David” inscription at tel Dan



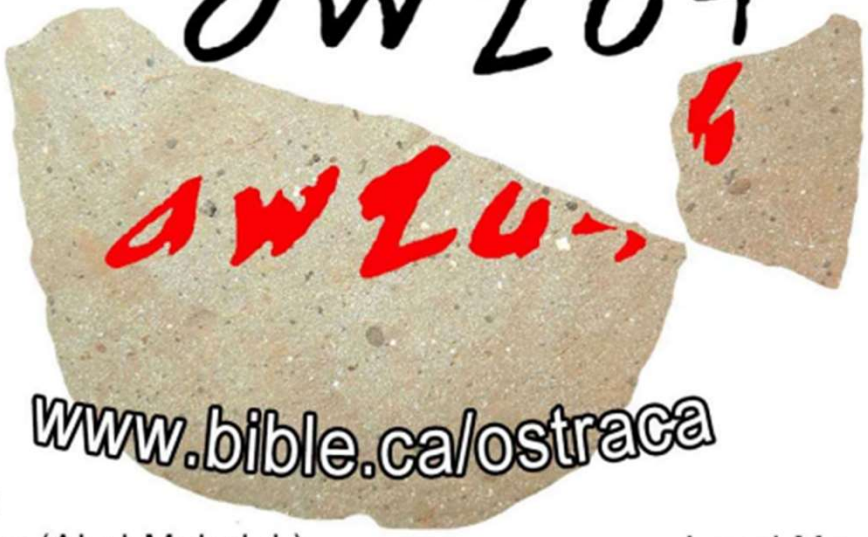
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Paleo-Hebrew inscription
red ink on pottery sherd

830 BC

“Elisha”

“Anoint Elisha of Abel-meholah”
1 Kings 19:15–17



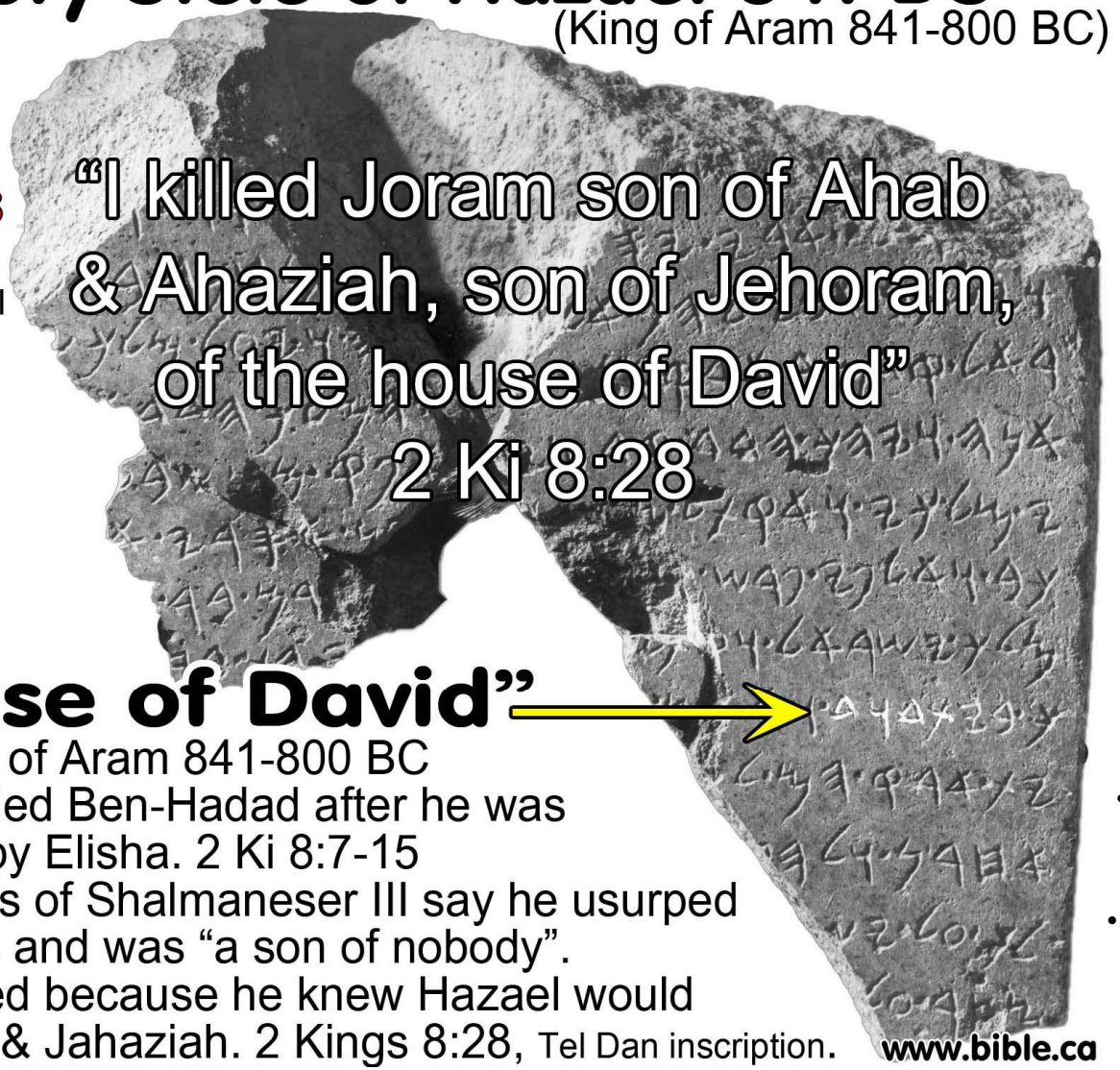
www.bible.ca/ostraca

2013 AD
Tel Rehov (Abel-Meholah)

Israel Museum

Victory Stele of Hazael 841 BC

(King of Aram 841-800 BC)



8 kings

- ✔Hazael
- ✔Ben-Hadad II
- ✔Ahab
- ✔Joram
- ✔Ahaziah
- ✔Jehoram
- ✔David
- ✔Jehu

"House of David"

Hazael, king of Aram 841-800 BC

1. Hazael killed Ben-Hadad after he was anointed by Elisha. 2 Ki 8:7-15
2. The annals of Shalmaneser III say he usurped the throne and was "a son of nobody".
3. Elisha cried because he knew Hazael would kill Joram & Jahaziah. 2 Kings 8:28, Tel Dan inscription.

www.bible.ca

- **13 lines of text on the stele: 8 kings**
- 1. [...] and cut [...]
- 2. [...] my [Hazael, king of Aram, 841-800 BC, 2 Ki 8:7-15] father [Ben-Hadad II, king of Aram, 860-841 BC, 1 Kings 20:26-30,] went up [against him when] he fought at [… at Aphek 1 Ki 20:26]
- 3. And my father lay down, he went to his [ancestors] and the king of I[s-]
- 4. rael entered previously in my father's land. [Ahab king of Israel 874-853 BC and Jehoshaphat king of Judah, 872-848, cf. 1 Kings 20:20-21] [And] **Hadad made me king**.
- 5. And Hadad went in front of me, [and] I departed from [the] seven [...-]
- 6. s of my kingdom, and I slew [seve]nty kin[gs], who harnessed thou[sands of cha-]
- 7. riots and thousands of horsemen. [I killed Jo]**ram** [Joram king of Israel, 852-841 BC] **son of** [Ahab]
- 8. **king of Israel**, and [I] killed [Ahaz]**iahu** [Ahaziah, king of Judah 841 BC] **son of** [Jehoram kin-] [king of Judah, 853-841 BC)
- 9. g of **the House of David**. And I set [their towns into ruins and turned]
- 10. their land into [desolation ...]
- 11. other [... and Jehu ru-] [Jehu king of Israel, 841-814 BC, 2 Kings 9:24-28]
- 12. led over Is[rael ... and I laid]
- 13. siege upon [...]

Akkadian inscription on basalt

Basalt Shalmaneser

Annals Regnal Years 4,6,18,24,22,26

Headless statue found broken into two and many small fragments. Lighter coloured head is restored.



Hazael "son of nobody" murders Ben-Hadad II 2 Kings 8:7-15

Annal Inscription on front, left hip and back of restored statue:

Shalmaneser, great king, strong king, king of all the four quarters, ferocious, capable, rival of the great princes of the universe (and) kings; son of Ashurnasirpal (II), king of the universe, king of Assyria, son of Tukultï-Ninurta (II), (who was) also king of the universe and king of Assyria; conqueror of the lands Enzi, Gilzānu, Hubuskia, (and) U..: I brought about [their] destruction & swept over them like fire. (Statue Front, lines 1-10a)

I uprooted Ahunu, a man of BIt-Adini, together with his gods, his troops, his horses, (and) his palace property (and) reckoned them (the troops) as people of my land. (Statue Front, lines 10b-13, Year

I defeated Hadad-ezer (Adad-idri), the Damascene, together with twelve princes who were his allies. I laid low like sheep 29,000 of his brave warriors (and) threw the remnant of his troops into the Orontes. They fled to save their lives. (Statue Front, lines 14-24, Year 6, 853 BC)

Hadad-ezer (Adad-idri) passed away (and) Haza'el, son of a nobody, took the throne.
He mustered his numerous troops (and) moved against me to wage war and battle.
I fought with him (and) defeated him. I took away from him his walled camp.
He fled to save his life (and) I pursued (him) as far as Damascus, his royal city, (ii 1)
[I cut down his] gardens. [...] The gods Anu and A[dad ...] peace [...] I received tax [...]
(Statue Front, lines 25-35, continued onto left hip, Lines 1-6, Year 18,

2 Kings 8:15 But it happened on the next day that he took a thick cloth and dipped it in water, and spread it over [**Ben-Hadad's**] face so that he died; and **Hazael** reigned in his place.

Table 1-1 Common Enemies of Jehoshaphat/Yehud

Chronicles	Nehemiah
"And *the fear of the LORD fell upon all the kingdoms of the lands that were around Judah*, and they made no war against Jehoshaphat. Some of the **Philistines** brought Jehoshaphat presents and silver for tribute, and the **Arabians** also brought him 7,700 rams and 7,700 goats." (2 Chronicles 17:10–11)	"But when **Sanballat** (Israelite) and **Tobiah** (Ammon/Moab) and the **Arabs** (Arabians) and the **Ammonites** and the **Ashdodites** (Philistine) heard that the repairing of the walls of Jerusalem was going forward and that the breaches were beginning to be closed, they were very angry. *And they all plotted together to come and fight against Jerusalem and to cause confusion in it. And we prayed to our God and set a guard as a protection against them day and night.*"
"After this the **Moabites** and **Ammonites**, and with them some of the **Meunites**, came against Jehoshaphat for battle. Some men came and told Jehoshaphat, 'A great multitude is coming against you from Edom, from beyond the sea; and, behold, they are in Hazazon-tamar' (that is, Engedi). *Then Jehoshaphat was afraid and set his face to seek the LORD*, and proclaimed a fast throughout all Judah. And Judah *assembled to seek help from the LORD*; from all the cities of Judah they came to seek the LORD." (2 Chronicles 20:1–4)	"*…do not be afraid of them.* Remember the Lord, who is great and awesome, and fight for your brothers, your sons, your daughters, your wives, and your homes." When our enemies heard that it was known *to us and that God had frustrated their plan*, we all returned to the wall, each to his work." (Nehemiah 4:9–15)

- **2 Chronicles 20:1** It came about afterward when the sons of Moab and the sons of Ammon and with them **some of the Meunim** had set out against Jehoshaphat in war, 2 that people came and told Jehoshaphat, saying, "**A vast throng is setting out against you from across the Sea**, from Syria. And behold, they are in Hazazon-tamar, that is, En-gedi."

LYDIAN--MAEONIAN SEA POWER: Following the recapture of Troy in 1149 many groups of people, conquered as well as conquerors, sought new homes. As a result several areas of western and northern Spain were populated. The Lydians achieved dominance after 1149 over all the Mediterranean region. Each of the Sea Powers in turn dominated Spain until Nebuchadnezzar the Great of Babylon made Spain a part of the Chaldean Empire. As ancient Troy was the key to control of the Eastern Mediterranean, so Spain was to the Western Mediterranean. (Vol. II p. 124)

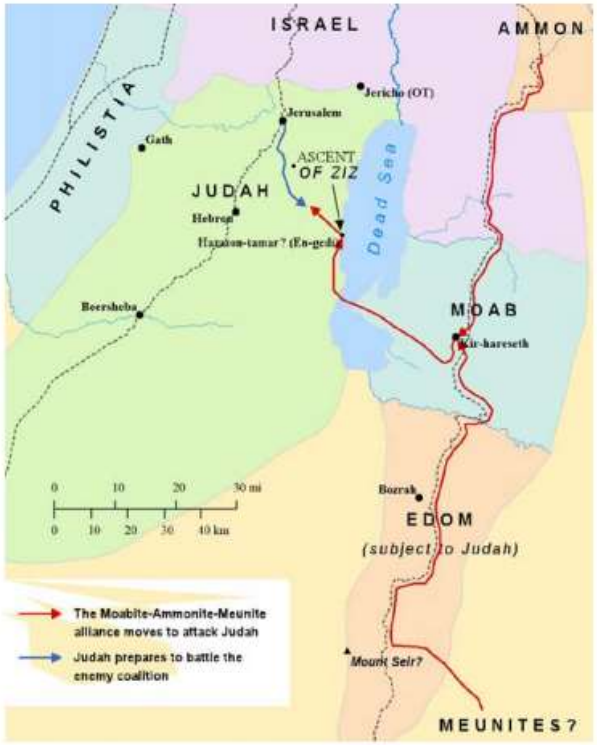
The Lydians or Maeonians are mentioned in Judges 10:12 as Maonites who were allies of the Mideanites and Amalekites. The Lydians were in Asia Minor--the children of Lud (Gen. 10:22). From this area came peoples into Italy known as the Tyraneans or Estruscans. They represent the people of Asia Minor who recovered the power, control of trade and of the sea after the Greeks had taken over the sea routes following the 1st Trojan War in 1181. The Greek defeat in 1149 resulted in a Greek departure from sea control for centuries--all the people in the list of sea powers before the Phoecaeians were non-Greek. (Anc. Sea Powers p. 2)

2 Chronicles 20:20–30

20 They rose early in the morning and marched forth to the wilderness of Tekoa. As they went out, Jehoshaphat stood and said, **"Hear me, Judah and dwellers of Jerusalem! Put faith in Yahweh your Elohim, and you shall be found faithful. Believe in His prophets, and prosper."**

21 After consulting with the people, he recruited singers for Yahweh praising His holy effulgence, as they went forth before the vanguard, saying, **"Acclaim Yahweh, for His benignity is for the eon."** *22* Now as they started off with jubilant song and praise, Yahweh set ambushers against the sons of Ammon, Moab and Mount Seir who had set out against Judah, and they were struck down.

23 The sons of Ammon and Moab stood up against the dwellers from Mount Seir to doom and exterminate them. And as soon as they finished with the dwellers from Seir, they backed up their own massacre, each man against his associate. *24* When Judah came to the overlook in the wilderness, they viewed the throng, and behold, there they were, corpses fallen to the earth; there had been no deliverance.



25 So Jehoshaphat and his people came to plunder the loot on them. They found domestic beasts in abundance, as well as materiel and clothes and coveted articles. So they despoiled for themselves until they were no longer able to carry it away. For three days they were plundering the loot, for it was abundant.

26 And on the fourth day they assembled in the Vale of Beracah, for there they blessed Yahweh. Therefore they call the name of that place Vale of Beracah until today.

27 All the men of Judah and Jerusalem turned about with Jehoshaphat at their head, to return to Jerusalem with rejoicing, for Yahweh had made them rejoice over their enemies. *28* They entered Jerusalem with zithers and harps and bugles playing and went to the House of Yahweh.

29 Now the awe of Elohim came upon all the kingdoms of the lands when they heard that Yahweh had fought against the enemies of Israel. *30* So Jehoshaphat's kingdom had quietness, for his Elohim had granted him rest round about. **[end text]**

Table 1-3 The sources for the reign of Jehoshaphat – comparing Kings to Chronicles

1-2 Kings	2 Chron.	Description	Perspective (Kings)	Perspective (Chronicles)	Additions or Exclusions in Chronicles
15:24	17:1a	Asa's death and Jehoshaphat's ascension	Judah (Asa)	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	None
-	17:1b-2	Fortification against Israel in southern Ephraim	-	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	All
-	17:5-6	Tribute from all Judah and removal of high places and Asherim	-	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	All
-	17:7-9	Officials and Levites teach Judahites from Torah in the third year of reign	-	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	All
-	17:10-19	Tribute from some Philistines and Arabians, and description of store towns, armed forces, and fortified towns.	-	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	All
22:1-4	18:1-4	Ahab's invitation to Jehoshaphat to attack Aram-Damascus	Israel (Ahab)	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	Additions: Jehoshaphat's perspective, different dating information, and feast. Subtractions: Ahab's statement about Ramoth-Gilead belonging to Israel.
22:5-12	18:5-11	Jehoshaphat request for prophetic guidance; Ahab's 400 prophets foretell victory	Israel (Ahab)	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	None
22:13-23	18:12-22	Micaiah's vision and prophecy of disaster	Israel (Ahab)	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	None
22:24-28	18:23-27	Zedekiah's response and Micaiah's return to prison	Israel (Ahab)	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	None
22:29-36	18:28-34	Battle of Ramoth-Gilead (defeat)	Israel (Ahab)	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	Addition: Jehoshaphat's cry answered by Yahweh and abbreviation of Ahab's death ending.
22:37-40	-	Summary of Ahab's death, reign and Ahaziah's ascension	Israel (Ahab)	-	-
22:41	20:31a	Synchronism with the fourth year of Ahab, king of Israel	Judah (Asa)	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	Exclusion: In typical fashion, the Israelite regnal synchronism is excluded.[40]
22:42-43	20:31b-33 (17:3-4)	Jehoshaphat's age, mother, and reign characterization	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	Addition: In 2 Chron. 20:34b after finishing reproducing 1 Kings 22:41-43 and its statement that the "high places were not removed," the Chronicler adds the editorial statement "the
22:44	18:1	Peace/alliance with Israel	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	The Chronicler mentions this at the beginning of his version of the battle of Ramoth-Gilead (18:1) and excludes it from his version of Jehoshaphat's reign summation.
22:45	20:34	Citation of sources for reign	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	Kings = Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah; Chronicles = Chronicles of Jehu the son of Hanani, which are recorded in the book of the Kings of Israel
22:46	17:6	Extermination of the remnant of the "male cult prostitutes"	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	Re-working?[42]
22:47	-	Deputy king over Edom (vassal to Judah)	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	-
22:48-49	20:35-37	Etzion-geber enterprise and Ahaziah's involvement	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	Difference: in Chronicles Jehoshaphat was joined by Ahaziah, but in Kings he refused to join Ahaziah. Addition: Chronicles includes a denouncement from Eliezer the prophet
22:50	21:1	Jehoshaphat's death and ascension of Jehoram	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	Judah (Jehoram)	None
3:4-8	-	Jehoram's invitation to Jehoshaphat to attack Moab	Israel (Jehoram)	-	-
3:9-12	-	Jehoshaphat's request for prophetic guidance - three kings (Israel, Judah and Edom) go down to Elisha	Israel (Jehoram)	-	-
3:13-20	-	Elisha's prophecy of victory over Moab	Israel (Jehoram)	-	-
3:21-25	-	The Battle of Moab/Kir-Haresheth (victory)	Israel (Jehoram)	-	-
3:26-27	-	Mesha's immolation of his heir and Israel's return to Samaria	Israel (Jehoram)	-	-
-	19:1-4	Jehu's warning to Jehoshaphat for helping Ahab	-	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	All

-	19:5-11	Jehoshaphat's appointment of judges throughout Judah and in Jerusalem	-	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	All
-	20:1-3	Moab, Ammon and Meun attack Judah from Ein Gedi	-	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	All
-	20:4-12	Jehoshaphat's prayer for Yahweh's protection	-	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	All
-	20:13-17	Jahaziel's prophecy foretelling Judah's victory	-	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	All
-	20:18-19	Jehoshaphat and the people sing to Yahweh in Jerusalem	-	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	All
-	20:20-21	Jehoshaphat and the people sing to Yahweh on the way to Tekoa	-	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	All
-	20:22-23	Moab, Ammon and Meun routed by Yahweh	-	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	All
-	20:24-28	Judah and Jehoshapaht plunder the camp of the enemies in the Valley of Berecah	-	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	All
-	20:29-30	Peace on all sides of Jehoshapaht, because of the fear of Yahweh	-	Judah (Jehoshaphat)	All
-	21:2-4	Jehoram's ascension to sole reign and murder of brothers and cousins	-	Judah (Jehoram)	All

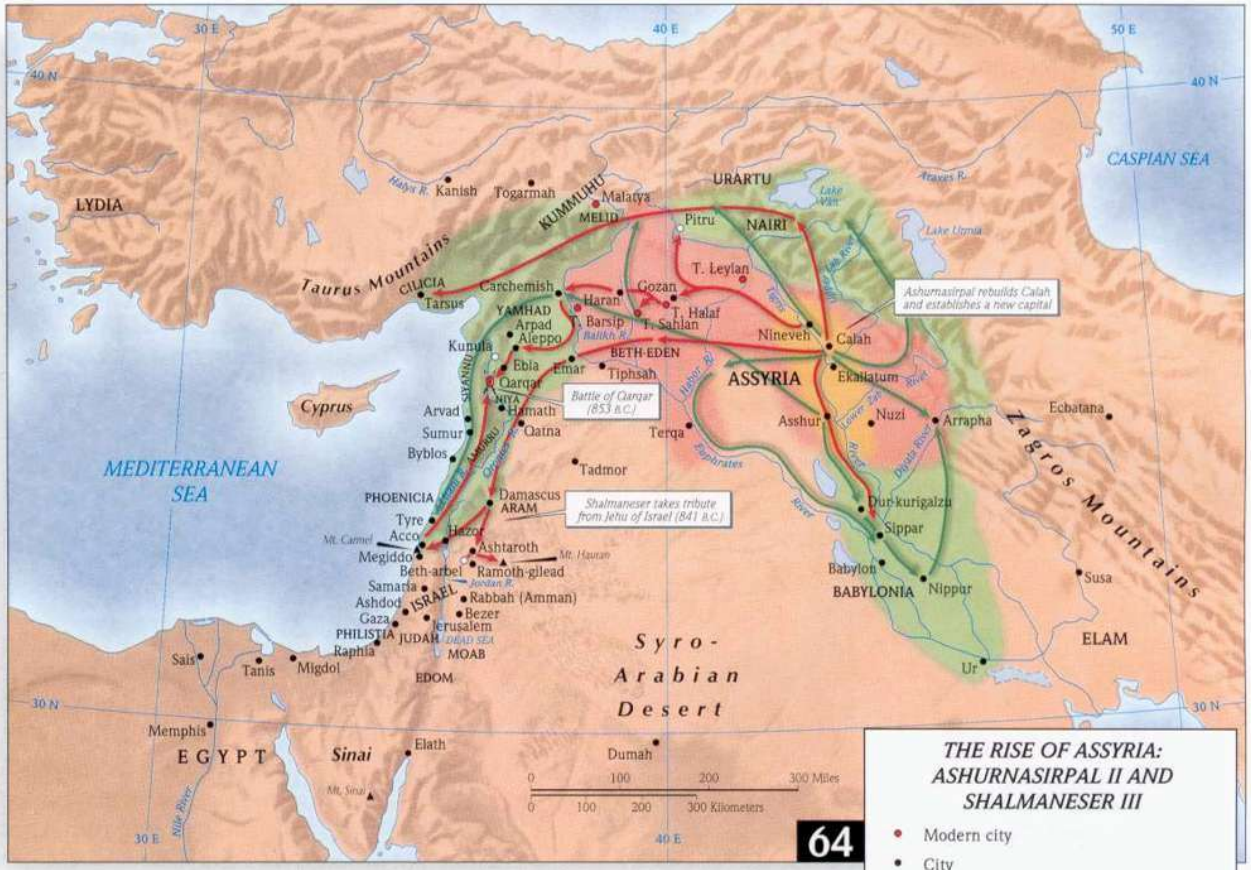
Events	Years	Enemies	Allies	Texts
Subjugation of Moab	c. 880–853	Moab	-	2 Kings 3:2; Mesha Stele 4–9

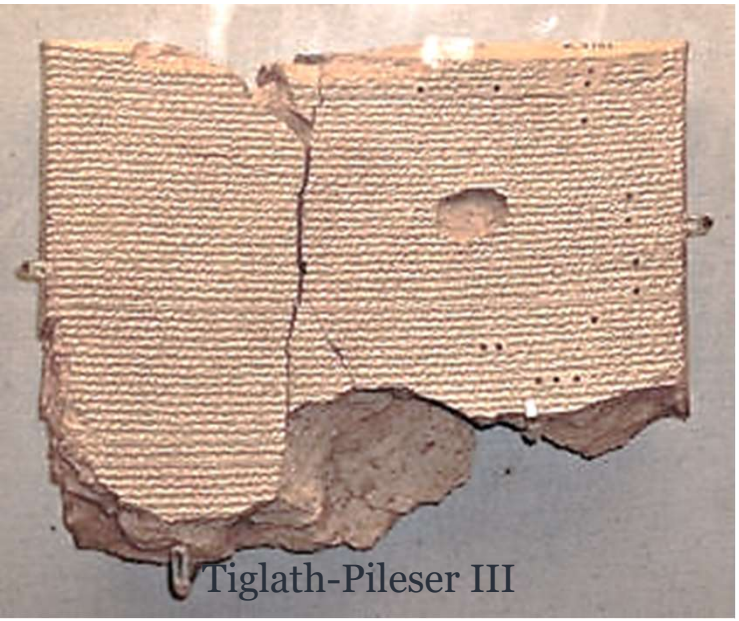
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c. 980–931 BCE	931–880 BCE	880–841 BCE
Alliance with the Davidic kingdom and Hiram of Tyre (2 Sam. 5:11; 1 Kings 5:1–12; 9:10–14, 26–28; 2 Chron. 2:3).	Perhaps an ally of Damascus as Israel and Judah contended with one another throughout this period and Damascus grew strong at the expense of the feuding sons of Jacob (1 Kings 15:18–20).	Ally of Omride Israel (1 Kings 16:31) – later an ally of Judah (ca. 853–841 BCE) represented by their providing aid (Tarshish-ships) for Red Sea navigation (1 Kings 22:48–49; 2 Chron. 20:35–57).



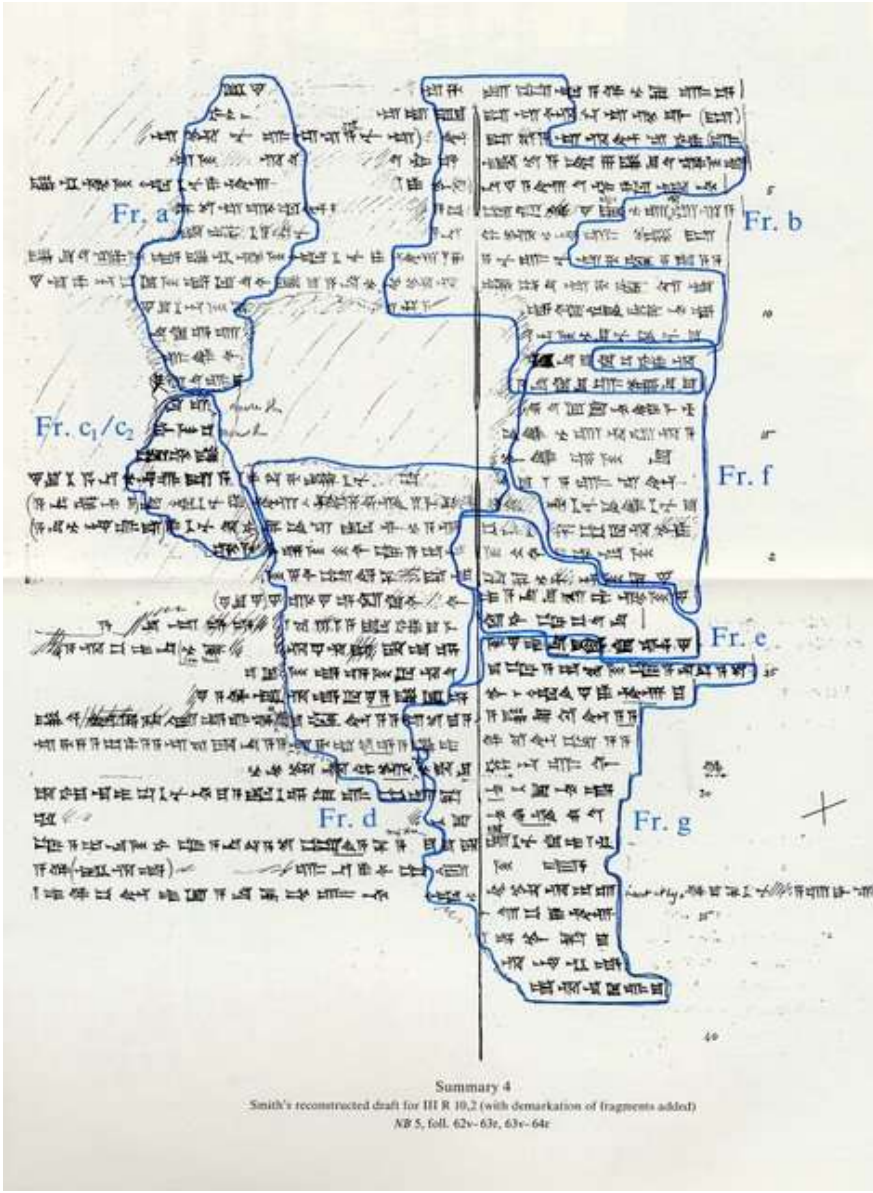
"...Adad-narari, king of Assyria, son of Samsi-Adad, son of Shalmaneser. I mustered my chariotry, troops, army. In one year I subdued the entire Amurru [Turkey] & Hatti [Syria, Israel]. I imposed tax & tribute of **Mari** [Ben-Hadad 3], the **Damascene**. I received the tribute of **Joash**, the **Samaritan**, of the people of Tyre Sidon. ... "

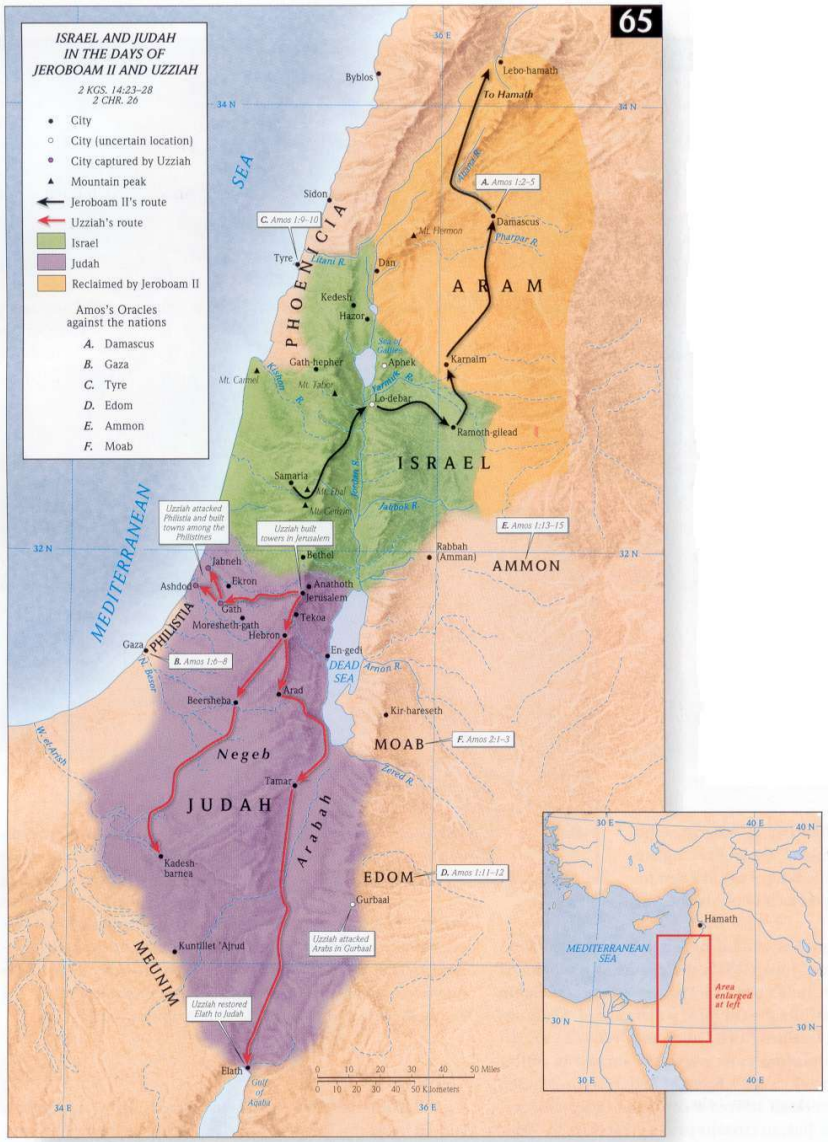

30 E
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N
CASPIAN SEA
LYDIA
Halys R.
Kanish
Togarmah
KUMMUHU
Malatya
MELID
URARTU
Araxes R.
Lake Van
Pitru
NAIRI
Lake Urmia
Taurus Mountains
CILICIA
Tarsus
Carchemish
Gozan
Harran
T. Halaf
T. Sahlan
T. Barsip
Balikh R.
YAMHAD
Arpad
Aleppo
Kunulua
Ebla
Emar
BETH-EDEN
Tiphsah
Qarqar
Battle of Qarqar (853 B.C.)
Hamath
Qatna
Arvad
Sumur
Byblos
Tadmor
Terqa
Euphrates River
Khabur R.
ASSYRIA
Nineveh
Calah
Ashurnasirpal rebuilds Calah and establishes a new capital
Lake Mati
Lake Urmia
Tigris River
Ekallatum
Asshur
Nuzi
Arrapha
Lower Zab River
Diyala River
Ecbatana
Zagros Mountains
Cyprus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
ARAM
Damascus
Shalmaneser takes tribute from Jehu of Israel (841 B.C.)
Tyre
Acco
Hazor
Mt. Carmel
Megiddo
Ashtaroth
Mt. Hauran
Beth-arbel
Ramoth-gilead
Jordan R.
Samaria
ISRAEL
Ashdod
Rabbah (Amman)
Gaza
Bezer
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
Jerusalem
DEAD SEA
Raphia
MOAB
EDOM
Sais
Tanis
Migdol
Dur-kurigalzu
Sippar
Babylon
BABYLONIA
Nippur
Susa
ELAM
Ur
Syro-Arabian Desert
Memphis
EGYPT
Sinai
Elath
Dumah
Mt. Sinai
Nile River
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
64
THE RISE OF ASSYRIA: ASHURNASIRPAL II AND SHALMANESER III
Modern city
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Battle of Qarqar
Campaigns of Ashurnasirpal II (c. 875 BC)
Campaigns of Shalmaneser III (c. 850 BC)
Assyrian Heartland
Expansion under Ashurnasirpal II and Shalmaneser III
Zone of Assyrian influence



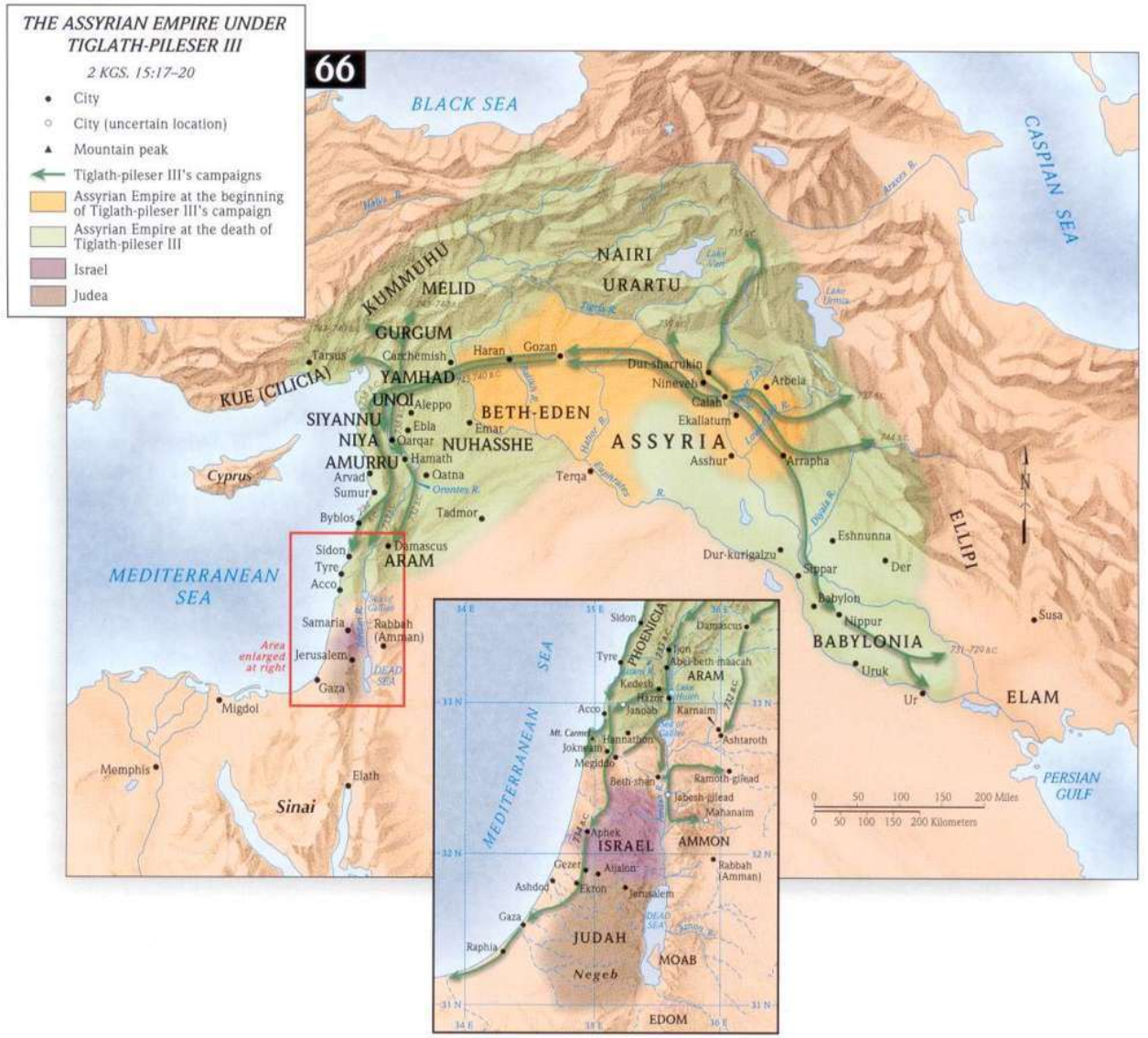
Summary statement number seven dates to 729 BC and reads: “In all the countries which… [I received] the tribute of… **Jehoahaz** (this is Ahaz with a theophoric prefix attached) **of Judah**…(consisting of) gold, silver, tin, iron, antimony, linen garments with multicolored trimmings….” Given the historical context provides in Scripture, it is likely that Ahaz paid this tribute to TPIII to secure his alliance against the kings of Israel and Syria who were fighting against him

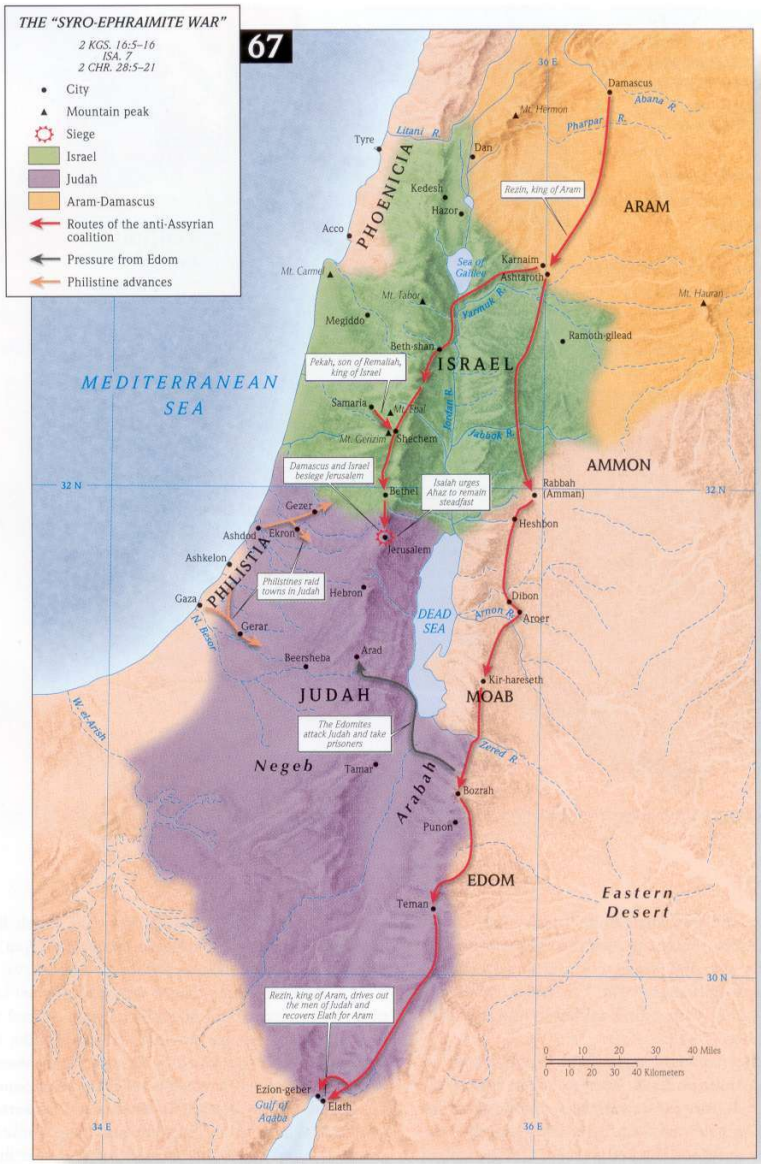
Another summary statement was of one summary (number four), and then left the inscription where he found it. From Layard’s squeeze, however, we know it read as follows: “Israel (literally, Omri-**land Bit-Humria)…** All its inhabitants (and) their possessions I led to Assyria. They overthrew their king **Pekah** and I placed **Hoshea** as king over them. I received from them 10 talents of gold, 1,000 (?) talents of silver as their [tri]bute and brought them to Assyria.”

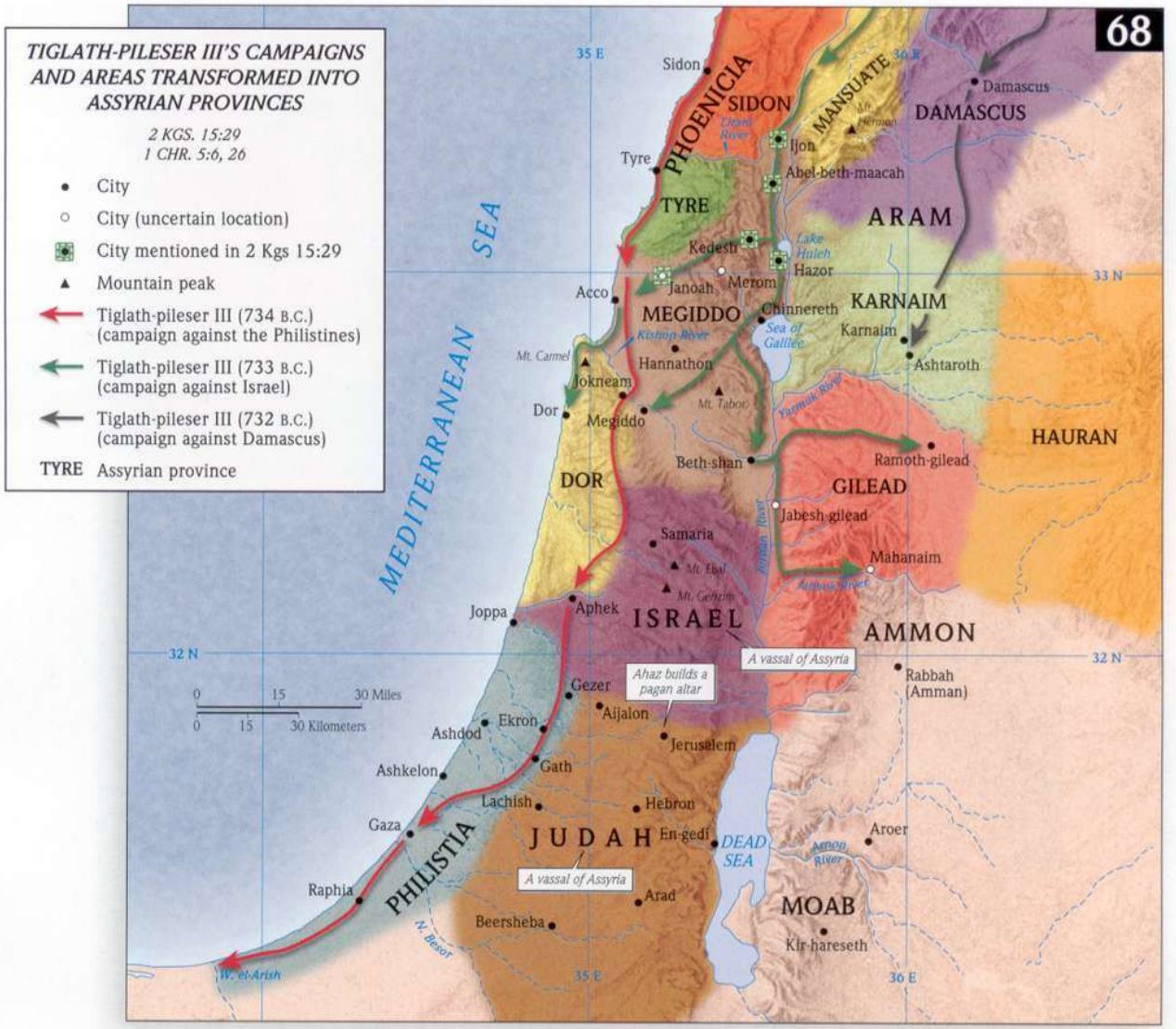



65
ISRAEL AND JUDAH IN THE DAYS OF JEROBOAM II AND UZZIAH
2 KGS. 14:23–28
2 CHR. 26
City
City (uncertain location)
City captured by Uzziah
Mountain peak
Jeroboam II's route
Uzziah's route
Israel
Judah
Reclaimed by Jeroboam II
Amos's Oracles against the nations
A. Damascus
B. Gaza
C. Tyre
D. Edom
E. Ammon
F. Moab
PHOENICIA
ARAM
ISRAEL
JUDAH
MOAB
AMMON
EDOM
PHILISTIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Negeb
Arabah
MEUNIM
Byblos
Lebo-hamath
To Hamath
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Dan
Kedesh
Hazor
Gath-hepher
Aphek
Karnaim
Lo-debar
Ramoth-gilead
Samaria
Jabneh
Ashdod
Ekron
Anathoth
Jerusalem
Gath
Tekoa
Bethel
Rabbah (Amman)
Moresheth-path
Hebron
Gaza
En-gedi
Beersheba
Arad
Kir-hareseth
Tamar
Kadesh-barnea
Gurbaal
Kuntillet 'Ajrud
Elath
Gulf of Aqaba
Hamath
Area enlarged at left
A. Amos 1:2–5
B. Amos 1:6–8
C. Amos 1:9–10
D. Amos 1:11–12
E. Amos 1:13–15
F. Amos 2:1–3
Uzziah attacked Philistia and built towns among the Philistines
Uzziah built towers in Jerusalem
Uzziah attacked Arabs in Gurbaal
Uzziah restored Elath to Judah
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers


JUDAH AND ISRAEL DURING THE REIGN OF UZZIAH
2 Kings 14
2 Chron 26
A time of great military success and economic prosperity in both the Kingdom of Israel and Judah. In this environment, corruption and social injustice flourish.
Fortified Cities
Capital City
City
Kingdom of Judah
States under tribute to Judah
Territory occupied by Judah
Kingdom of Israel
Territory conquered by Israel
Battle
Jeroboam's Golden Calves
Birth place of a prophet
Damascus
Tyre
Dan
ARAM
Hazor
Acco
PHOENICIA
Aphek
Karnaim
Gath-hepher
Lo-debar
Megiddo
Shimron
Jezreel
Ramoth-gilead
ISRAEL
Samaria
Gilead
Shechem
Tirzah
Shiloh
Bethel
Joppa
Jonah tries to flee from Joppa
Jeroboam II tries to expel Amos from Bethel
AMMON
Rabbah
Gezer
Mizpah
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Ekron
Beth-Shemesh
Gath
Lachish
Hebron
Ziph
JUDAH
Dead Sea
Kerioth
Dibon
Aroer
MOAB
Gaza
Gerar
Arad
Beer-Sheba
Kir-hareseth
The Negev
Kadesh
Salt Valley
EDOM
Jokthael
Kadesh-barnea
MEUNIM
ARABS
Gurbaal
Arabah
Elath
Judgment against Tyre (Amos 1:9-10)
Judgement against Damascus (Amos 1:3-5)
Judgment against Israel (Amos 2:6-16)
Judgment against Ammon (Amos 1:13-15)
Judgment against Gaza (Amos 1:6-8)
Judgment against Moab (Amos 2:1-3)
Judgment against Judah (Amos 2:4-5)
Judgment against Edom (Amos 1:11-12)
Uzziah breaks down the walls of Gath, Jabneh and Ashdod and builds cities in the territory of Ashdod and elsewhere in Philistia (2 Ch 26:6)
Loot territory of Reuben
Towers built in Jerusalem (2 Ch 26:9)
Cisterns cut in the hills and shephelah
Uzziah's name spreads to the border of Egypt (2 Ch 26:8)
Uzziah builds towers in the wilderness (2 Ch 26:10). Archeological surveys show many fortresses in the Negev
Uzziah defeats Arabs in Gurbaal (2 Ch 26:7)
Uzziah defeats the Meunim, a nomadic people (2 Ch 26:7)
Uzziah restores Judah's control of the Negev and rebuilds the trading port of Elath (2 Ch 26:2)
Edom was defeated by Uzziah's father, Amaziah, and the capital Sela conquered and renamed Jokthael (2 Ch 25:11ff). Edom is not mentioned in Uzziah's reign, so we can assume it remained under the dominion of Judah given Uzziah's expansion of his territory to the south of it.
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THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE UNDER TIGLATH-PILESER III
2 KGS. 15:17–20
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Tiglath-pileser III's campaigns
Assyrian Empire at the beginning of Tiglath-pileser III's campaign
Assyrian Empire at the death of Tiglath-pileser III
Israel
Judea
66
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
NAIRI
URARTU
KUMMUHU
MELID
GURGUM
KUE (CILICIA)
YAMHAD
UNQI
SIYANNU
NIYA
AMURRU
BETH-EDEN
NUHASSHE
ASSYRIA
ELLIPI
Cyprus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ARAM
BABYLONIA
ELAM
PERSIAN GULF
Sinai
Tarsus
Carchemish
Haran
Gozan
Dur-sharrukin
Nineveh
Arbela
Calah
Ekallatum
Aleppo
Ebla
Emar
Qarqar
Hamath
Qatna
Arvad
Sumur
Byblos
Tadmor
Terqa
Asshur
Arrapha
Eshnunna
Dur-kurigalzu
Sippar
Der
Babylon
Nippur
Susa
Uruk
Ur
Sidon
Tyre
Acco
Damascus
Samaria
Rabbah (Ammon)
Jerusalem
Gaza
Migdol
Memphis
Elath
Area enlarged at right
DEAD SEA
PHOENICIA
ISRAEL
AMMON
JUDAH
MOAB
EDOM
Negeb
Dor
Jezreel
Kedesh
Hazor
Janoah
Karnaim
Ashtaroth
Megiddo
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Jabesh-gilead
Mahanaim
Aphek
Gezer
Ajalon
Ashdod
Ekron
Raphia
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers

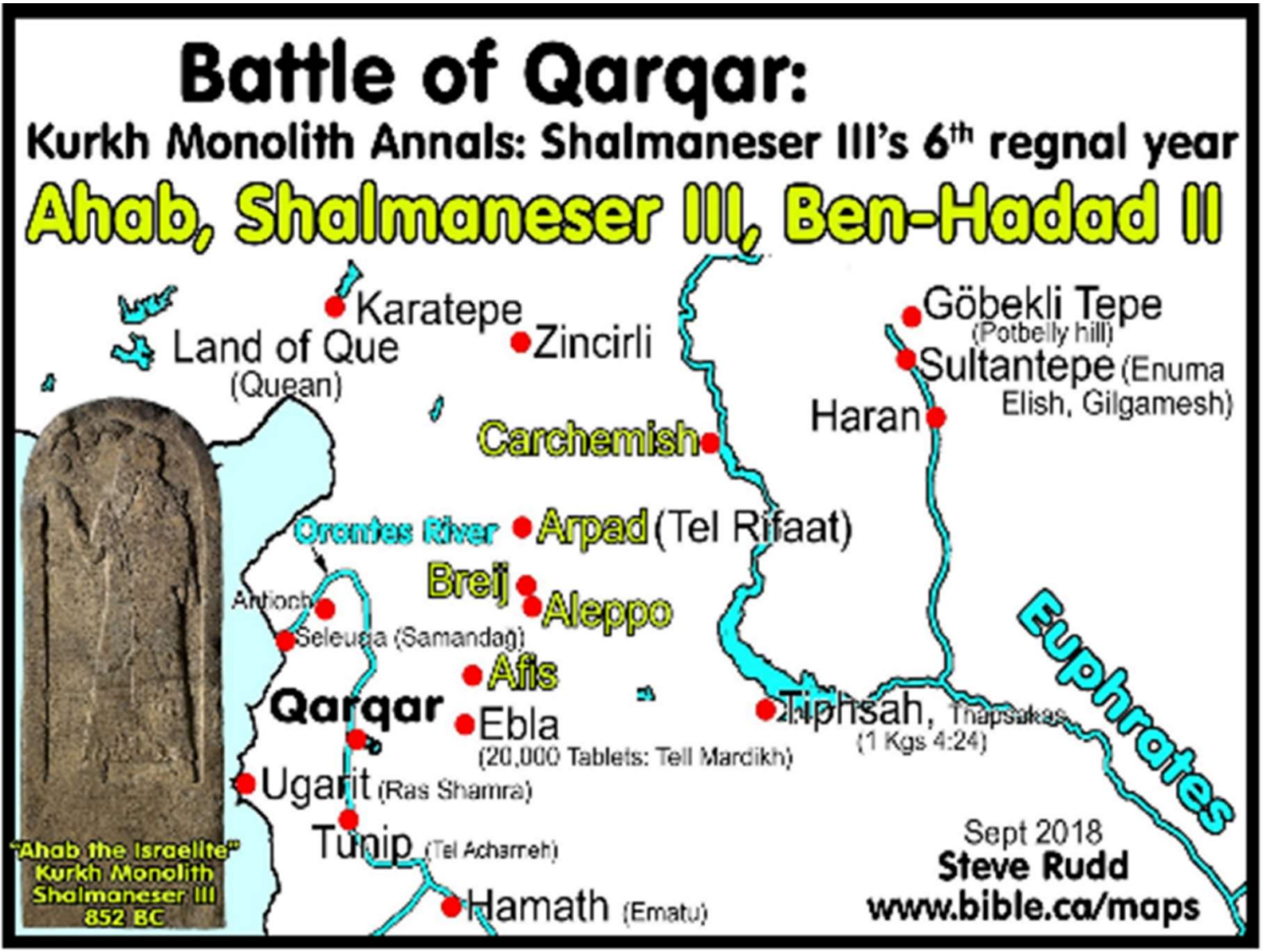

THE "SYRO-EPHRAIMITE WAR"
2 KGS. 16:5–16
ISA. 7
2 CHR. 28:5–21
City
Mountain peak
Siege
Israel
Judah
Aram-Damascus
Routes of the anti-Assyrian coalition
Pressure from Edom
Philistine advances
67
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
PHILISTIA
ISRAEL
JUDAH
ARAM
AMMON
MOAB
EDOM
Negeb
Arabah
Eastern Desert
DEAD SEA
Damascus
Abana R.
Pharpar R.
Mt. Hermon
Litani R.
Tyre
Dan
Kedesh
Hazor
Rezin, king of Aram
Acco
Mt. Carmel
Sea of Galilee
Karnaim
Ashtaroth
Mt. Tabor
Megiddo
Yarmuk R.
Mt. Hauran
Ramoth-gilead
Beth-shan
Pekah, son of Remaliah, king of Israel
Samaria
Mt. Ebal
Jordan R.
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Jabbok R.
Damascus and Israel besiege Jerusalem
Isaiah urges Ahaz to remain steadfast
Bethel
Rabbah (Amman)
Gezer
Heshbon
Ashdod
Ekron
Jerusalem
Ashkelon
Philistines raid towns in Judah
Hebron
Gaza
Dibon
Arnon R.
Aroer
Gerar
N. Besor
Beersheba
Arad
Kir-hareseth
W. el-Arish
The Edomites attack Judah and take prisoners
Tamar
Zered R.
Bozrah
Punon
Teman
Rezin, king of Aram, drives out the men of Judah and recovers Elath for Aram
Ezion-geber
Gulf of Aqaba
Elath
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
30 N
32 N
34 E
36 E

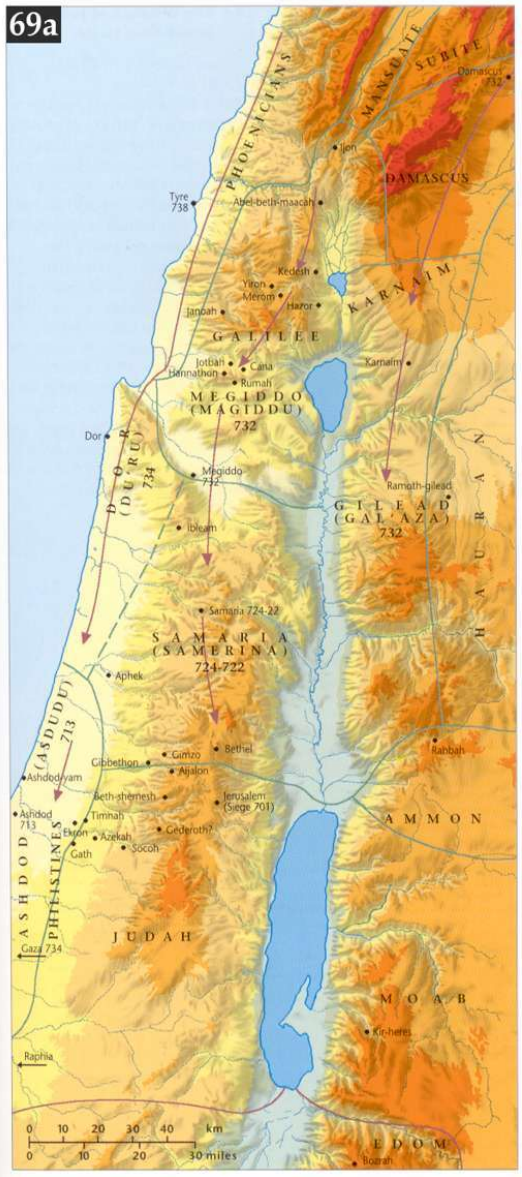

TIGLATH-PILESER III'S CAMPAIGNS AND AREAS TRANSFORMED INTO ASSYRIAN PROVINCES
2 KGS. 15:29
1 CHR. 5:6, 26
City
City (uncertain location)
City mentioned in 2 Kgs 15:29
Mountain peak
Tiglath-pileser III (734 B.C.) (campaign against the Philistines)
Tiglath-pileser III (733 B.C.) (campaign against Israel)
Tiglath-pileser III (732 B.C.) (campaign against Damascus)
TYRE Assyrian province
68
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
SIDON
TYRE
MANSUATE
DAMASCUS
ARAM
KARNAIM
MEGIDDO
DOR
GILEAD
HAURAN
ISRAEL
AMMON
JUDAH
PHILISTIA
MOAB
DEAD SEA
Sidon
Damascus
Litani River
Mt. Hermon
Ijon
Tyre
Abel-beth-maacah
Kedesh
Lake Huleh
Hazor
Acco
Janoah
Merom
Chinnereth
Sea of Galilee
Karnaim
Kishon River
Mt. Carmel
Hannathon
Ashtaroth
Jokneam
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk River
Dor
Megiddo
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Jabesh-gilead
Jordan River
Samaria
Mahanaim
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Joppa
Aphek
Arnon River
A vassal of Assyria
Rabbah (Amman)
Ahaz builds a pagan altar
Gezer
Aijalon
Ekron
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Gath
Ashkelon
Lachish
Hebron
Gaza
En-gedi
Aroer
Raphia
Arad
Beersheba
N. Besor
W. el-Arish
Kir-hareseth
0 15 30 Miles
0 15 30 Kilometers
32 N
33 N
35 E
36 E

Battle of Qarqar:

Kurkh Monolith Annals: Shalmaneser III's 6th regnal year

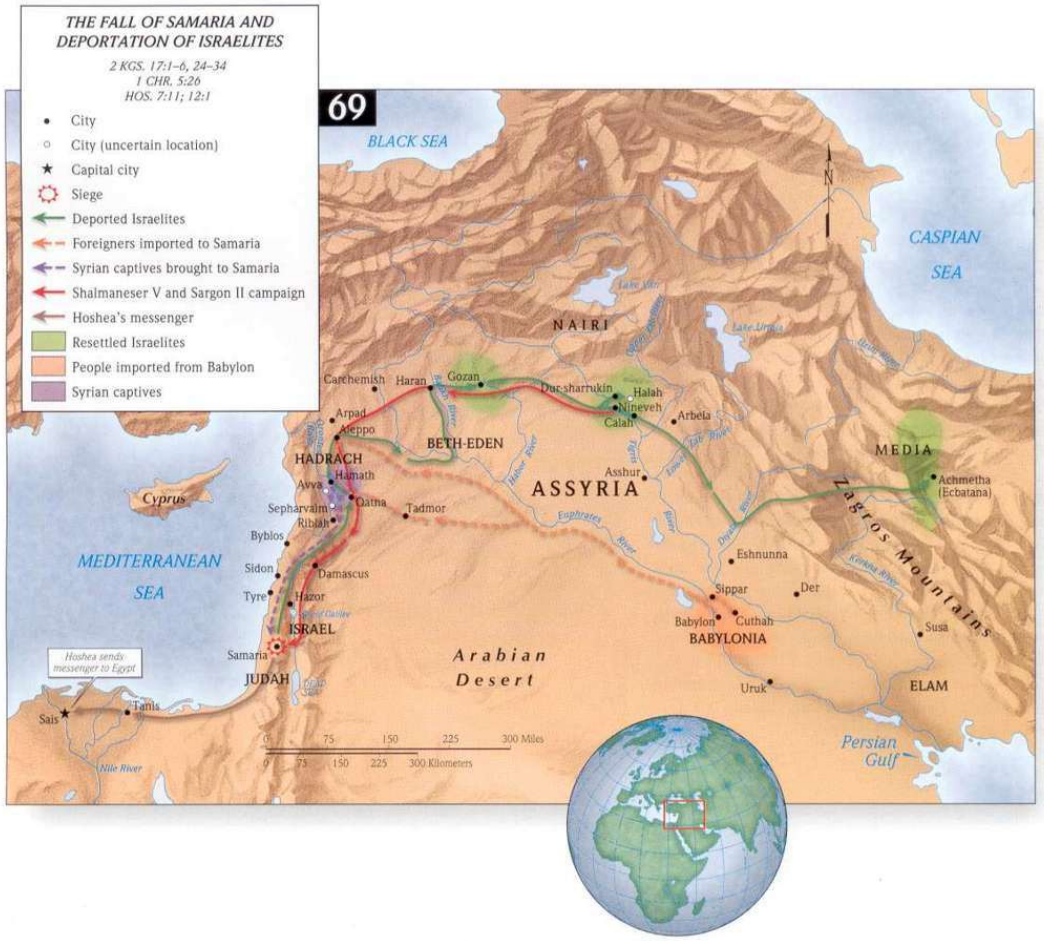
Ahab, Shalmaneser III, Ben-Hadad II

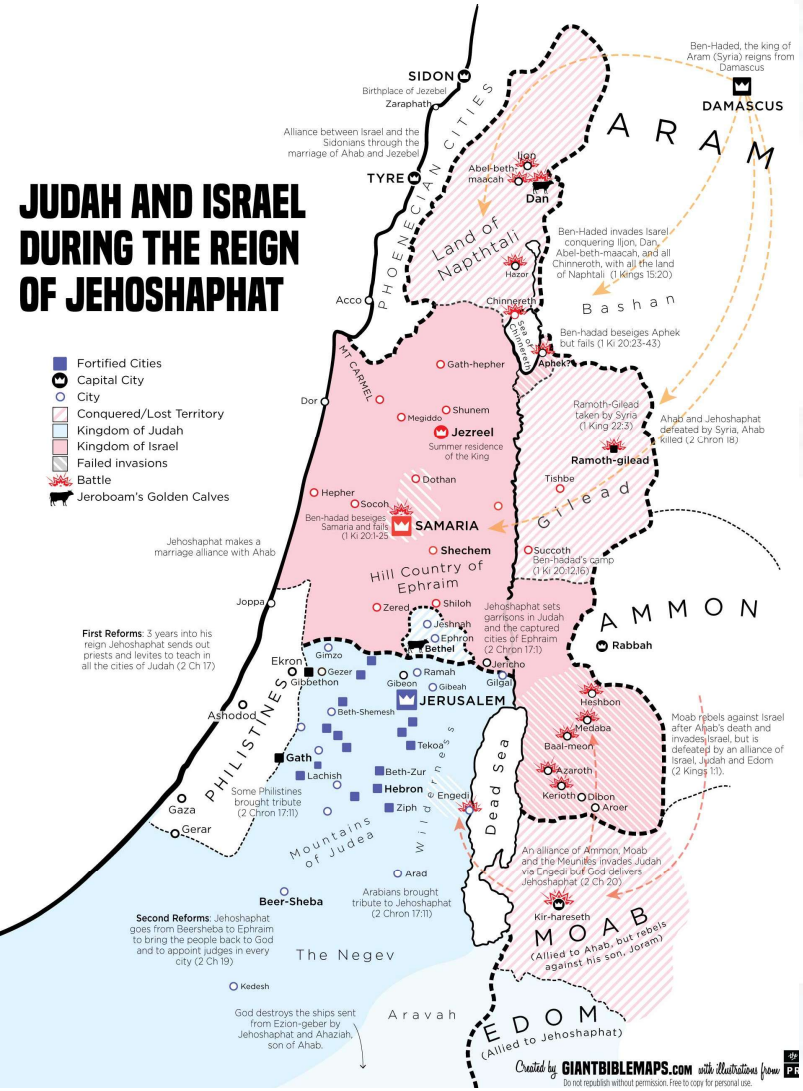


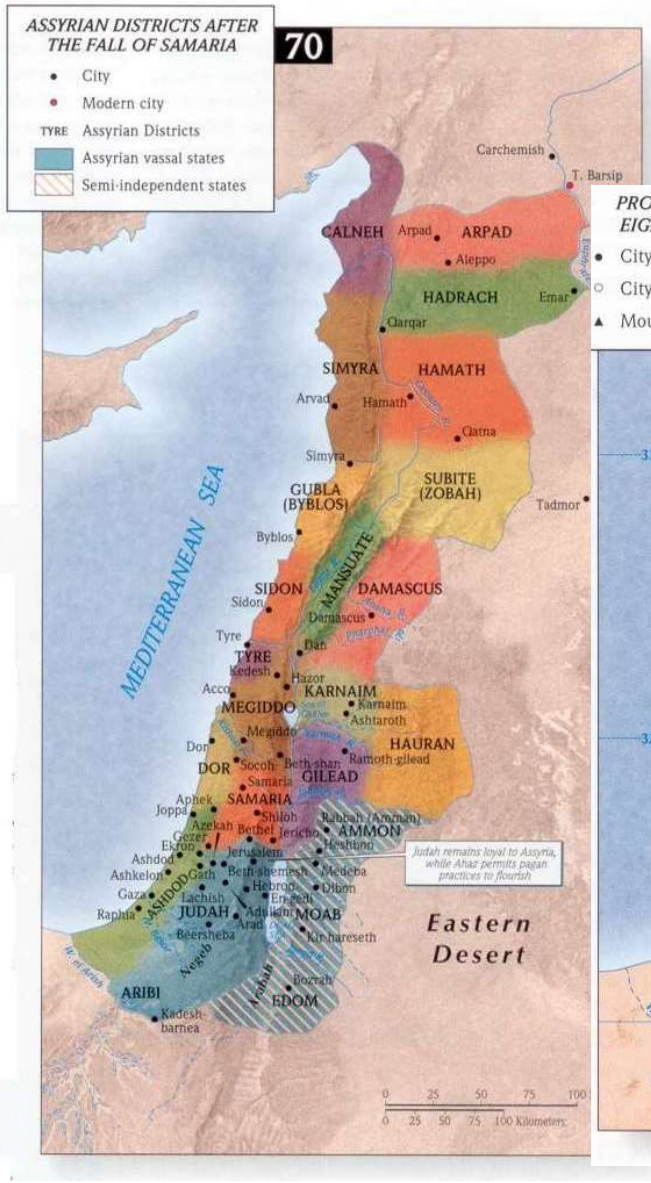


The Fall of the Kingdom of Israel

2 Kings 15–17; 2 Chronicles 28.16-21; Isaiah 7–9; 10.28-32; 20
The Assyrian conquests after 750 B.C. led to the fall of the northern kingdom of Israel. In 732 Tiglath-Pileser III (744-727 B.C.) established Dor (Duru), Megiddo (Magiddu) and Gilead (Galaza) as Assyrian provinces, and made Israel and Judah vassal states. Israel rebelled and was defeated by Shalmaneser V (727-722 B.C.), and had its capital Samaria destroyed (722 B.C.). Sargon II (722-705) deported part of the population to Assyria, and made the northern kingdom the province of Samarina (Samaria). In 713 B.C. Sargon conquered the Philistine cities in the south and organized them as the Assyrian province of Asdudu (Ashdod), leaving the kingdom of Judah surrounded by Assyrian provinces.

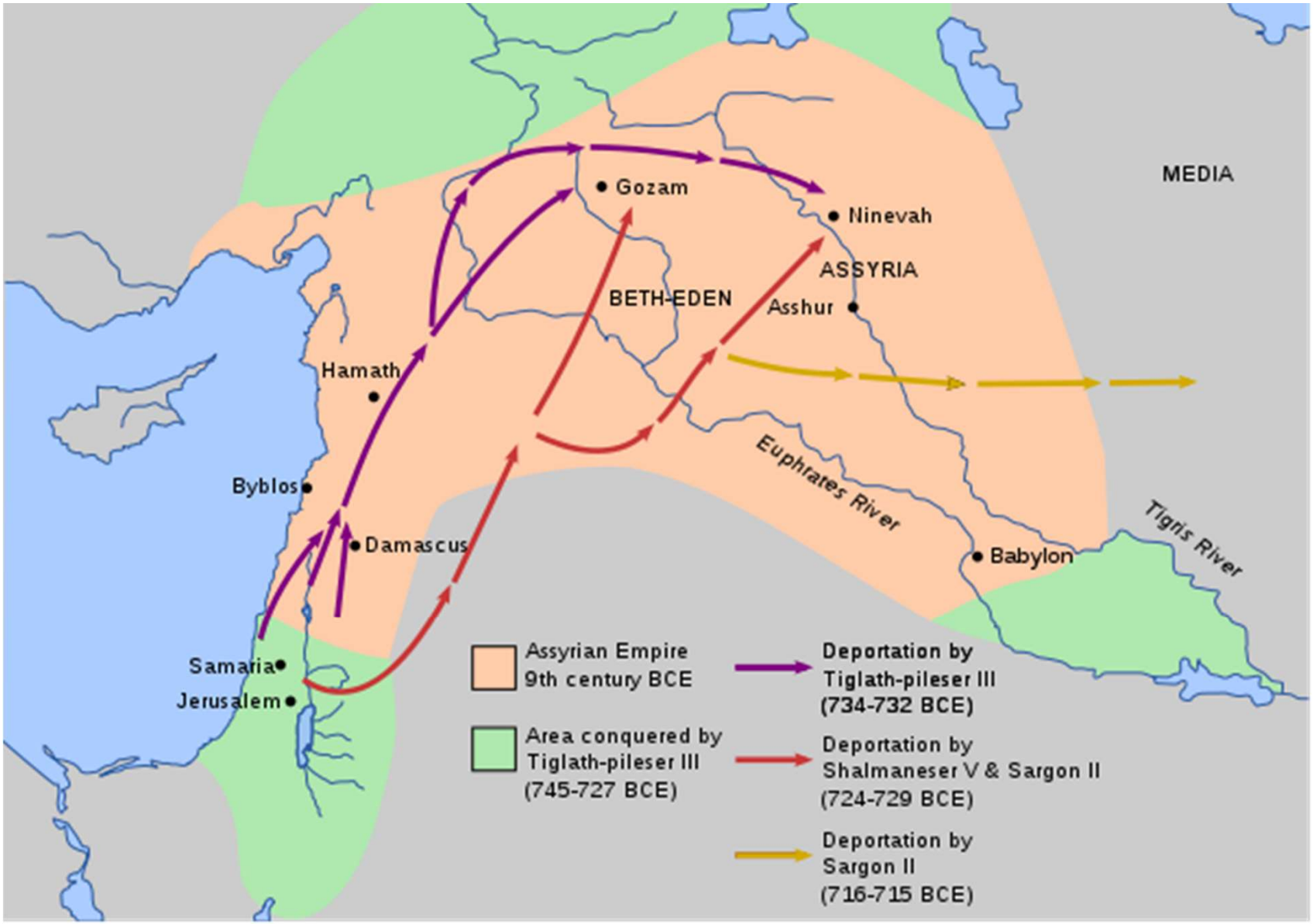


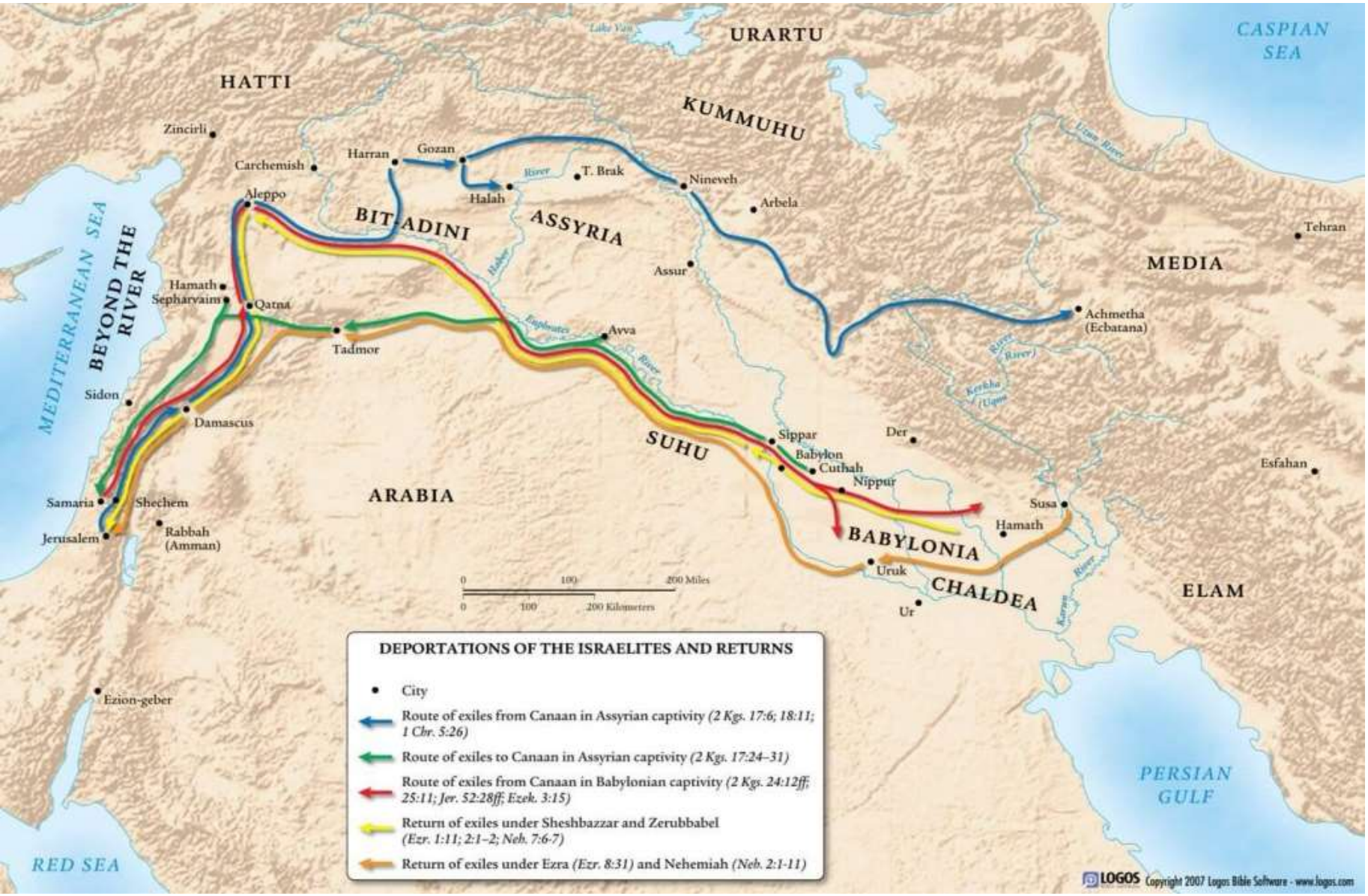

JUDAH AND ISRAEL DURING THE REIGN OF JEHOSHAPHAT
Fortified Cities
Capital City
City
Conquered/Lost Territory
Kingdom of Judah
Kingdom of Israel
Failed invasions
Battle
Jeroboam's Golden Calves
SIDON
Birthplace of Jezebel
Zaraphath
TYRE
DAMASCUS
Ben-Haded, the king of Aram (Syria) reigns from Damascus
Alliance between Israel and the Sidonians through the marriage of Ahab and Jezebel
ARAM
PHOENECIAN CITIES
Land of Naphtali
Abel-beth-maacah
Ijon
Dan
Hazor
Ben-Haded invades Isarel conquering Ijon, Dan, Abel-beth-maacah, and all Chinneroth, with all the land of Naphtali (1 Kings 15:20)
Bashan
Acco
Chinnereth
Sea of Chinnereth
Ben-hadad beseiges Aphek but fails (1 Ki 20:23-43)
Aphek?
Gath-hepher
MT. CARMEL
Dor
Megiddo
Shunem
Jezreel
Summer residence of the King
Ramoth-Gilead taken by Syria (1 King 22:3)
Ahab and Jehoshaphat defeated by Syria, Ahab killed (2 Chron 18)
Ramoth-gilead
Tishbe
Gilead
Hepher
Socoh
Ben-hadad beseiges Samaria and fails (1 Ki 20:1-25)
SAMARIA
Dothan
Jehoshaphat makes a marriage alliance with Ahab
Shechem
Succoth
Ben-hadad's camp (1 Ki 20:12,16)
Hill Country of Ephraim
Joppa
Zered
Shiloh
Jeshnah
Ephron
Bethel
Jericho
Gilgal
Jehoshaphat sets garrisons in Judah and the captured cities of Ephraim (2 Chron 17:1)
AMMON
Rabbah
First Reforms: 3 years into his reign Jehoshaphat sends out priests and levites to teach in all the cities of Judah (2 Ch 17)
Ekron
Gimzo
Gezer
Gibbethon
Ramah
Gibeon
Gibeah
JERUSALEM
Ashdod
PHILISTINES
Beth-Shemesh
Heshbon
Medaba
Baal-meon
Azaroth
Kerioth
Dibon
Aroer
Moab rebels against Israel after Ahab's death and invades Israel, but is defeated by an alliance of Israel, Judah and Edom (2 Kings 1:1).
Gath
Lachish
Tekoa
Beth-Zur
Hebron
Ziph
Engedi
Gaza
Gerar
Some Philistines brought tribute (2 Chron 17:11)
Mountains of Judea
Wilderness
Dead Sea
An alliance of Ammon, Moab and the Meunites invades Judah via Engedi but God delivers Jehoshaphat (2 Ch 20)
Arad
Arabians brought tribute to Jehoshaphat (2 Chron 17:11)
Beer-Sheba
Second Reforms: Jehoshaphat goes from Beersheba to Ephraim to bring the people back to God and to appoint judges in every city (2 Ch 19)
Kir-hareseth
MOAB
(Allied to Ahab, but rebels against his son, Joram)
The Negev
Kedesh
Araval
God destroys the ships sent from Ezion-geber by Jehoshaphat and Ahaziah, son of Ahab.
EDOM
(Allied to Jehoshaphat)
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ASSYRIAN DISTRICTS AFTER THE FALL OF SAMARIA
City
Modern city
TYRE Assyrian Districts
Assyrian vassal states
Semi-independent states
70
Carchemish
T. Barsip
CALNEH
Arpad
ARPAD
Aleppo
HADRACH
Emar
Qarqar
SIMYRA
HAMATH
Arvad
Hamath
Qatna
Simyra
SUBITE (ZOBAH)
GUBLA (BYBLOS)
Tadmor
Byblos
MANSUATE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SIDON
DAMASCUS
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Dan
TYRE
Kedesh
Hazor
KARNAIM
Acco
MEGIDDO
Karnaim
Ashtaroth
Megiddo
HAURAN
Dor
DOR
Socoh
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
GILEAD
Samaria
Joppa
Aphek
SAMARIA
Shiloh
Rabbah (Amman)
Azekah
Bethel
Jericho
AMMON
Gezer
Heshbon
Ekron
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Beth-shemesh
Medeba
Ashkelon
Gath
Hebron
Dibon
Gaza
Lachish
En-gedi
Raphia
JUDAH
Adullam
MOAB
Arad
Kir-hareseth
Beersheba
Negeb
Bozrah
ARIBI
EDOM
Kadesh-barnea
Judah remains loyal to Assyria, while Ahaz permits pagan practices to flourish
Eastern Desert
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
PROPHETS OF THE EIGHTH CENTURY
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
71
0 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 30 Kilometers
35 E
36 E
Sidon
ARAM
Damascus
Abana R.
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar R.
PHOENICIA
Litani R.
Tyre
Dan
Kedesh
Hazor
33 N
Acco
Sea of Galilee
Gath-hepher
Ashtaroth
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Mt. Carmel
Yarmuk R.
Dor
Mt. Tabor
Megiddo
Beth-shan
Hosea's marriage portrays Israel's faithlessness to Yahweh; predicts Assyria will destroy Israel
Abel-meholah
ISRAEL
Tishbe
Samaria
Jordan R.
Jabbok R.
AMMON
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Amos denounces the social sins of Israel and warns of God's impending judgement
Joppa
Hosea's homeland ?
Shiloh
32 N
Micah condemns corrupt leaders in Jerusalem
Mizpah
Bethel
Gilgal
Rabbah (Amman)
Ramah
Anathoth
Jerusalem
Elkosh
Medeba
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Azekah
Tekoa
Isaiah advises Ahaz and Hezekiah in attack against Jerusalem
Moresheth-gath
Amos's homeland
PHILISTIA
Shephelah
Lachish
Hebron
Dibon
DEAD SEA
Gaza
Gerar
JUDAH
En-gedi
Arnon R.
Eastern Desert
Raphia
N. Besor
Arad
MOAB
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
Zered R.
W. el Arish
Tamar
EDOM
31 N
Arabah
34 E
35 E
36 E

TEMPLE to EXILE – to the FALL of ISRAEL




MEDIA
Gozam
Ninevah
ASSYRIA
BETH-EDEN
Asshur
Hamath
Byblos
Damascus
Euphrates River
Tigris River
Babylon
Samaria
Jerusalem
Assyrian Empire
9th century BCE
Area conquered by
Tiglath-pileser III
(745-727 BCE)
Deportation by
Tiglath-pileser III
(734-732 BCE)
Deportation by
Shalmaneser V & Sargon II
(724-729 BCE)
Deportation by
Sargon II
(716-715 BCE)


URARTU
CASPIAN SEA
HATTI
KUMMUHU
Zincirli
Carchemish
Harran
Gozan
Halah
T. Brak
Nineveh
Arbela
Aleppo
BIT ADINI
ASSYRIA
Tehran
MEDIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BEYOND THE RIVER
Hamath
Sepharvaim
Qatna
Assur
Achmetha (Ecbatana)
Tadmor
Avva
Euphrates River
Sidon
Damascus
SUHU
Sippar
Der
Babylon
Cuthah
Nippur
Esfahan
Samaria
Shechem
ARABIA
Susa
Jerusalem
Rabbah (Amman)
Hamath
BABYLONIA
Uruk
CHALDEA
ELAM
Ur
0 100 200 Miles
0 100 200 Kilometers
DEPORTATIONS OF THE ISRAELITES AND RETURNS
City
Route of exiles from Canaan in Assyrian captivity (2 Kgs. 17:6; 18:11; 1 Chr. 5:26)
Route of exiles to Canaan in Assyrian captivity (2 Kgs. 17:24–31)
Route of exiles from Canaan in Babylonian captivity (2 Kgs. 24:12ff; 25:11; Jer. 52:28ff; Ezek. 3:15)
Return of exiles under Sheshbazzar and Zerubbabel (Ezr. 1:11; 2:1–2; Neh. 7:6-7)
Return of exiles under Ezra (Ezr. 8:31) and Nehemiah (Neh. 2:1-11)
Ezion-geber
PERSIAN GULF
RED SEA
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TEMPLE to EXILE – to the FALL of JUDAH 1

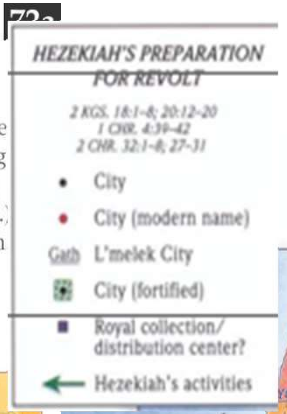
653	3321		Isa 36:1 Now it came to pass **in the fourteenth year of king Hezekiah**, *[that]* came up against all the defenced cities of Judah, and took them.
637	3336	**Manasseh,55** 637-583	Of Meshullemeth, the daughter of Haruz of Jotbah. 2Ki 21:19. He was a very wicked prince.
624	**J. Y**		
582	3391	**Amon,** 2 582-581	**Josias**, or Josiah of Jedidah, the daughter of Adaiah of Boscath. 2Ki 22:1. He was a very pious king, and was prophesied of by name some hundreds of years before he was born,
580	3393	**Josiah** 31 580-550	1Ki 13:2.
574	**J. Y**		
573			2Ch 34:3 For in the **eighth year of his reign**, while he was yet young, he began to seek after the God of David his father…
568	3405		2Ch 34:3…and in **the twelfth year** he began to purge Judah and Jerusalem from the high places, and the groves, and the carved images, and the molten images.
567	3406		Jer 25:3 From **the thirteenth year of Josiah** the son of Amon king of Judah, even unto this day, that *[is]* the three and twentieth year, the word of the LORD hath come unto me, and I have spoken unto you, rising early and speaking; but ye have not hearkened. Jer 1:2 3. Ezekiel 4:6 and Jeremiah 25:3 meaning: Forty years until the fall of Judah to Babylon starting with the warning messages by Jeremiah and Ezekiel that began in the 13th year of Josiah.
563	3410		2Ch 35:19 In **the eighteenth year of the reign of Josiah** was this passover kept. 2Ch 34:8 Now in the eighteenth year of his reign, when he had purged the land, and the house, he sent Shaphan the son of Azaliah, and Maaseiah the governor of the city, and Joah the son of Joahaz the recorder, to repair the house of the LORD his God.
554			~ Fall of Nineveh [27 yrs before Jerusalem]
549			Pharaoh Necho fights Assyria at the Euphrates; Josiah dies
549	3424	Jehoahaz, <1	Jehoahaz's 3 month reign ends and Jehoiakim starts to rule over Judah (2 Kings 23:30-31). Note: the start of Jehoiakim's rule is found by working backwards from the synchronism of year 370.
549	3424	**Jehoiakim**,11 549-538	**2Ki 24:1** In his days Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up, and Jehoiakim became his servant **three years**:
547	3426	1st deportation	[**2Kings 24:1, Dan 1:1** In the **third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah**…3 Then the king ordered Ashpenaz, chief of his court officials, to bring into the king's service some of the Israelites from the royal family and the nobility, **Esther 2:5f**]
546	3427		Jer 25:1 The word that came to Jeremiah concerning all the people of Judah in the **fourth year of Jehoiakim** the son of Josiah king of Judah, that *[was]* the first year of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon; Jer 45:1 The word that Jeremiah the prophet spake unto Baruch the son of Neriah, when he had written these words in a book at the mouth of Jeremiah, in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah, saying, Jer 46:2 Against Egypt, against the army of Pharaoh Necho king of Egypt, which was by the river Euphrates in Carchemish, which Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon smote **in the fourth year of Jehoiakim** the son of Josiah king of Judah.
545	3428		Jer 36:9 And it came to pass **in the fifth year of Jehoiakim** the son of Josiah king of Judah, in the ninth month, *[that]* they proclaimed a fast before the LORD to all the people in Jerusalem, and to all the people that came from the cities of Judah unto Jerusalem.
539	3435		Jer 52:28 This *is* the people whom Nebuchadrezzar carried away captive: **in the seventh year** three thousand Jews and three and twenty: [3023]=Eze 33:21
538	3435	Jehoiachin's 3 m. reign	**2Ki 24:14** He captured all Jerusalem, all the generals, all the soldiers (10,000 prisoners), and all the craftsmen and smiths. Only the poorest people of the land were left.

Judah under King Hezekiah

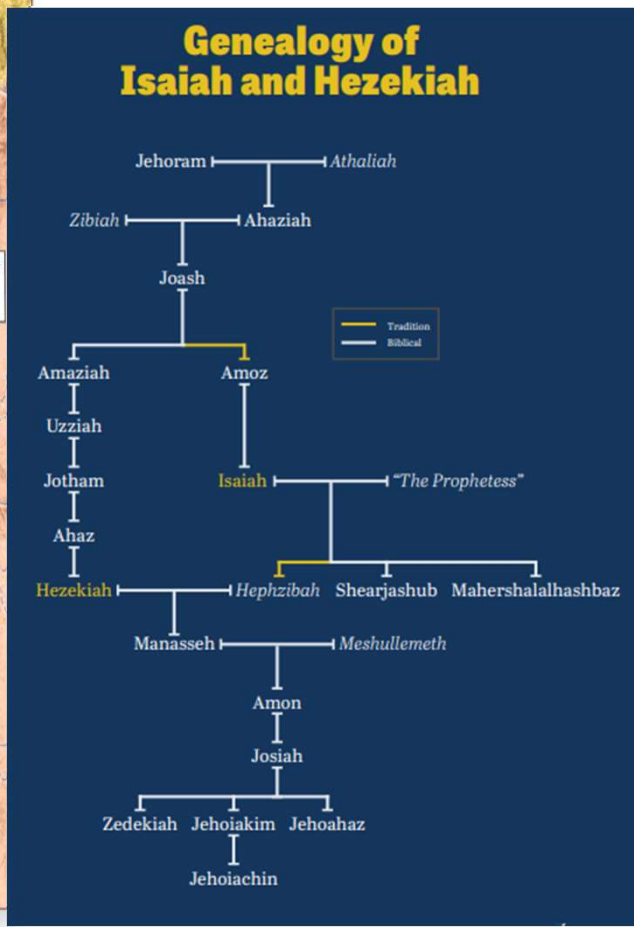
2 Kings 18–20; 1 Chronicles 4.35-43; 2 Chronicles 29–32; Isaiah 10.28-32; 20; 36–39; Micah 1.8-16

Under Hezekiah (716-687 B.C.) Judah was a vassal of Assyria. Hezekiah attempted to strengthen his national defenses by designating four cities as military depots. On the death of Sargon II (705 B.C.) Hezekiah rebelled against his successor Sennacherib (704-681 B.C.) who responded in 701 by invading Judah and besieging Jerusalem. Sennacherib defeated an Egyptian force at Eltekeh and made his headquarters in Lachish, the capture of which is depicted on the gates of his new palace in Nineveh.



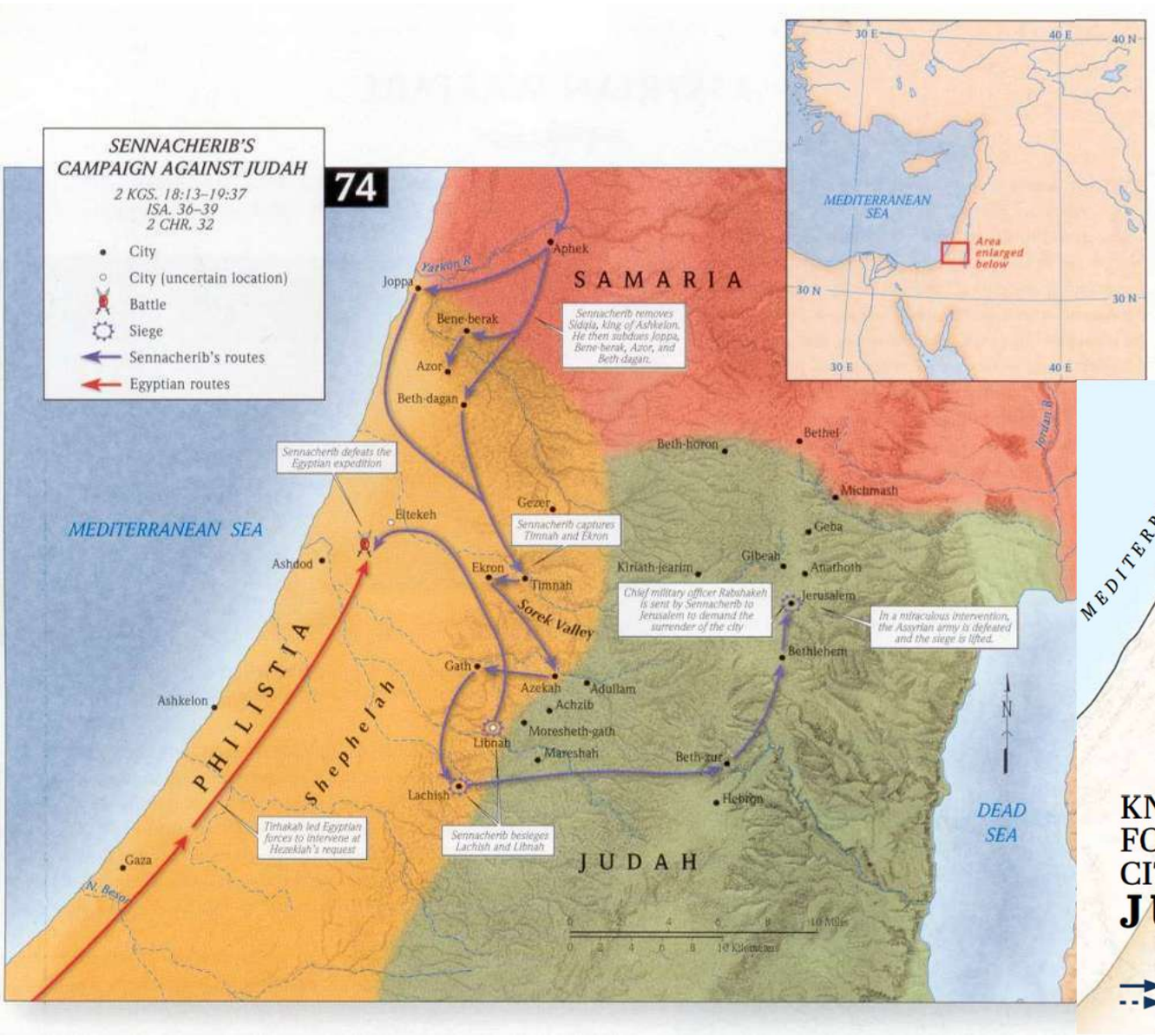




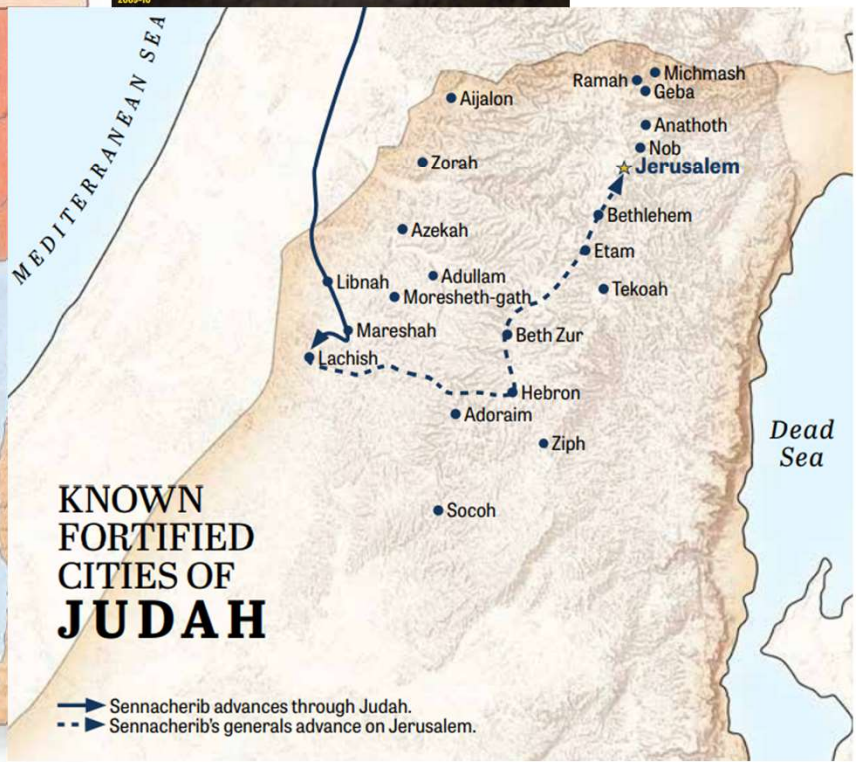


"… at the mouth of two witnesses, or of three, every decla-ration may be made to stand" (Matthew 18:16). The context was Jesus teaching His apostles on properly reproving those who sin. This is in line with the legal contexts in Deuteronomy 17:6, 19:15; 1 Timothy 5:19; and Hebrews 10:28. **All prophecies are legal pronouncements** by God (not merely predictions) establishing His credentials and legal authority over His creation.

Isaiah 2:2–5	Micah 4:1–5
1 "The word which came from Yahweh to Isaiah son of Amoz, concerning Judah and Jerusalem:	
2 And it will come to pass in the latter days, The Mount of the House of Yahweh shall be established on the summit of the mountains, And it shall be lifted up above the hills, And all the nations will stream unto it.	1 And it will come to pass in the latter days, The Mount of the House of Yahweh shall be established on the summit of the mountains, And it shall be lifted up above the hills. And all the peoples will stream unto it.
3 Many peoples will come and say:	2 Many nations will come and say:
'Come, and let us ascend to the Mount of Yahweh, To the house of the Elohim of Jacob; And He shall direct us out of His ways, So that we may indeed walk in His paths. For from [out of] Zion shall go forth the law, And the word of Yahweh from Jerusalem.'	'Come, and let us ascend to the Mount of Yahweh, *And* to the house of the Elohim of Jacob, And He shall direct us out of His ways, So that we may indeed walk in His paths. For from [out of] Zion shall go forth the law, And the word of Yahweh from Jerusalem.'


SENNACHERIB'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST JUDAH
74
2 KGS. 18:13–19:37
ISA. 36–39
2 CHR. 32
City
City (uncertain location)
Battle
Siege
Sennacherib's routes
Egyptian routes
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHILISTIA
SAMARIA
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
Aphek
Joppa
Yarkon R.
Bene-berak
Azor
Beth-dagan
Sennacherib removes Sidqia, king of Ashkelon. He then subdues Joppa, Bene-berak, Azor, and Beth-dagan.
Sennacherib defeats the Egyptian expedition
Eltekeh
Gezer
Sennacherib captures Timnah and Ekron
Ashdod
Ekron
Timnah
Sorek Valley
Beth-horon
Bethel
Michmash
Geba
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Anathoth
Jerusalem
Chief military officer Rabshakeh is sent by Sennacherib to Jerusalem to demand the surrender of the city
In a miraculous intervention, the Assyrian army is defeated and the siege is lifted.
Bethlehem
Gath
Azekah
Adullam
Achzib
Ashkelon
Shephelah
Moresheth-gath
Libnah
Mareshah
Beth-zur
Lachish
Hebron
Tirhakah led Egyptian forces to intervene at Hezekiah's request
Sennacherib besieges Lachish and Libnah
Gaza
N. Besor
Jordan R.
N
10 Miles
10 Kilometers
30 E
40 E
40 N
30 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Area enlarged below


The Hezekiah Bulla
SIZE
13 mm x 12 mm x 3 mm
UNEARTHED
2009-10


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Aijalon
Ramah
Michmash
Geba
Anathoth
Nob
Zorah
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Azekah
Etam
Libnah
Adullam
Tekoah
Moresheth-gath
Mareshah
Beth Zur
Lachish
Hebron
Adoraim
Ziph
Socoh
Dead Sea
KNOWN FORTIFIED CITIES OF JUDAH
Sennacherib advances through Judah.
Sennacherib's generals advance on Jerusalem.

The inscription reads, in part: "As for Hezekiah the Judahite, who did not submit to my yoke: 46 of his strong, walled cities, as well as the small towns in their area, which were without number, I besieged and took them by leveling with battering rams, by bringing up siege engines, by attacking and storming on foot, by mines, tunnels, and breeches. 200,150 people, great and small, male and female, horses, mules, asses, camels, cattle and sheep without number, I brought away from them and counted as spoil. ***As for Hezekiah, I shut him up like a caged bird in his royal city of Jerusalem.*** I then constructed a series of fortresses around him, and I did not allow anyone to come out of the city gates."



Taylor Prism



Oriental Institute Prism

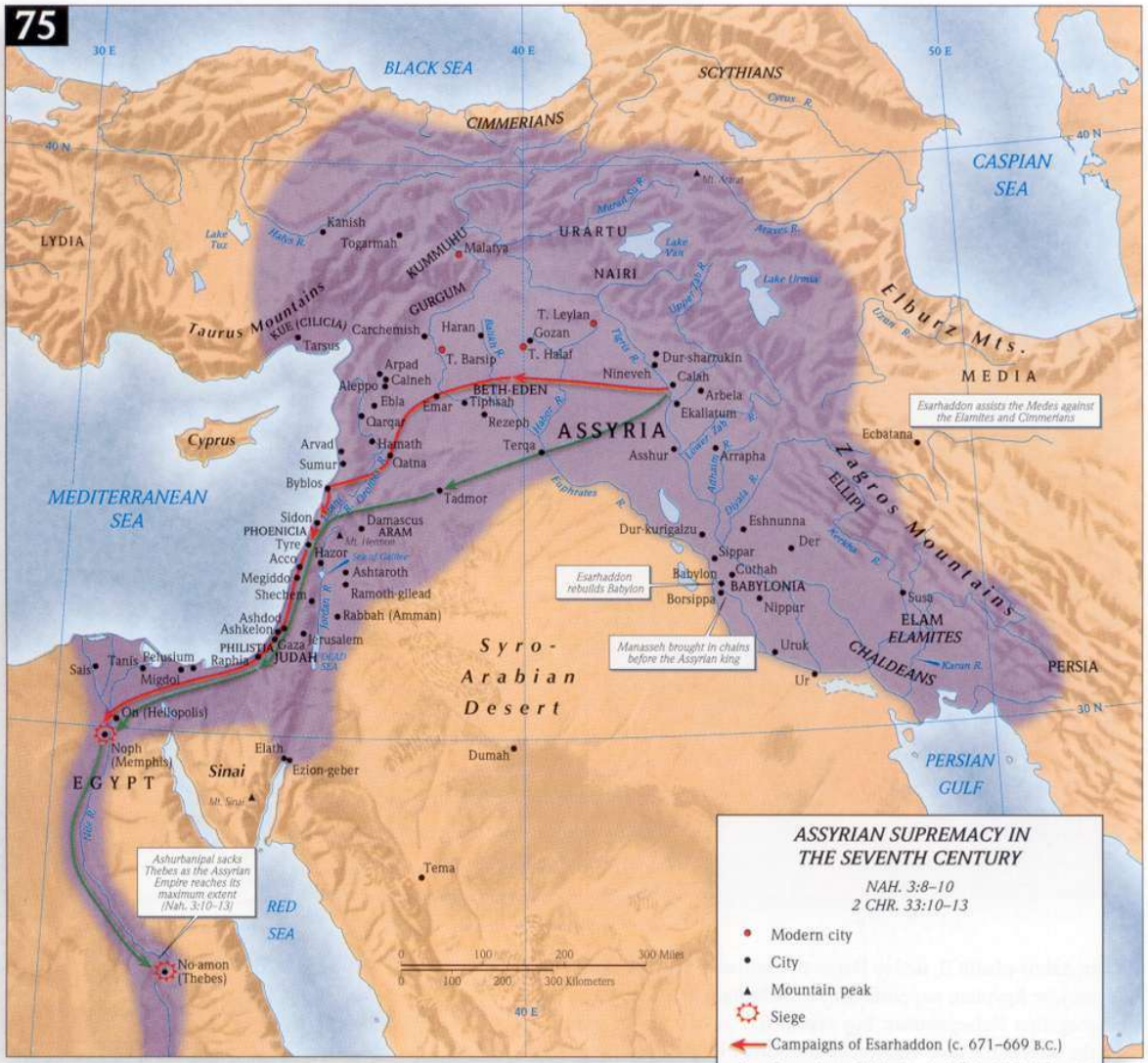
Textual Analysis

The Isaiah bulla, unlike the Hezekiah bulla, has sustained heavy damage. Much of the upper half of the bulla is broken off. This missing portion does not hinder interpretation, however, because the top half contained a picture, or motif, not text. (A small remaining section of this motif can be seen on the upper right-hand side of the bulla.) The lower half of the bulla contains the all-important inscription bearing the name of its owner.

Two lines of text have been preserved. Both lines are slightly damaged on the left side by a visible thumbprint, probably made by the owner of the seal as he held down the edge of the clay while stamping it. This thumbprint pressed some of the letters. In spite of the damage, the first line of script is easy to interpret. All the experts agree that it reads, "Belonging to Isaiah." The final letter of the name Isaiah is missing, but there is no mistaking the name.

The debate revolves around the text on the bottom line, or lower register. Three letters




75
30 E
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N
BLACK SEA
SCYTHIANS
CIMMERIANS
CASPIAN SEA
LYDIA
Lake Tuz
Halys R.
Kanish
Togarmah
KUMMUHU
Malatya
URARTU
NAIRI
Lake Van
Araxes R.
Lake Urmia
Elburz Mts.
MEDIA
GURGUM
Taurus Mountains
KUE (CILICIA)
Carchemish
Haran
Gozan
T. Leylan
T. Halaf
T. Barsip
Dur-sharrukin
Nineveh
Calah
Arbela
Arpad
Aleppo
Calneh
BETH-EDEN
Emar
Tiphsah
Ekallatum
Ebla
Qarqar
Rezeph
ASSYRIA
Esarhaddon assists the Medes against the Elamites and Cimmerians
Ecbatana
Cyprus
Arvad
Hamath
Terqa
Asshur
Arrapha
Sumur
Qatna
Byblos
Tadmor
Euphrates R.
Zagros Mountains
ELLIPI
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
PHOENICIA
Damascus
ARAM
Dur-kurigalzu
Eshnunna
Tyre
Acco
Hazor
Sea of Galilee
Sippar
Der
Megiddo
Ashtaroth
Babylon
Cuthah
Esarhaddon rebuilds Babylon
BABYLONIA
Shechem
Ramoth-gilead
Borsippa
Nippur
Susa
Ashdod
Rabbah (Amman)
Ashkelon
Jerusalem
ELAM
ELAMITES
Manasseh brought in chains before the Assyrian king
Uruk
CHALDEANS
PERSIA
Sais
Tanis
Pelusium
Raphia
Gaza
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
Migdol
Syro-Arabian Desert
Ur
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
Elath
Dumah
PERSIAN GULF
EGYPT
Sinai
Ezion-geber
Mt. Sinai
Nile R.
Ashurbanipal sacks Thebes as the Assyrian Empire reaches its maximum extent (Nah. 3:10–13)
Tema
RED SEA
No-amon (Thebes)
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
ASSYRIAN SUPREMACY IN THE SEVENTH CENTURY
NAH. 3:8–10
2 CHR. 33:10–13
Modern city
City
Mountain peak
Siege
Campaigns of Esarhaddon (c. 671–669 B.C.)
Campaigns of Ashurbanipal II (c. 667–663 B.C.)
Assyrian Empire at its zenith





1 Jaqur, Dimonah, Kedesh, Hazor, Ithnan, Hazor-hadatta, Amam, Kerioth-hezron, Shema, Hazar-gadda, Heshmon, Beth-pelet, Hazar-shual, Baalah, Iim, Ezem, Eltolad, Chesil, Bethul, Lebaoth, Shilhim

2 Ashnah, En-gannim, Tappuah, Enam, Shaaraim, Adithaim, Gederothaim

3 Zenan, Hadashah, Dilan, Mizpeh, Jokthe-el, Bozkath, Cabbon, Lahmam, Chitlish, Gederoth, Beth-dagon, Naamah, Makkedah

4 Ashan, Iphtah, Ashnah

5 Ithla, Elon, Me-jarkon, Rakkon

6 Shamir, Dannah, Goshen, Holon, Giloh

7 Arab, Eshan, Janim (Janum), Aphekah, Humtah, Zior

8 Jezreel, Jokdeam, Zanoah, Gibeah, Timnah

9 Maarath, Eltekon

10 Kulon, Tatam, Shoresh, Kerem, Gallim

11 Avim, Parah, Chefar-ammoni, Ophni, Rekem, Irpeel, Taralah, Zela, Haeleph

12 Emek-keziz, Middin, Secacah, Nibshan

The Districts of Judah under King Josiah

Joshua 15.20-62; 18.21-28; 19.40-46

These lists enumerate the towns in the twelve districts of Judah. According to recent scholarship they reflect conditions during the reign of Josiah about 620 B.C., although they are cited in the book of Joshua to illustrate a much earlier period.

The map shows the districts of Judah and the relative density of their population in the time of Josiah. Only the towns whose locations have been identified are shown on the map. The remainder are listed below it. When the topographical evidence has been convincing, some places have been transposed from the districts indicated in the book of Joshua.

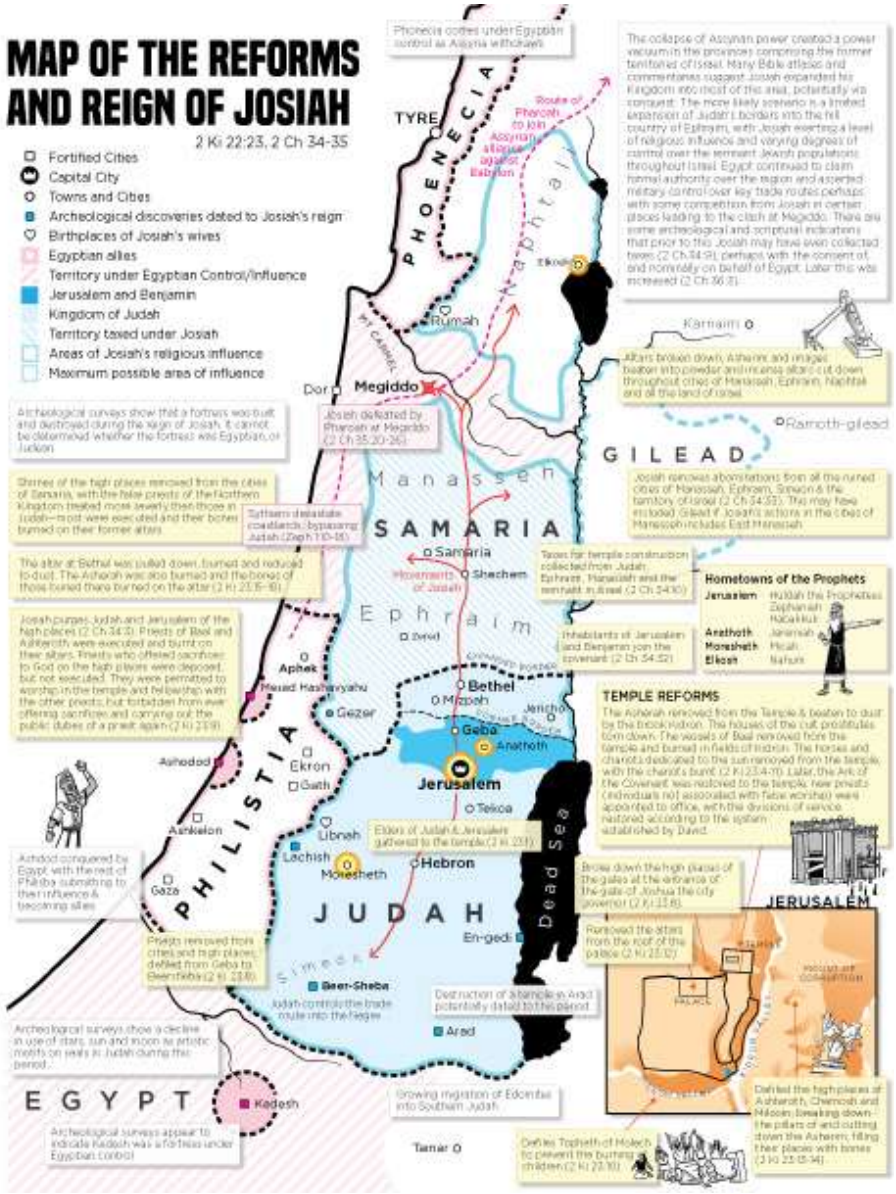


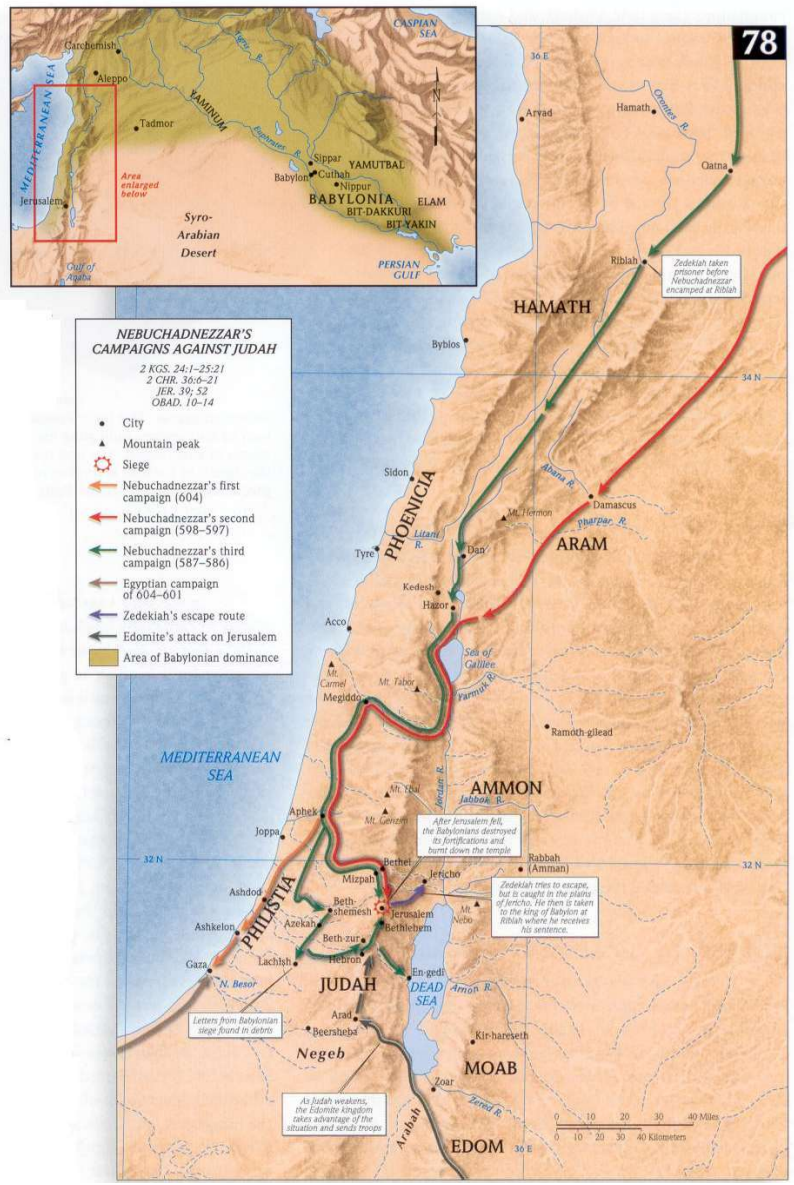
The Golden Age of King Josiah

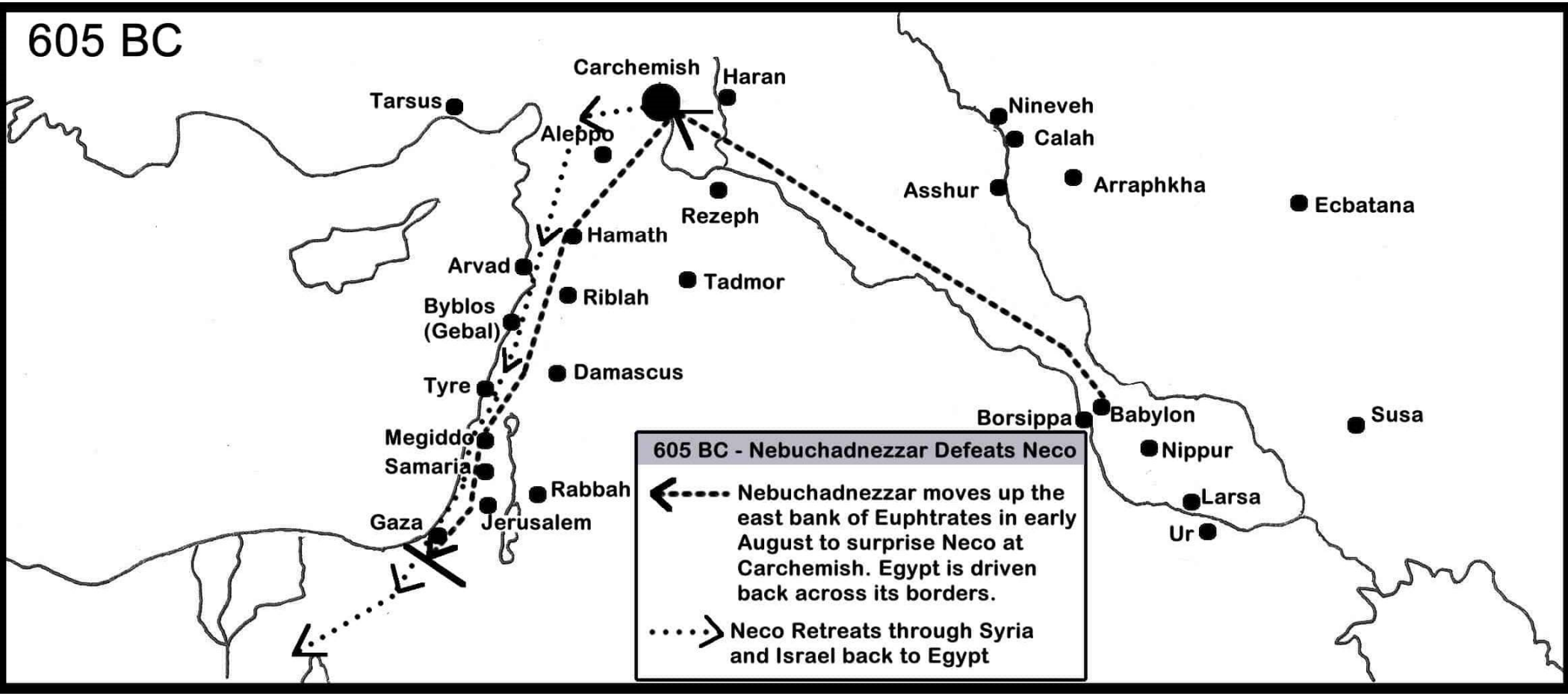
2 Kings 21–23; 2 Chronicles 33–35

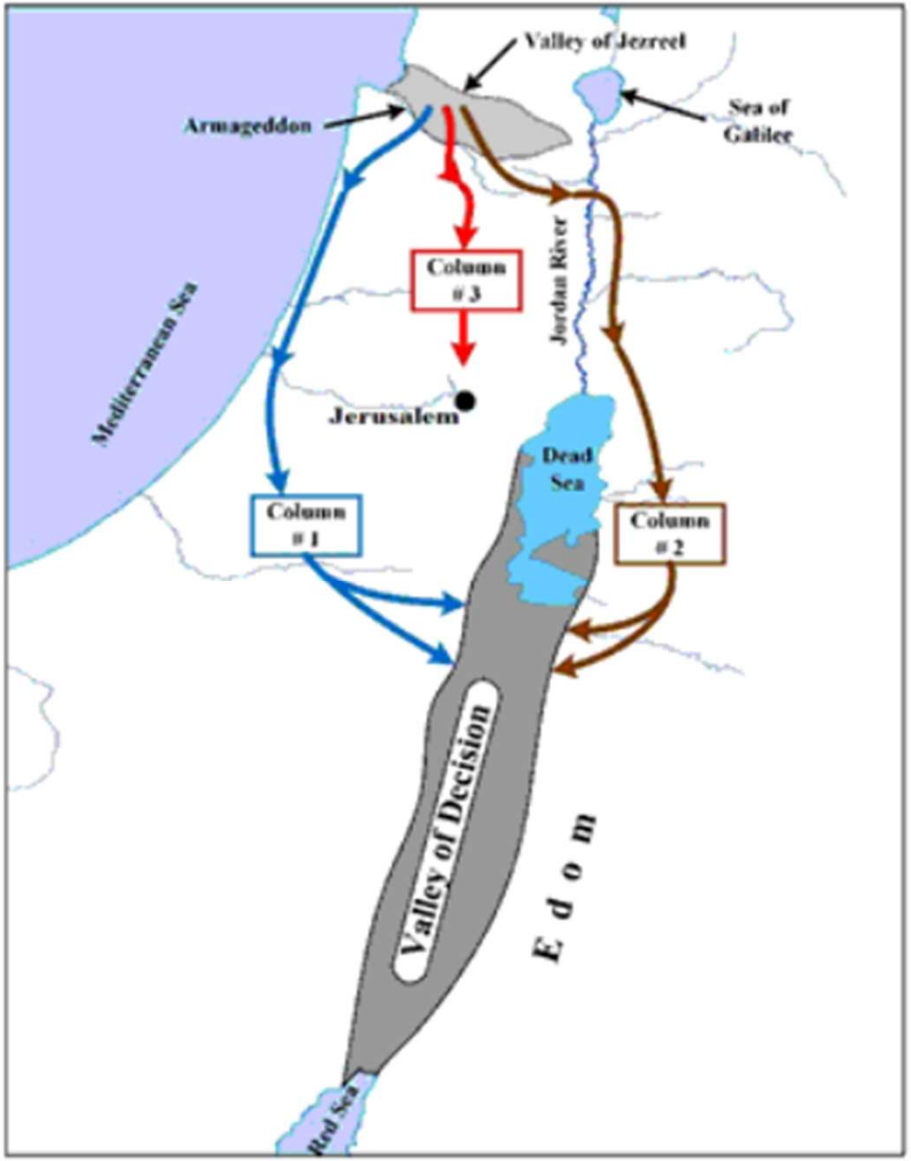
As the Assyrian empire weakened (cf. map 17), Josiah was able to recapture parts of Israel that had been lost in 732 and 722 B.C. However, the extent to which he established his control over the former northern kingdom is questionable. Josiah was killed at Megiddo in an attempt to halt an Egyptian army from joining forces to support the Assyrian army in its frontier wars (cf. map 18). Josiah's reign saw the beginning of Jeremiah's prophetic ministry.

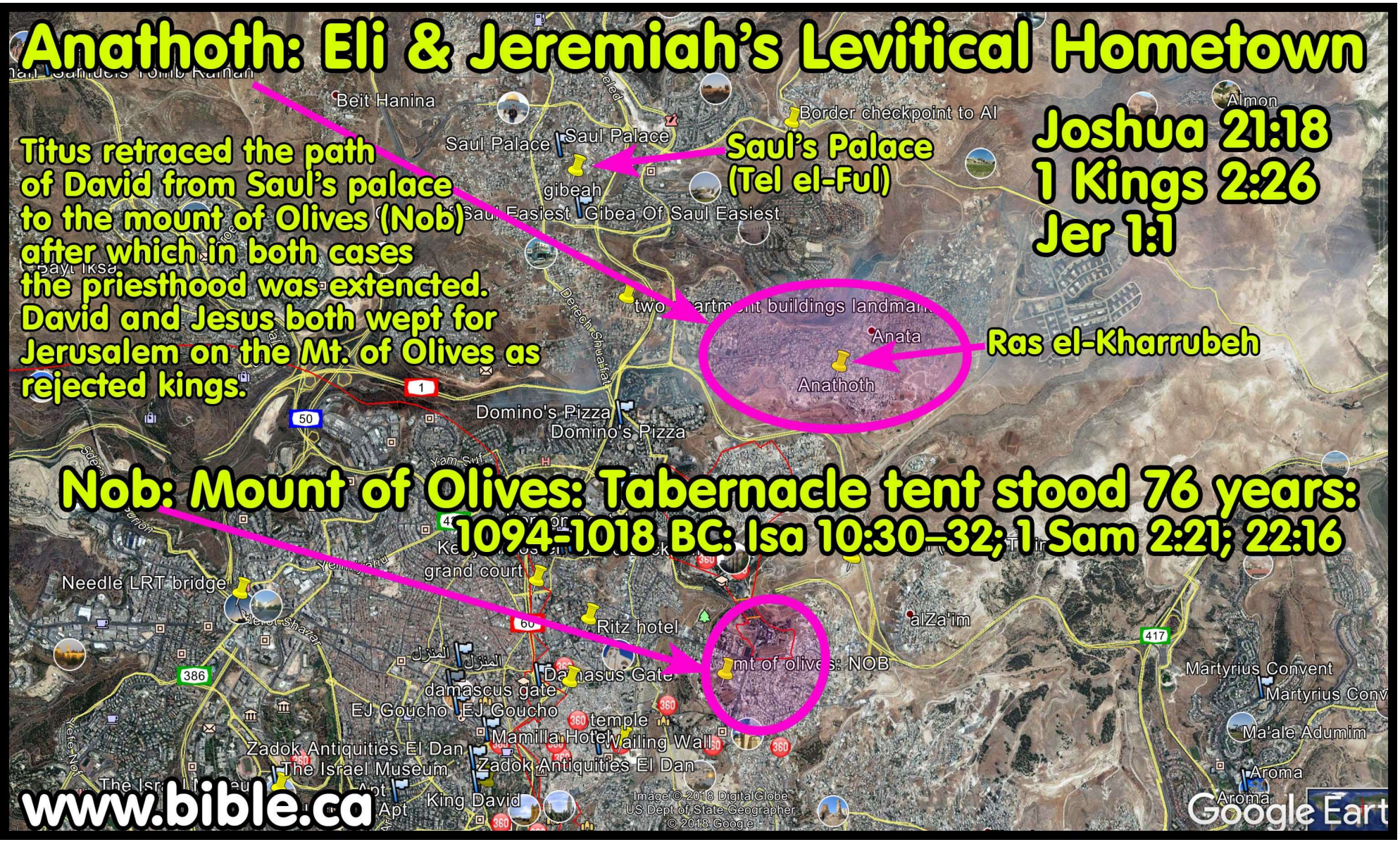



MAP OF THE REFORMS AND REIGN OF JOSIAH
2 Ki 22:23, 2 Ch 34-35
Fortified Cities
Capital City
Towns and Cities
Archeological discoveries dated to Josiah's reign
Birthplaces of Josiah's wives
Egyptian allies
Territory under Egyptian Control/Influence
Jerusalem and Benjamin
Kingdom of Judah
Territory taxed under Josiah
Areas of Josiah's religious influence
Maximum possible area of influence
Phoenicia cedes under Egyptian control as Assyria withdraws
The collapse of Assyrian power created a power vacuum in the provinces comprising the former territories of Israel. Many Bible atlases and commentaries suggest Josiah expanded his Kingdom into most of this area, potentially via conquest. The more likely scenario is a limited expansion of Judah's borders into the hill country of Ephraim, with Josiah exerting a level of religious influence and varying degrees of control over the remnant Jewish populations throughout Israel. Egypt continued to claim formal authority over the region and asserted military control over key trade routes perhaps with some competition from Josiah in certain places leading to the clash at Megiddo. There are some archeological and scriptural indications that prior to this Josiah may have even collected taxes (2 Ch 34:9), perhaps with the consent of, and nominally on behalf of Egypt. Later this was increased (2 Ch 36:3).
PHOENICIA
TYRE
Route of Pharoah to join Assyrian alliance against Babylon
Naphtali
Tabor
Rimah
Karnaim
Dor
Megiddo
Mt Carmel
Josiah defeated by Pharoah at Megiddo (2 Ch 35:20-24)
Archeological surveys show that a fortress was built and destroyed during the reign of Josiah. It cannot be determined whether the fortress was Egyptian or Judean
Altars broken down, Asherim and images beaten into powder and incense altars cut down throughout cities of Manasseh, Ephraim, Naphtali and all the land of Israel.
Ramoth-gilead
GILEAD
Manasseh
SAMARIA
Shrines of the high places removed from the cities of Samaria, with the false priests of the Northern Kingdom treated more severely than those in Judah—most were executed and their bones burned on their former altars
Sanballat's descendants, governors of Samaria, bypassing Judah (Zeph 1:10-13)
Samaria
Shechem
Movements of Josiah
The altar at Bethel was pulled down, burned and reduced to dust. The Asherah was also burned and the bones of those buried there burned on the altar (2 Ki 23:16-18)
Taxes for temple construction collected from Judah, Ephraim, Manasseh and the remnant in Israel (2 Ch 34:9)
Hometowns of the Prophets
Jerusalem — Huldah the Prophetess, Zephaniah, Habakkuk
Anathoth — Jeremiah
Moresheth — Micah
Elkosh — Nahum
Ephraim
David
Josiah purges Judah and Jerusalem of the high places (2 Ch 34:3). Priests of Baal and Ashtoreth were executed and burnt on their altars. Priests who offered sacrifices to God on the high places were deposed, but not executed. They were permitted to worship in the temple and fellowship with the other priests, but forbidden from ever offering sacrifices and carrying out the public duties of a priest again (2 Ki 23:9)
Aphek
Mesad Hashavyahu
Bethel
Mizpah
Jericho
Gezer
Geba
Anathoth
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Ekron
Gath
Ashkelon
Libnah
Lachish
Moresheth
Hebron
Gaza
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
Dead Sea
En-gedi
Ashdod conquered by Egypt with the rest of Philistia submitting to their influence & becoming allies
Elders of Judah & Jerusalem gathered to the temple (2 Ki 23:1)
TEMPLE REFORMS
The Asherah removed from the Temple & beaten to dust by the Brook Kidron. The houses of the cult prostitutes torn down. The vessels of Baal removed from the temple and burned in fields of Kidron. The horses and chariots dedicated to the sun removed from the temple, with the chariots burnt (2 Ki 23:4-11). Later, the Ark of the Covenant was restored to the temple, new priests (individuals not associated with false worship) were appointed to office, with the divisions of service restored according to the system established by David.
JERUSALEM
Broke down the high places of the gates at the entrance of the gate of Joshua the city governor (2 Ki 23:8).
Removed the altars from the roof of the palace (2 Ki 23:12)
Priests removed from cities and high places, defiled from Geba to Beersheba (2 Ki 23:8)
Simeon
Beer-Sheba
Judah controls the trade route into the Negev
Destruction of a temple in Arad potentially dated to this period
Arad
Archeological surveys show a decline in use of stars, sun and moon as artistic motifs on seals in Judah during this period.
EGYPT
Kadesh
Archeological surveys appear to indicate Kadesh was a fortress under Egyptian control
Growing migration of Edomites into Southern Judah
Tamar
Defiles Topheth of Molech to prevent the burning children (2 Ki 23:10)
Defiled the high places of Ashtaroth, Chemosh and Milcom, breaking down the pillars of and cutting down the Asherim, filling their places with bones (2 Ki 23:13-14)


78
NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S CAMPAIGNS AGAINST JUDAH
2 KGS. 24:1–25:21
2 CHR. 36:6–21
JER. 39; 52
OBAD. 10–14
City
Mountain peak
Siege
Nebuchadnezzar's first campaign (604)
Nebuchadnezzar's second campaign (598–597)
Nebuchadnezzar's third campaign (587–586)
Egyptian campaign of 604–601
Zedekiah's escape route
Edomite's attack on Jerusalem
Area of Babylonian dominance
Carchemish
Aleppo
Tadmor
YAMINIUM
Sippar
YAMUTBAL
Babylon
Cuthah
Nippur
BABYLONIA
BIT-DAKKURI
BIT-YAKIN
ELAM
Jerusalem
Area enlarged below
Syro-Arabian Desert
CASPIAN SEA
PERSIAN GULF
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Gulf of Aqaba
HAMATH
Arvad
Hamath
Orontes R.
Qatna
Riblah
Zedekiah taken prisoner before Nebuchadnezzar encamped at Riblah
Byblos
Sidon
PHOENICIA
Litani R.
Abana R.
Damascus
Pharpar R.
ARAM
Mt. Hermon
Tyre
Dan
Kedesh
Hazor
Acco
Sea of Galilee
Yarmuk R.
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Tabor
Megiddo
Ramoth-gilead
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AMMON
Jabbok R.
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Jordan R.
Aphek
Joppa
After Jerusalem fell, the Babylonians destroyed its fortifications and burnt down the temple
Bethel
Mizpah
Jericho
Rabbah (Amman)
Ashdod
Beth-shemesh
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Azekah
Mt. Nebo
Zedekiah tries to escape, but is caught in the plains of Jericho. He then is taken to the king of Babylon at Riblah where he receives his sentence.
Ashkelon
Beth-zur
PHILISTIA
Gaza
Lachish
Hebron
N. Besor
En-gedi
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
Amon R.
Letters from Babylonian siege found in debris
Arad
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
MOAB
Zoar
Zered R.
As Judah weakens, the Edomite kingdom takes advantage of the situation and sends troops
Arabah
EDOM
36 E
34 N
32 N
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

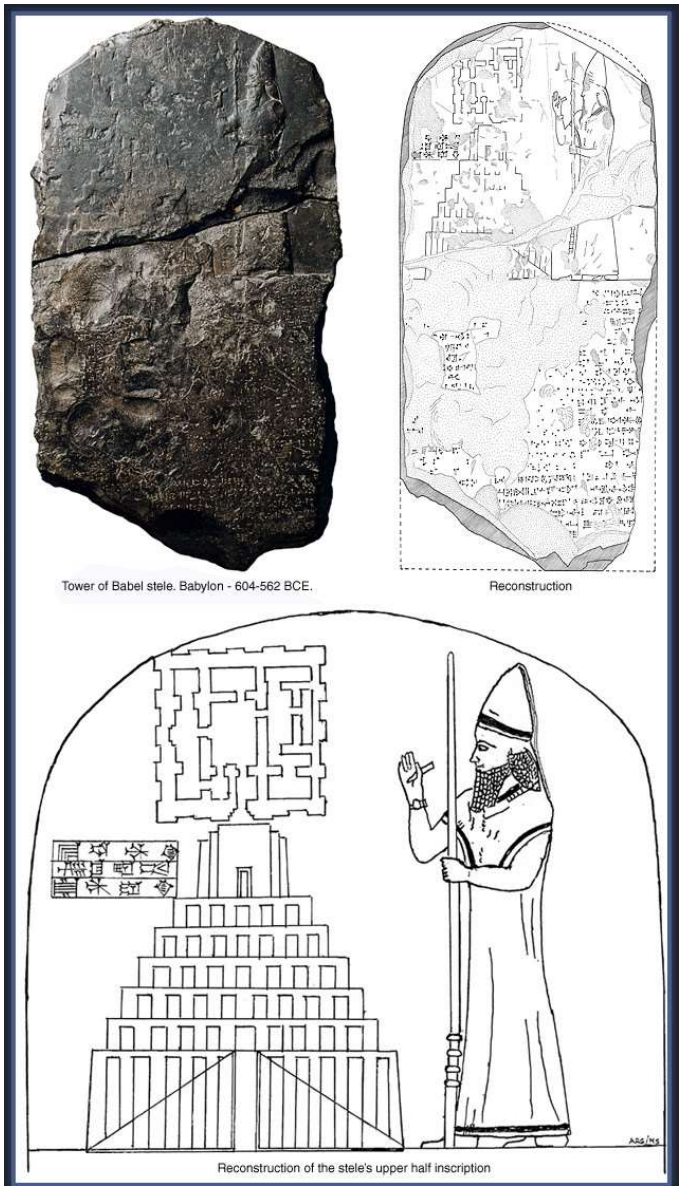

605 BC
Carchemish
Haran
Tarsus
Aleppo
Nineveh
Calah
Asshur
Arraphkha
Ecbatana
Rezeph
Hamath
Arvad
Tadmor
Riblah
Byblos
(Gebal)
Damascus
Tyre
Borsippa
Babylon
Susa
Megiddo
Samaria
Nippur
Rabbah
Larsa
Gaza
Jerusalem
Ur
605 BC - Nebuchadnezzar Defeats Neco
Nebuchadnezzar moves up the east bank of Euphtrates in early August to surprise Neco at Carchemish. Egypt is driven back across its borders.
Neco Retreats through Syria and Israel back to Egypt


Valley of Jezreel
Armageddon
Sea of Galilee
Mediterranean Sea
Column # 3
Jordan River
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
Column # 1
Column # 2
Valley of Decision
E d o m
Red Sea


Anathoth: Eli & Jeremiah's Levitical Hometown
Titus retraced the path
of David from Saul's palace
to the mount of Olives (Nob)
after which in both cases
the priesthood was extencted.
David and Jesus both wept for
Jerusalem on the Mt. of Olives as
rejected kings.
Saul's Palace
(Tel el-Ful)
Joshua 21:18
1 Kings 2:26
Jer 1:1
Ras el-Kharrubeh
Anata
Anathoth
Nob: Mount of Olives: Tabernacle tent stood 76 years:
1094-1018 BC: Isa 10:30–32; 1 Sam 2:21; 22:16
Beit Hanina
Saul Palace
Border checkpoint to Al
Almon
gibeah
Gibea Of Saul Easiest
Domino's Pizza
Needle LRT bridge
grand court
Ritz hotel
damascus gate
EJ Goucho
Mamilla Hotel
Wailing Wall
Zadok Antiquities El Dan
The Israel Museum
King David
alZa'im
Martyrius Convent
Ma'ale Adumim
Aroma
www.bible.ca
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No. 76. MS 2063 face





Tower of Babel stele. Babylon - 604-562 BCE.

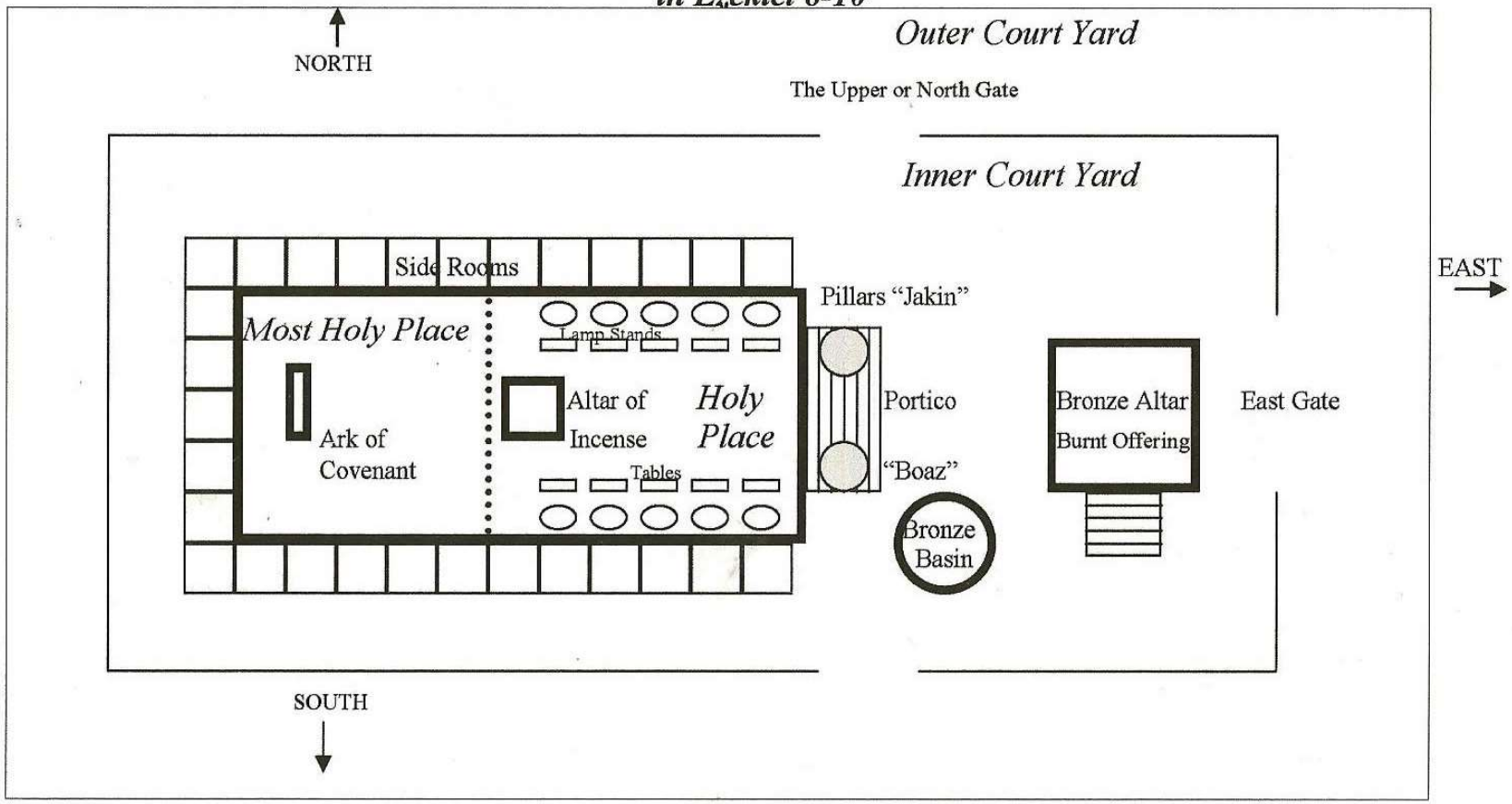
Reconstruction

Reconstruction of the stele's upper half inscription

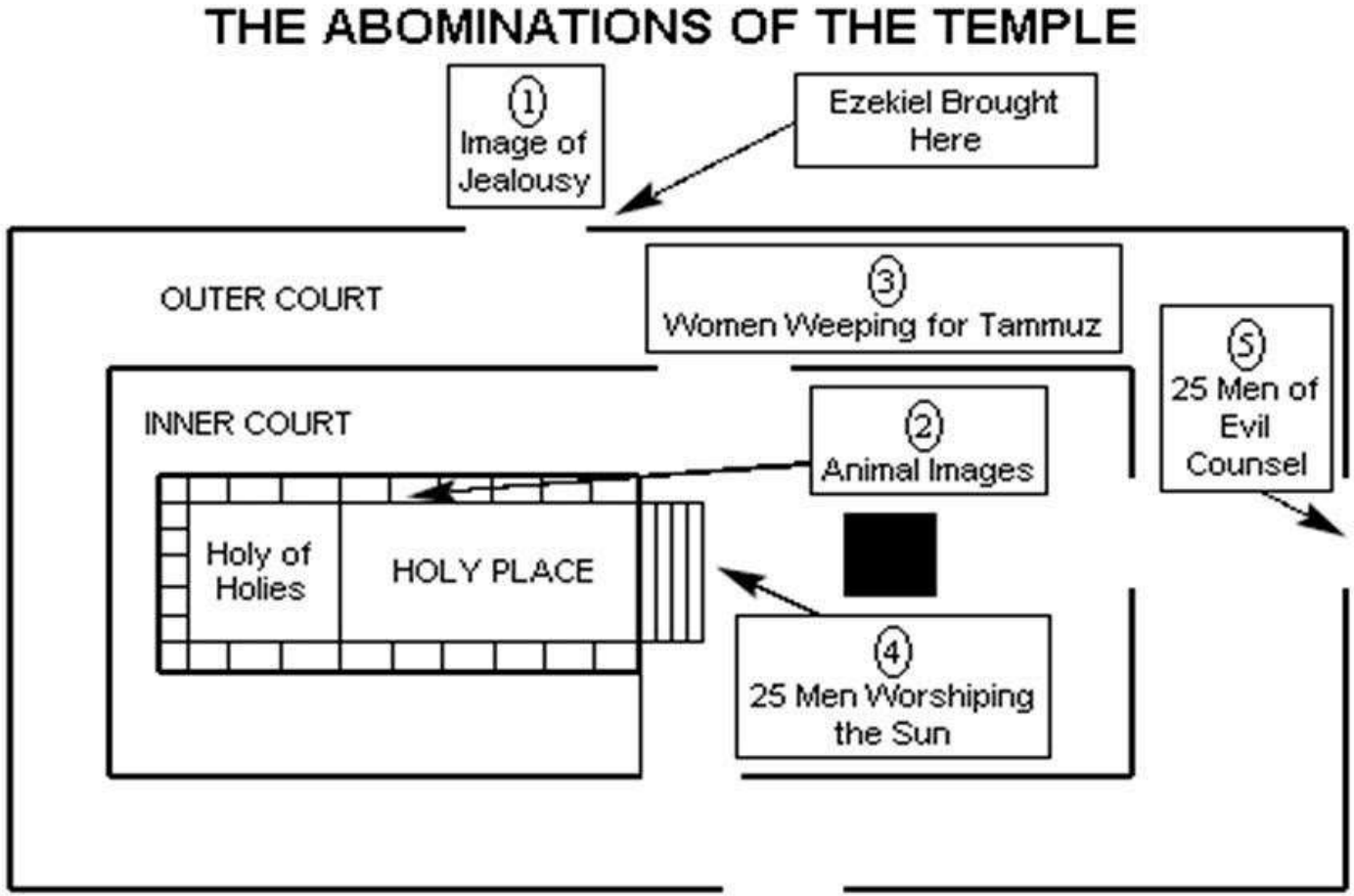
Solomon's Temple as seen in Jerusalem

in Ezekiel's vision of 5 92 BC

in Ezekiel 8-10



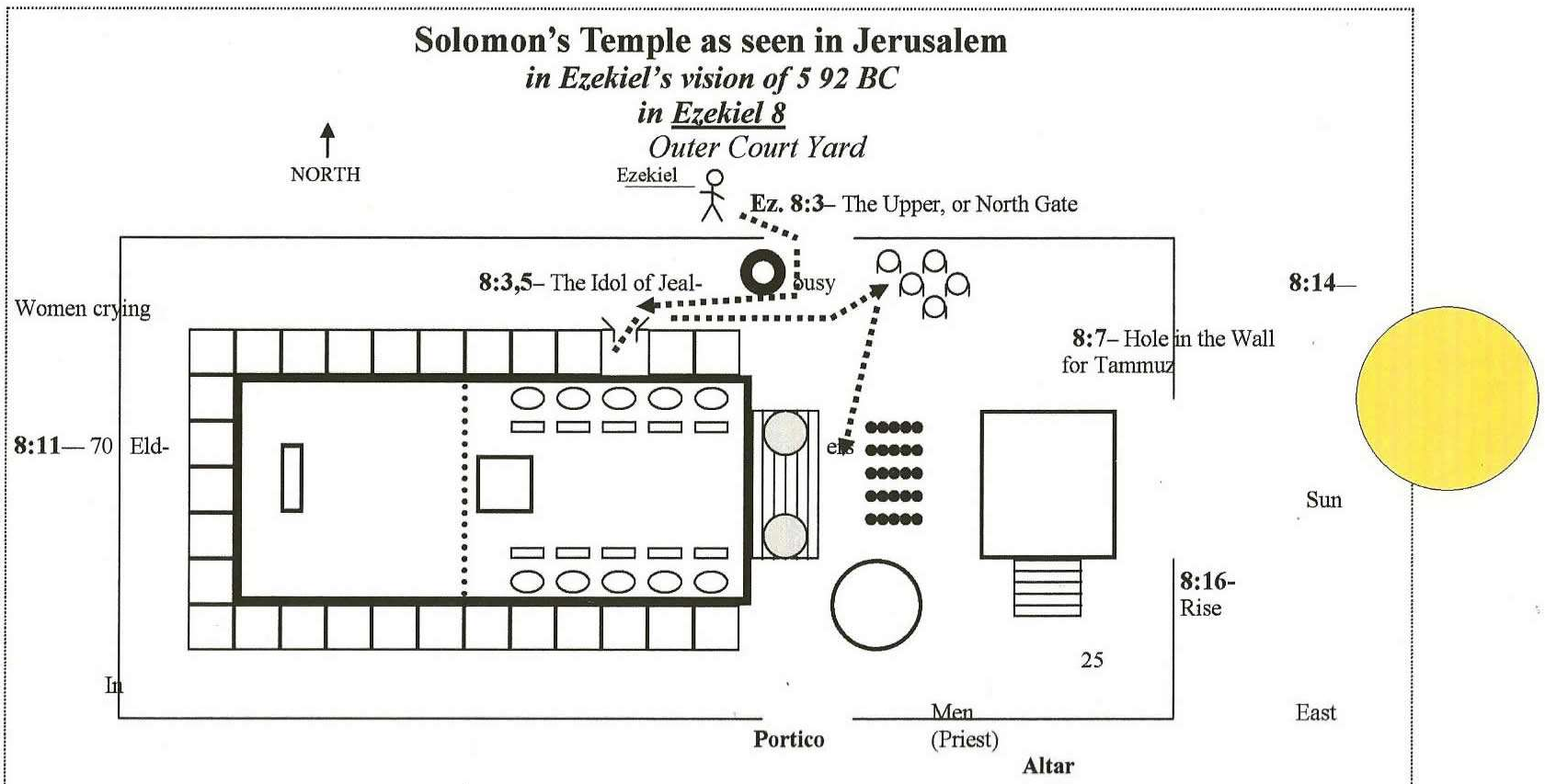
Ezekiel 8:4-5


THE ABOMINATIONS OF THE TEMPLE
1
Image of Jealousy
Ezekiel Brought Here
OUTER COURT
3
Women Weeping for Tammuz
5
25 Men of Evil Counsel
INNER COURT
2
Animal Images
Holy of Holies
HOLY PLACE
4
25 Men Worshiping the Sun

Solomon's Temple as seen in Jerusalem

in Ezekiel's vision of 5 92 BC

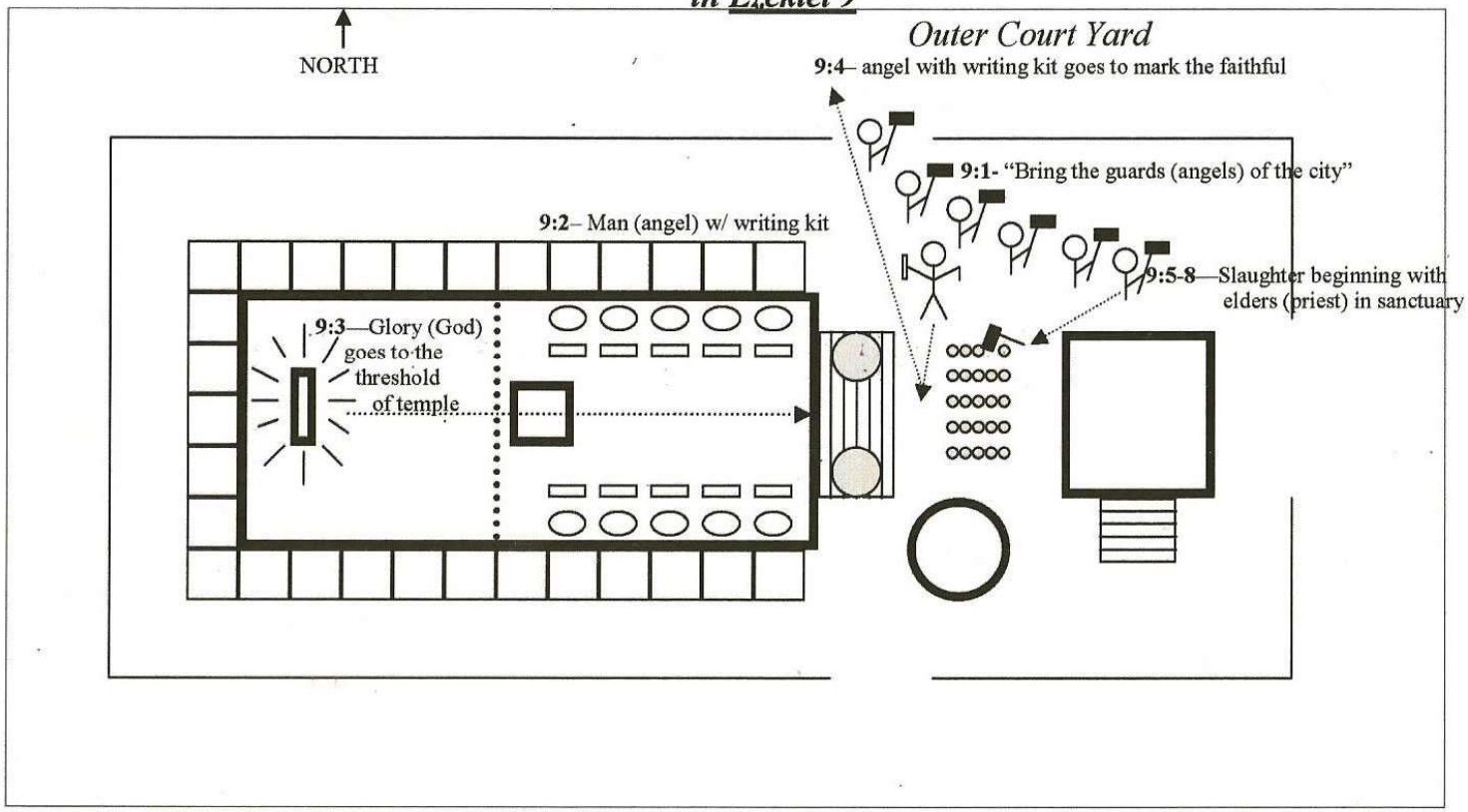
in <u>Ezekiel 8</u>



Solomon's Temple as seen in Jerusalem

in Ezekiel's vision of 5 92 BC

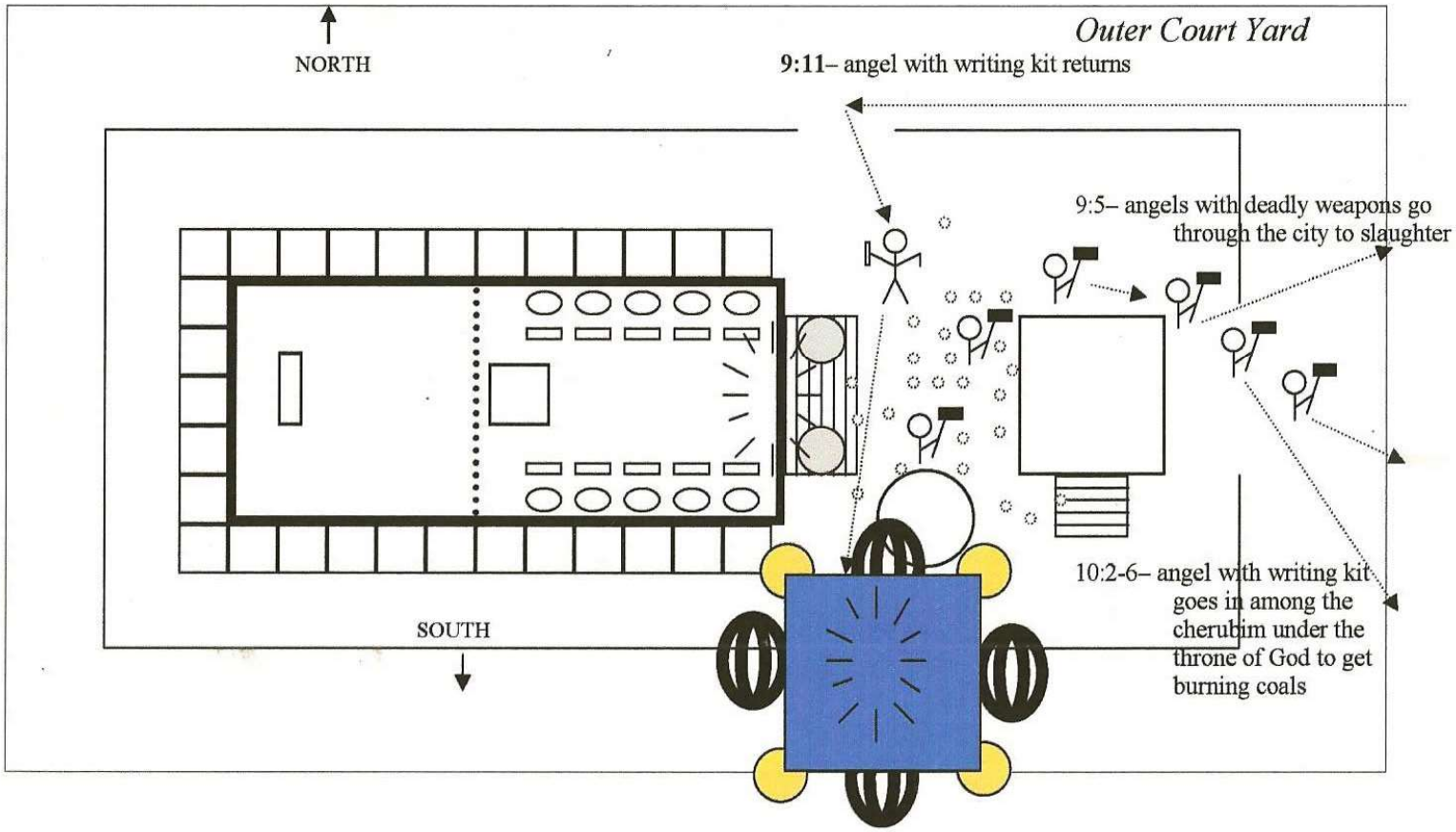
in Ezekiel 9



Solomon's Temple as seen in Jerusalem

in Ezekiel's vision of 5 92 BC

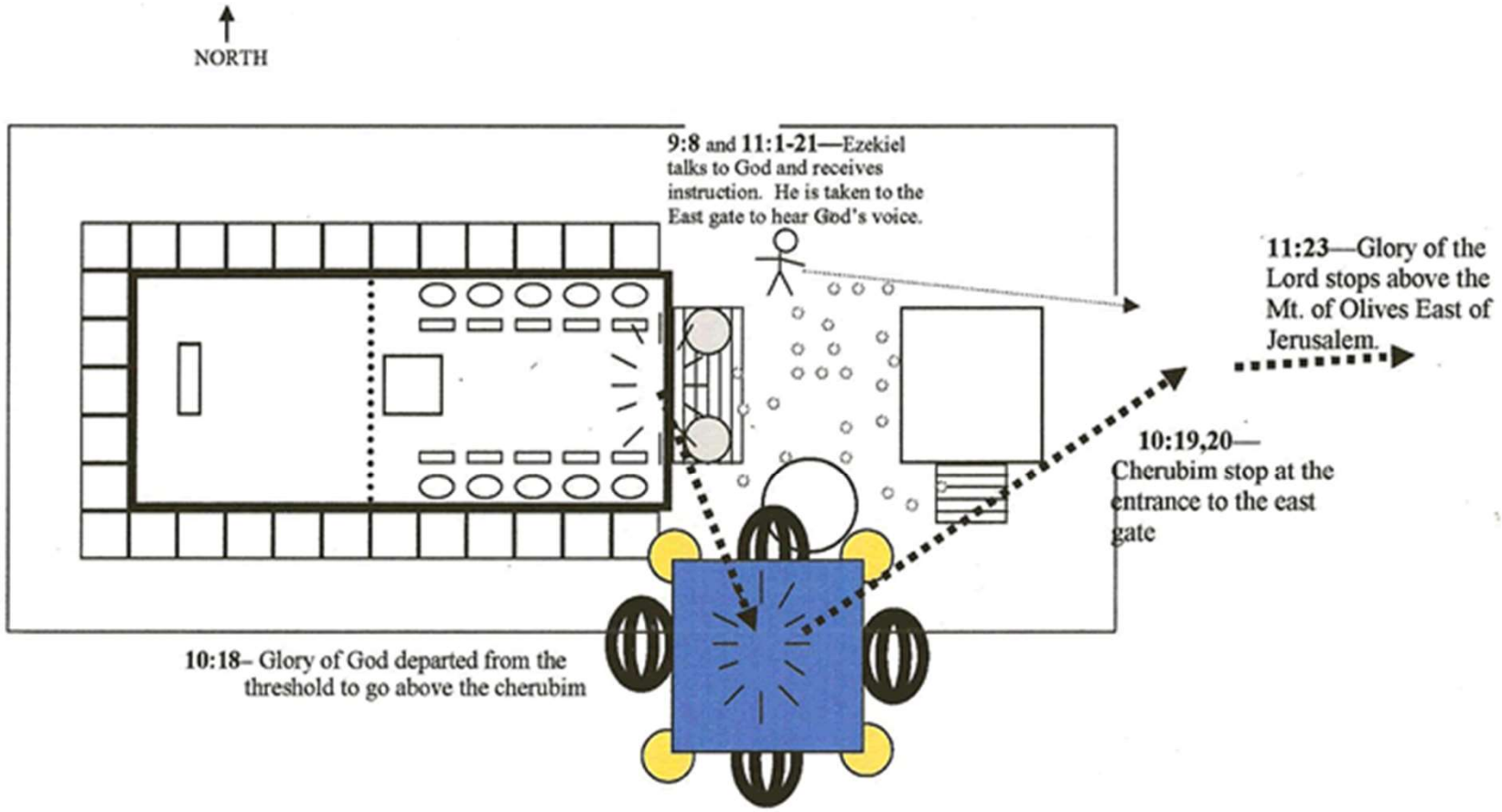
in <u>Ezekiel 9-10</u>

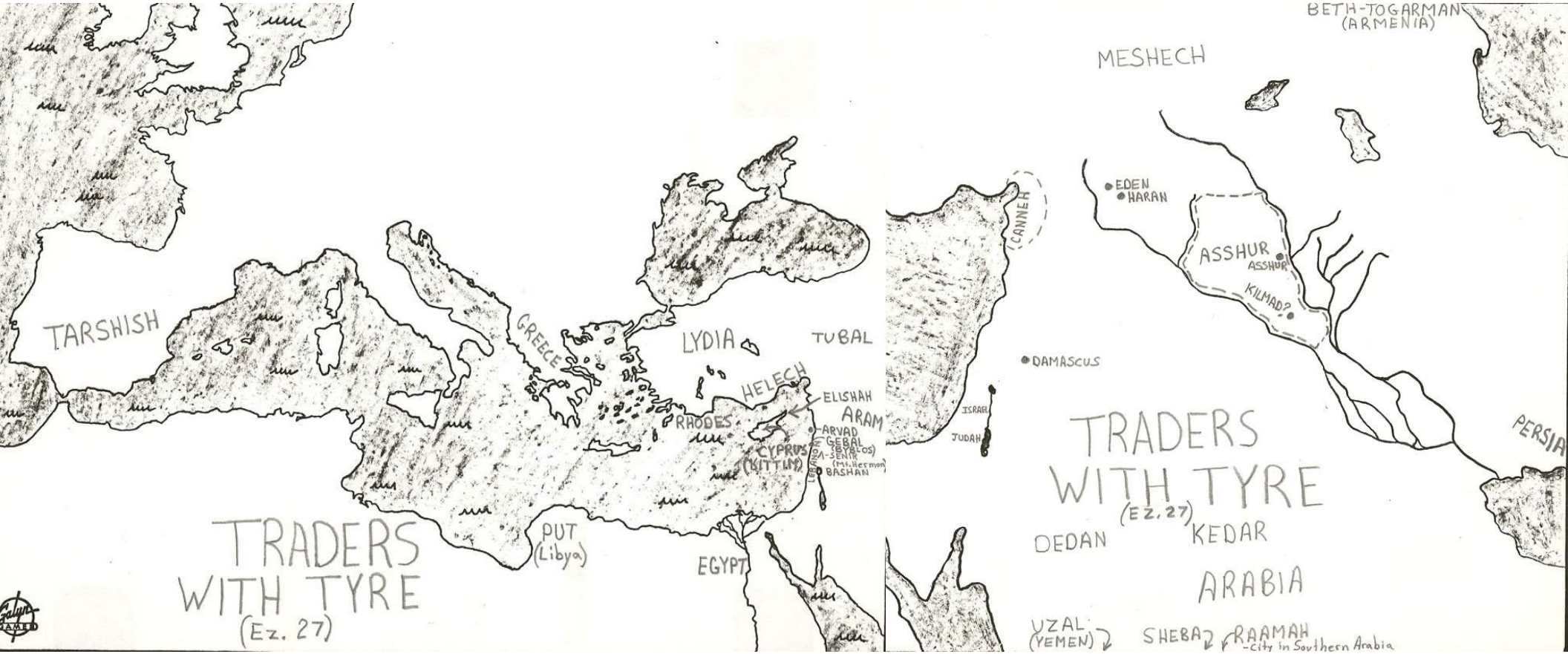


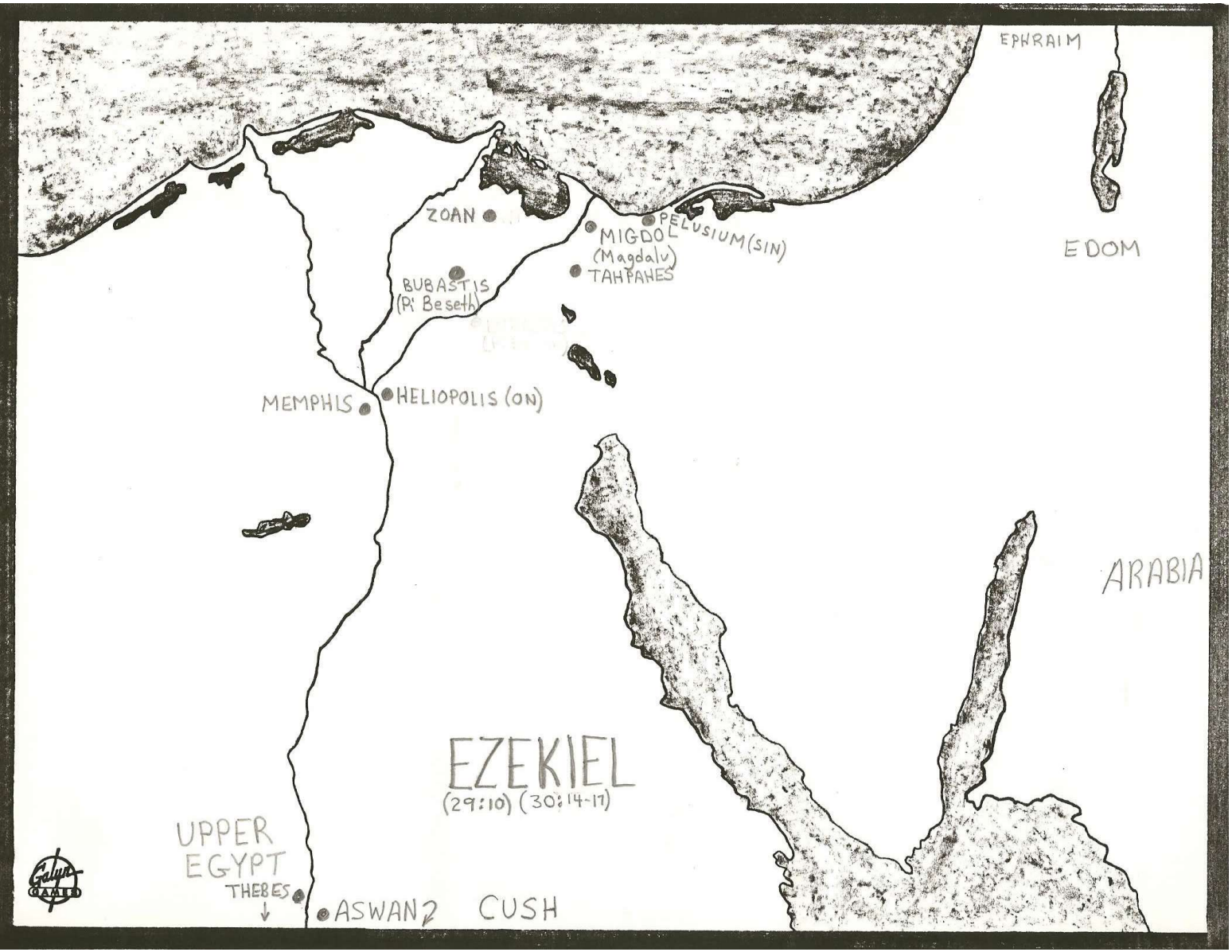
Solomon's Temple as seen in Jerusalem

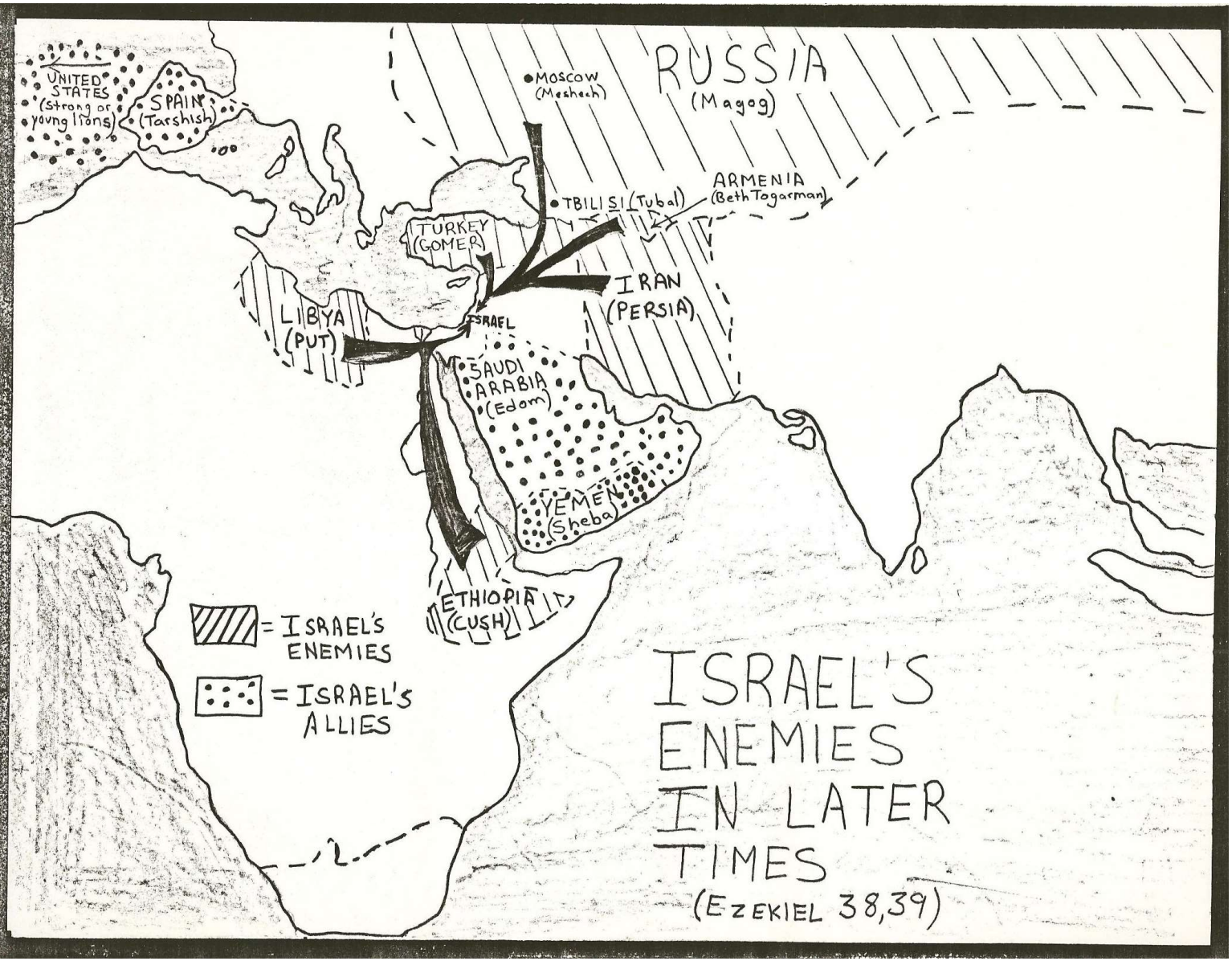
in Ezekiel's vision of 5 92 BC

in Ezekiel 10 – 11

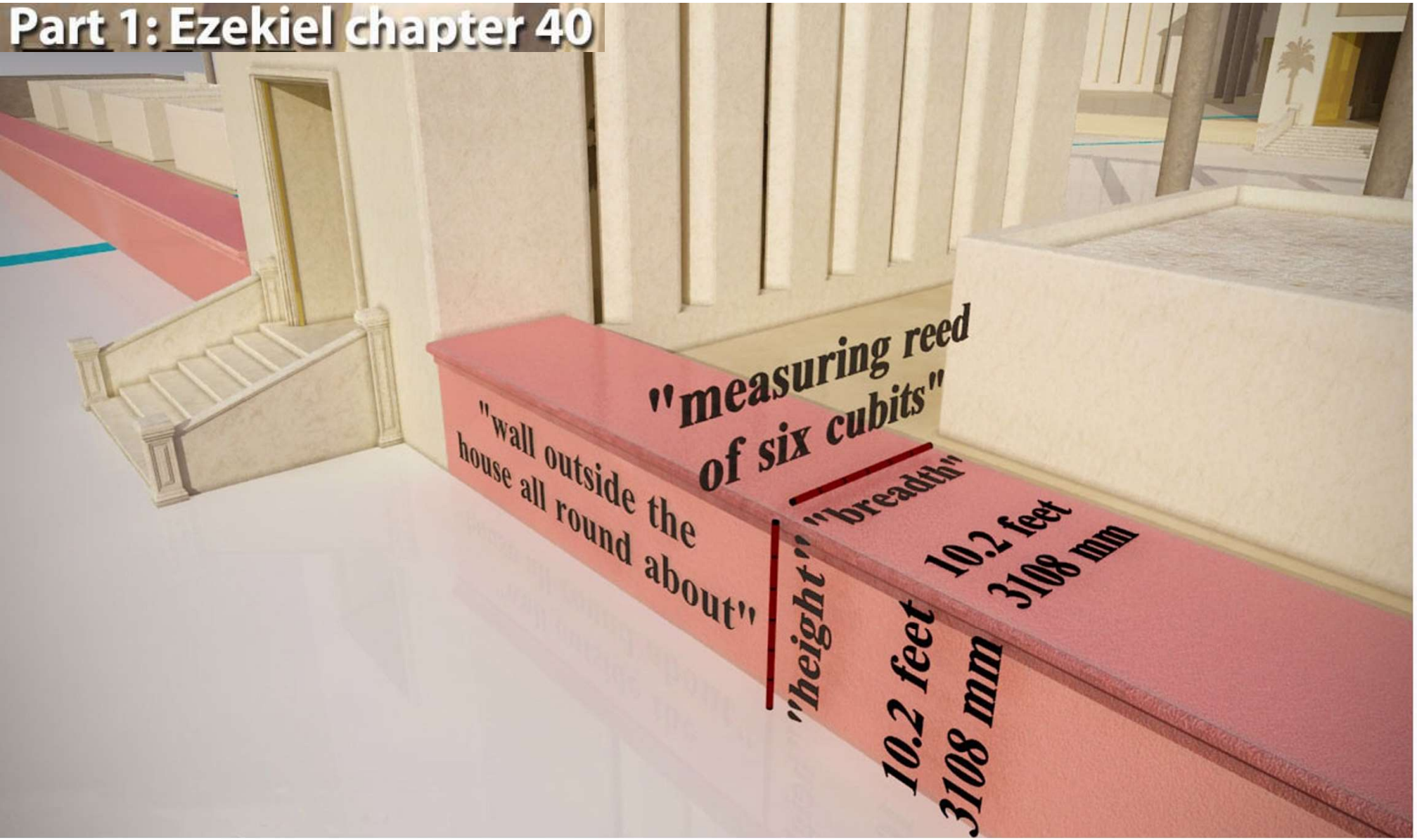



TARSHISH
GREECE
LYDIA
TUBAL
HELECH
ELISHAH
ARAM
RHODES
ARVAD
GEBAL (BYBLOS)
SIDON
(Mt. Hermon)
BASHAN
CYPRUS (KITTIM)
PUT (Libya)
EGYPT
TRADERS WITH TYRE (Ez. 27)
MESHECH
BETH-TOGARMAN (ARMENIA)
CANNEH
EDEN
HARAN
ASSHUR
ASSHUR
KILMAD?
DAMASCUS
ISRAEL
JUDAH
PERSIA
TRADERS WITH TYRE (EZ. 27)
DEDAN
KEDAR
ARABIA
UZAL (YEMEN)
SHEBA
RAAMAH
-City in Southern Arabia


EPHRAIM
ZOAN
PELUSIUM (SIN)
MIGDOL
(Magdalu)
TAHPANES
EDOM
BUBASTIS
(Pi Beseth)
MEMPHIS
HELIOPOLIS (ON)
ARABIA
EZEKIEL
(29:10) (30:14-17)
UPPER
EGYPT
THEBES
ASWAN?
CUSH


UNITED STATES (strong or young lions)
SPAIN (Tarshish)
Moscow (Meshech)
RUSSIA (Magog)
TBILISI (Tubal)
ARMENIA (Beth Togarmah)
TURKEY (GOMER)
IRAN (PERSIA)
LIBYA (PUT)
ISRAEL
SAUDI ARABIA (Edom)
YEMEN (Sheba)
ETHIOPIA (CUSH)
= ISRAEL'S ENEMIES
= ISRAEL'S ALLIES
ISRAEL'S ENEMIES IN LATER TIMES
(EZEKIEL 38,39)

Part 1: Ezekiel chapter 40



10.2 feet
1 reed
3108 mm
"threshold
of gate"

5 cubits
1 reed
between guard chambers
1 reed
"guard chamber"
"threshold of gate"
1 reed

Ezekiel 40:8-9

Ezekiel 40:10a

Ezekiel 40:10b

Ezekiel 40:11

Ezekiel 40:12

Ezekiel 41:8-9a

Ezekiel 41:10



Ezekiel 41:11a

Ezekiel 41:11b



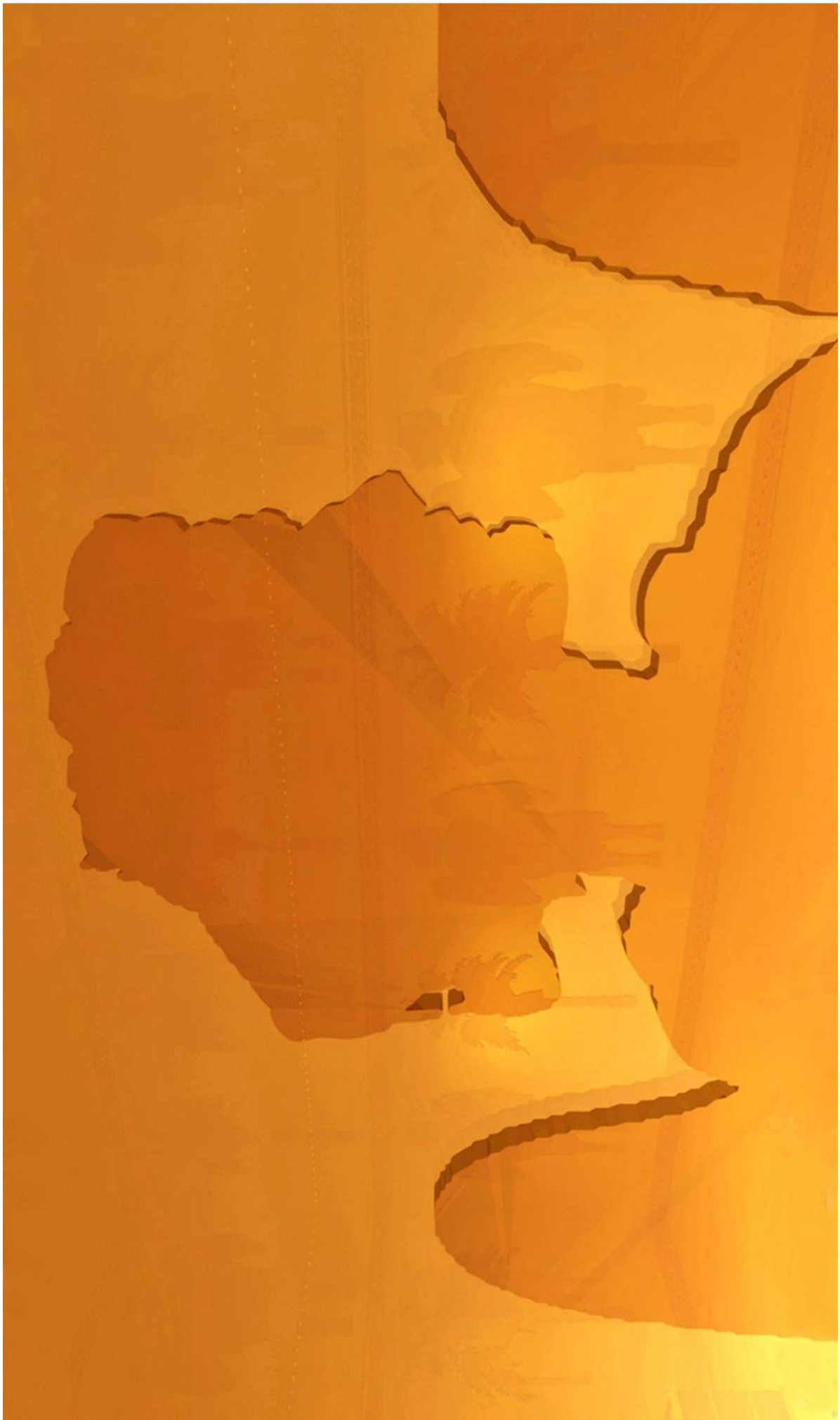

"wall of the building"
5 cubits
"building toward the west"
"length (inside)"
90 cubits
"width (inside)"
70 cubits
"separated area"

"length of building
behind the house"
100 cubits
"separated area + building + walls"
100 cubits
"length of house"
100 cubits
"width of house + separted areas"
100 cubits

Ezekiel 41:16

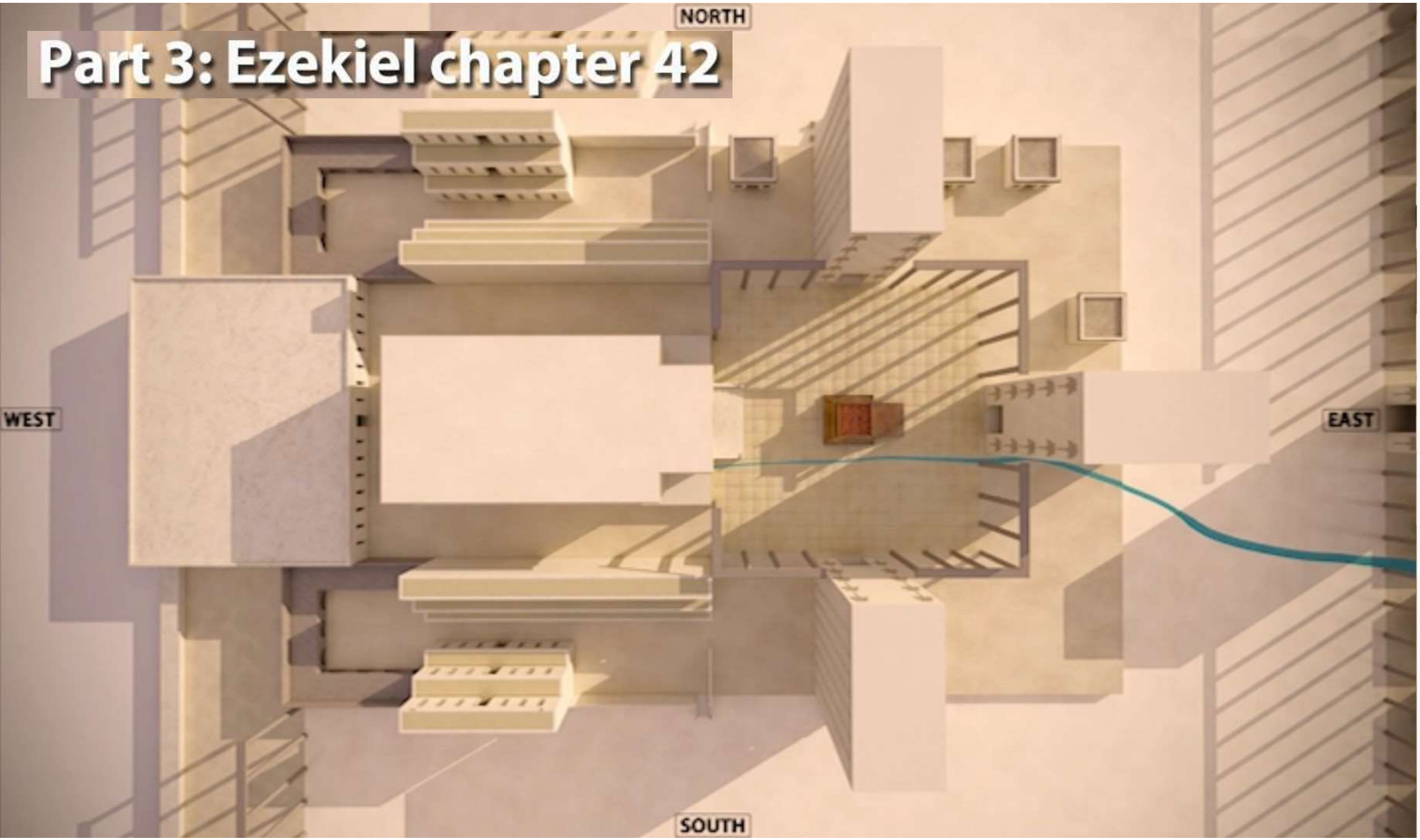
Ezekiel 41:17-18

Ezekiel 41:19-20



Ezekiel 41:21-22

Ezekiel 41:23-26


Part 3: Ezekiel chapter 42
NORTH
WEST
EAST
SOUTH

Ezekiel 42:1b

Ezekiel 42:2

NORTH
OUTER COURTYARD PAVEMENT
GALLERY OPPOSITE GALLERY
20 CUBITS
INNER COURTYARD
WEST
EAST
SOUTH

Ezekiel 42:3

Ezekiel 42:4

Ezekiel 42: 5-6

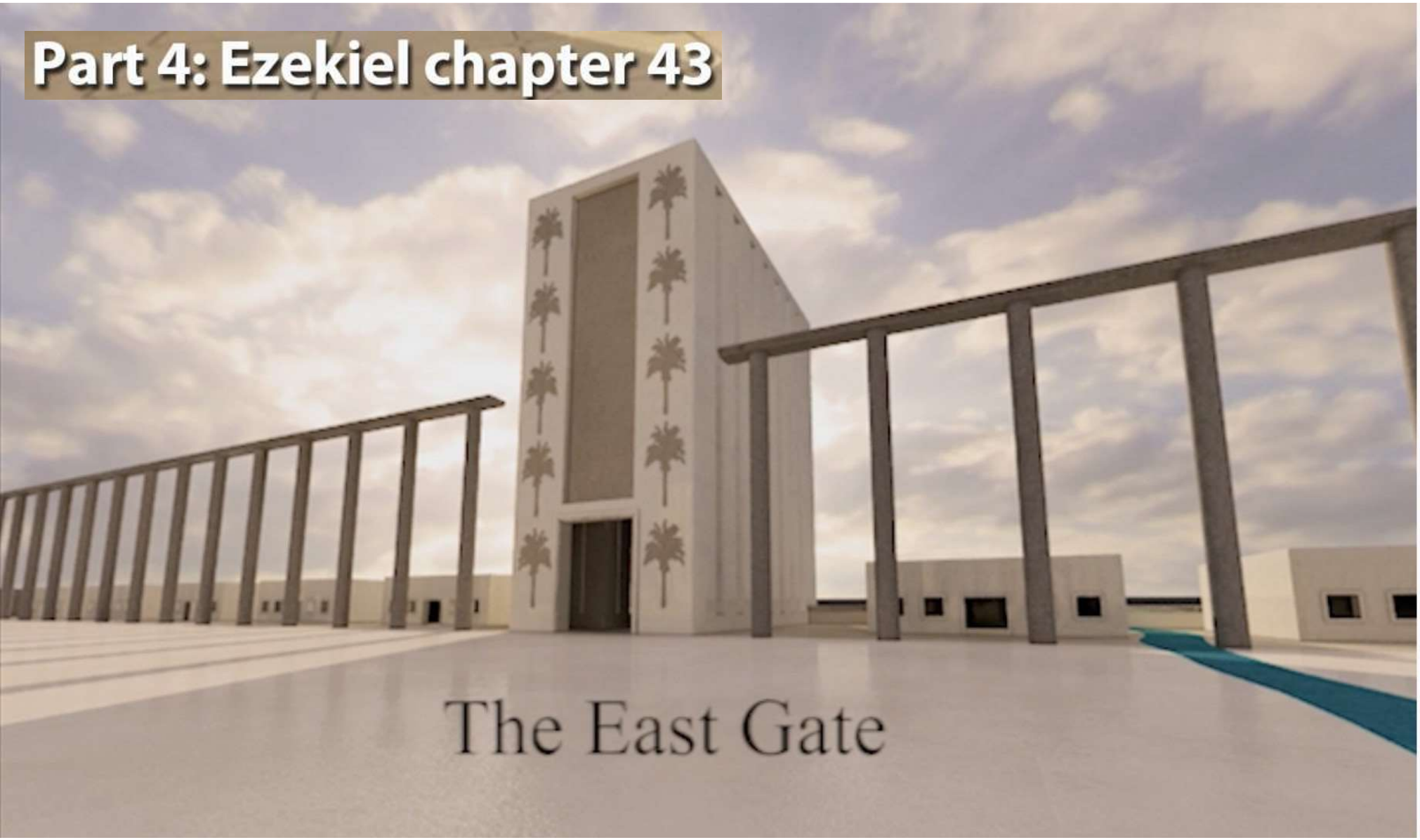
Ezekiel 42:7-9

Ezekiel 42:10-14

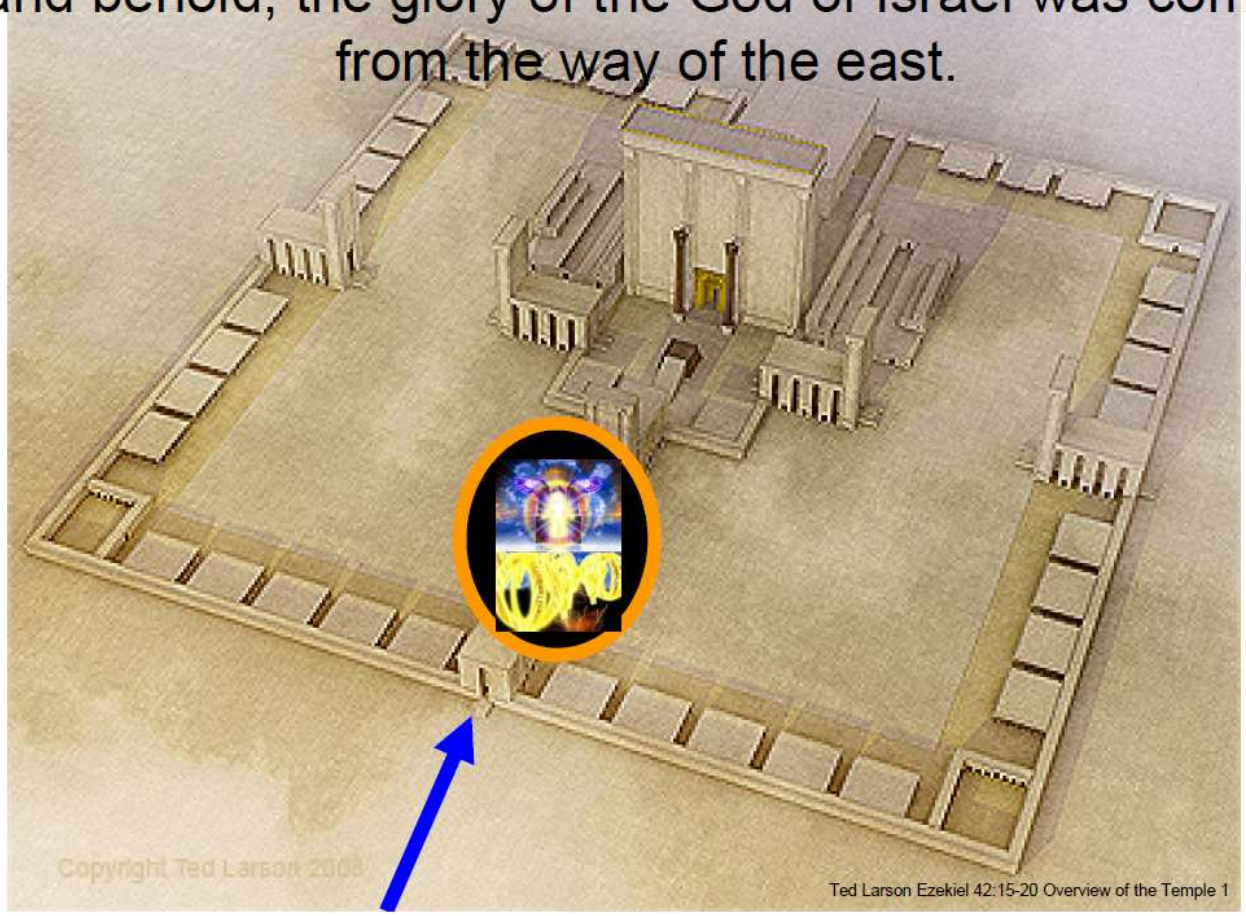


Ezekiel 42: 15-20

Part 4: Ezekiel chapter 43



43:1-2a (NASB) 1 Then he led me to the gate,
the gate facing toward the east;
2 and behold, the glory of the God of Israel was coming
from the way of the east.

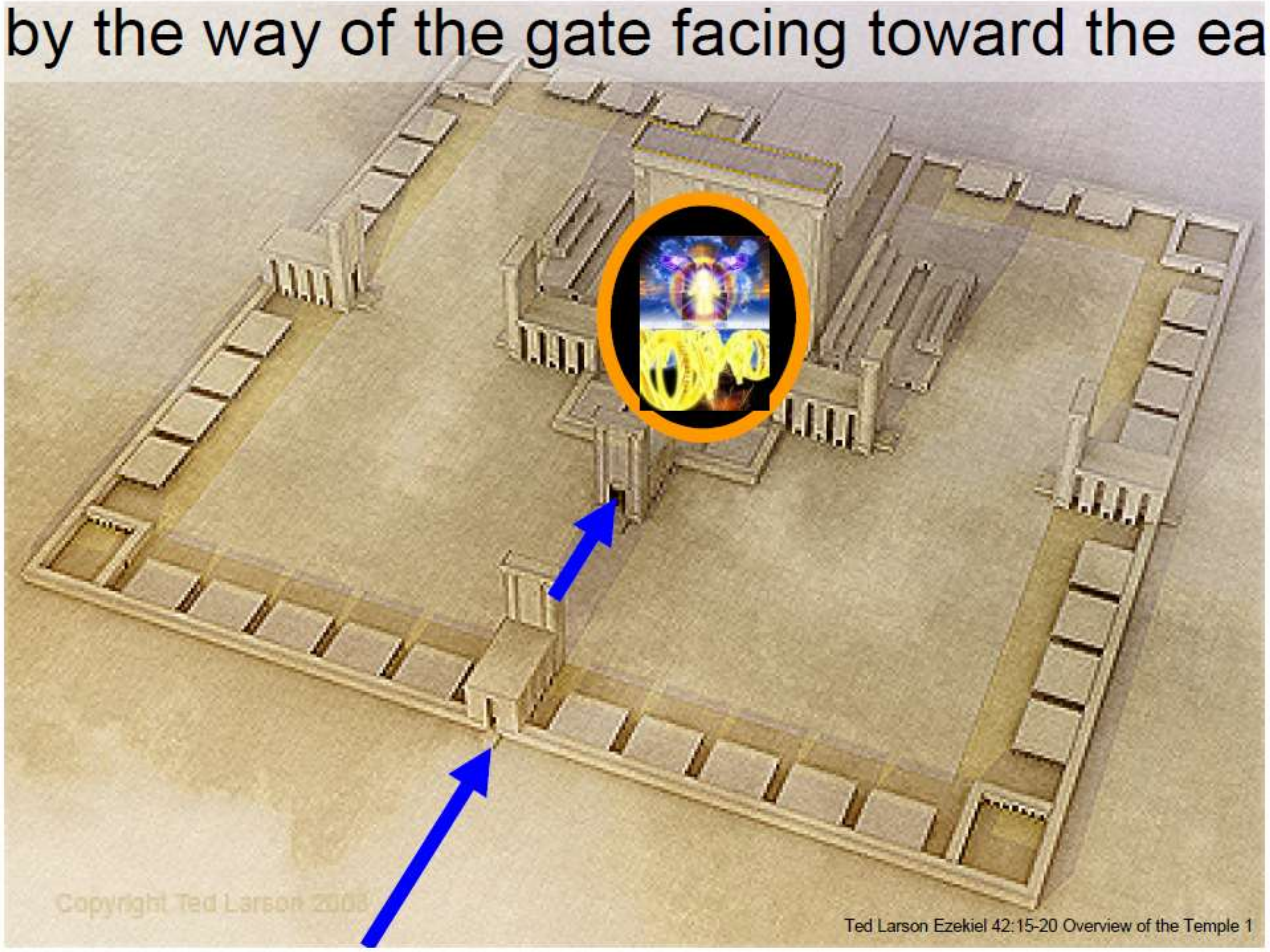


Ezekiel 43:2-12

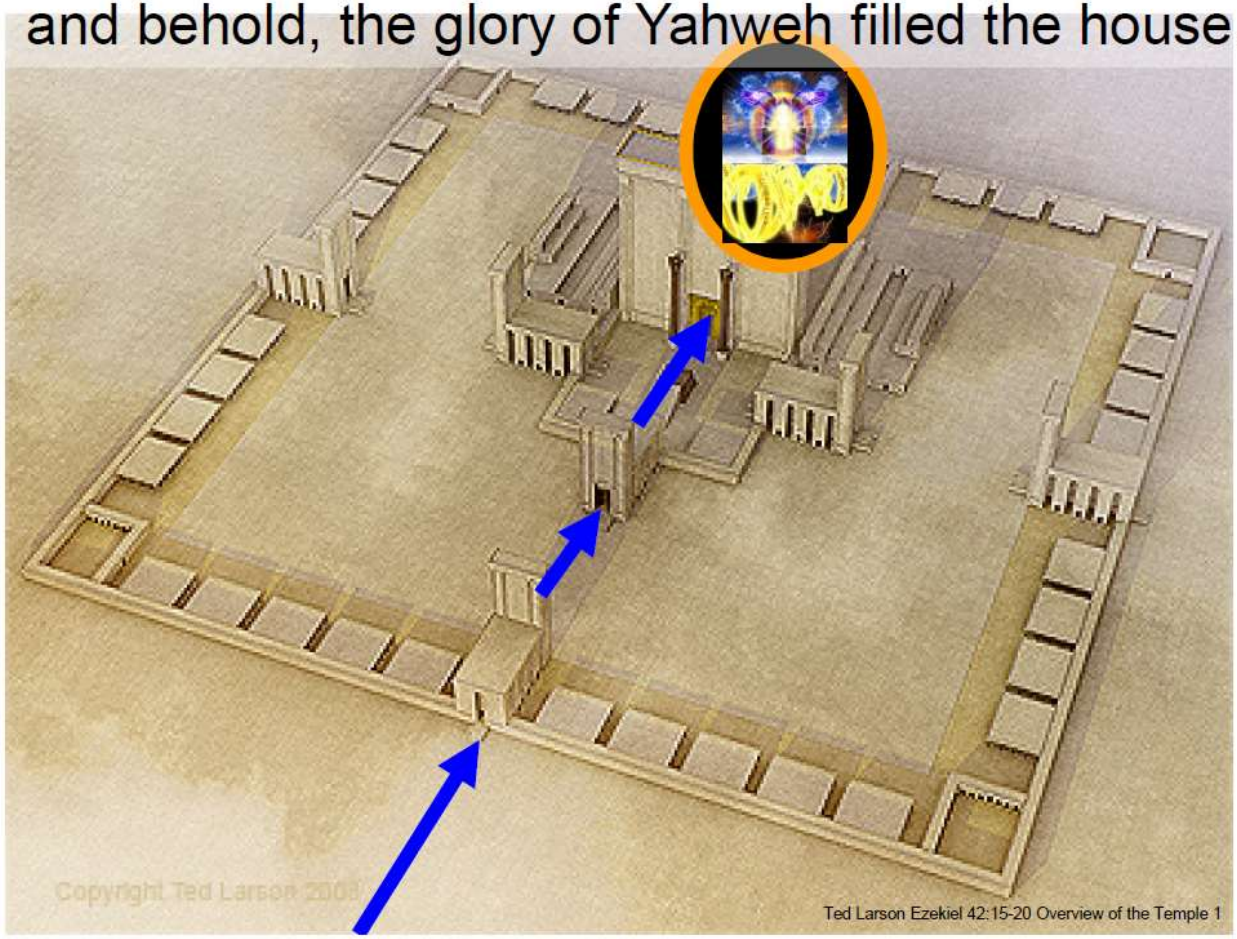
Ezekiel 43:2-12

43:4 (NASB)

And the glory of Yahweh came into the house by the way of the gate facing toward the east.



43:5 (NASB) And the Spirit lifted me up
and brought me into the inner court;
and behold, the glory of Yahweh filled the house.



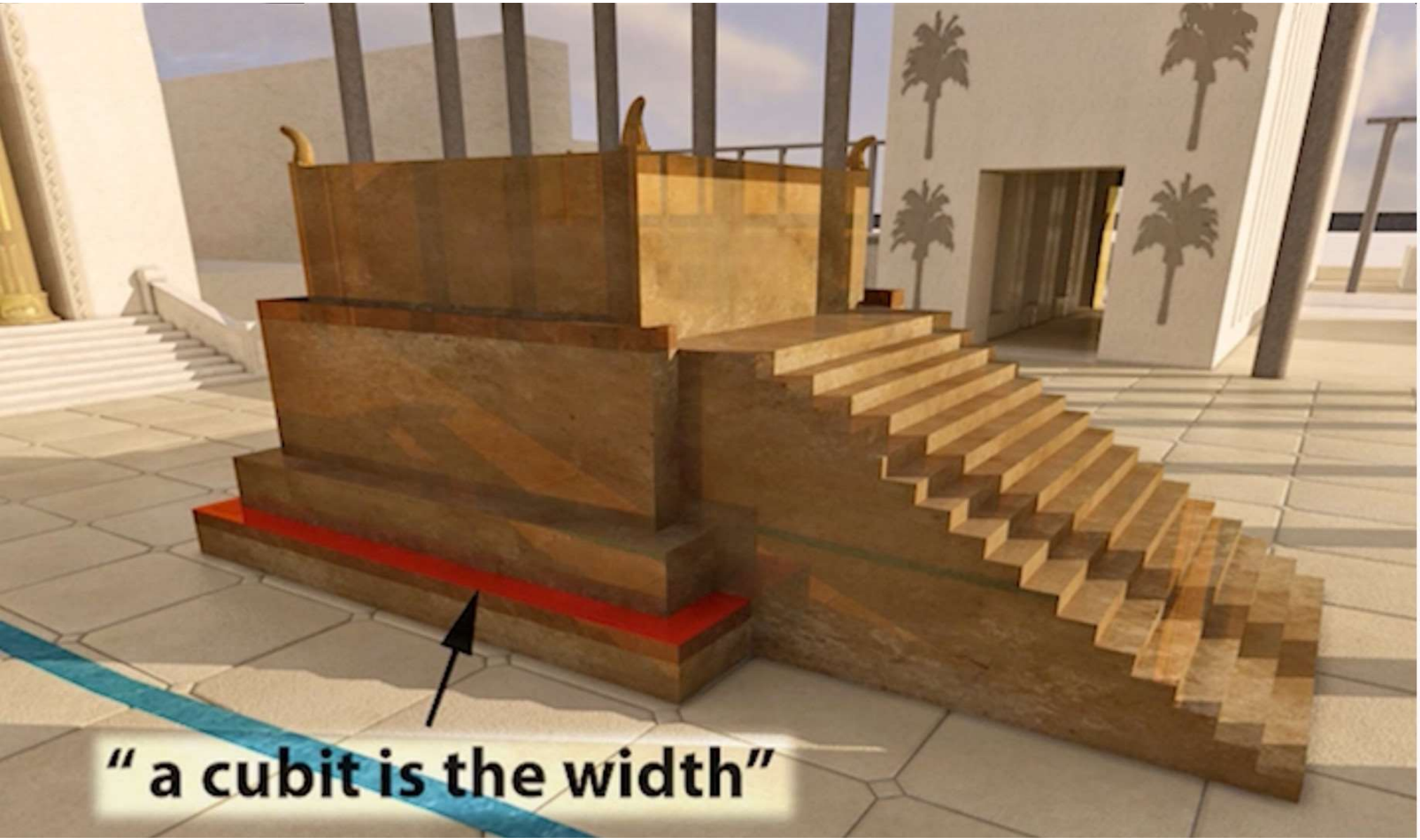
Ezekiel 43:2-12

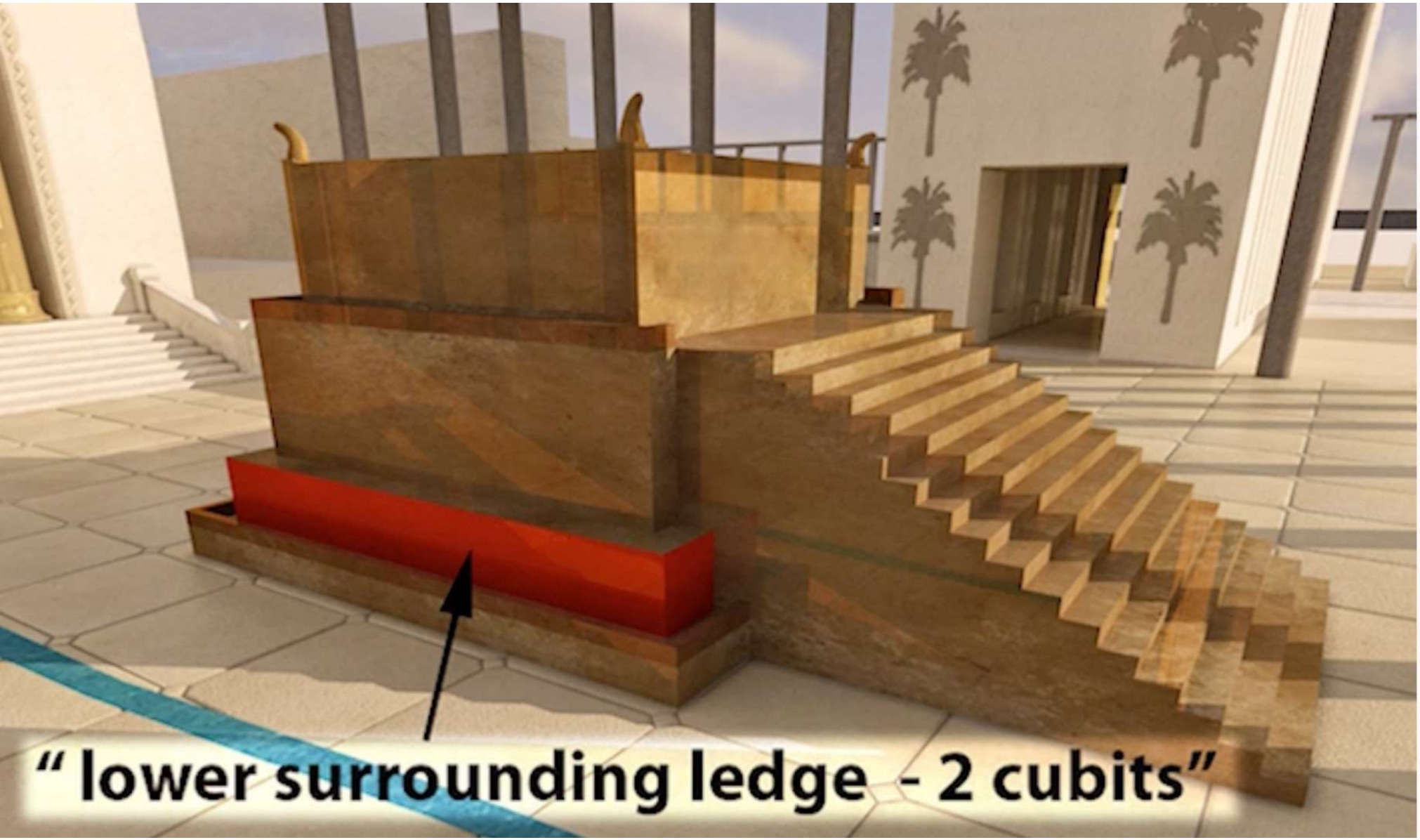


Ezekiel 43:2-12

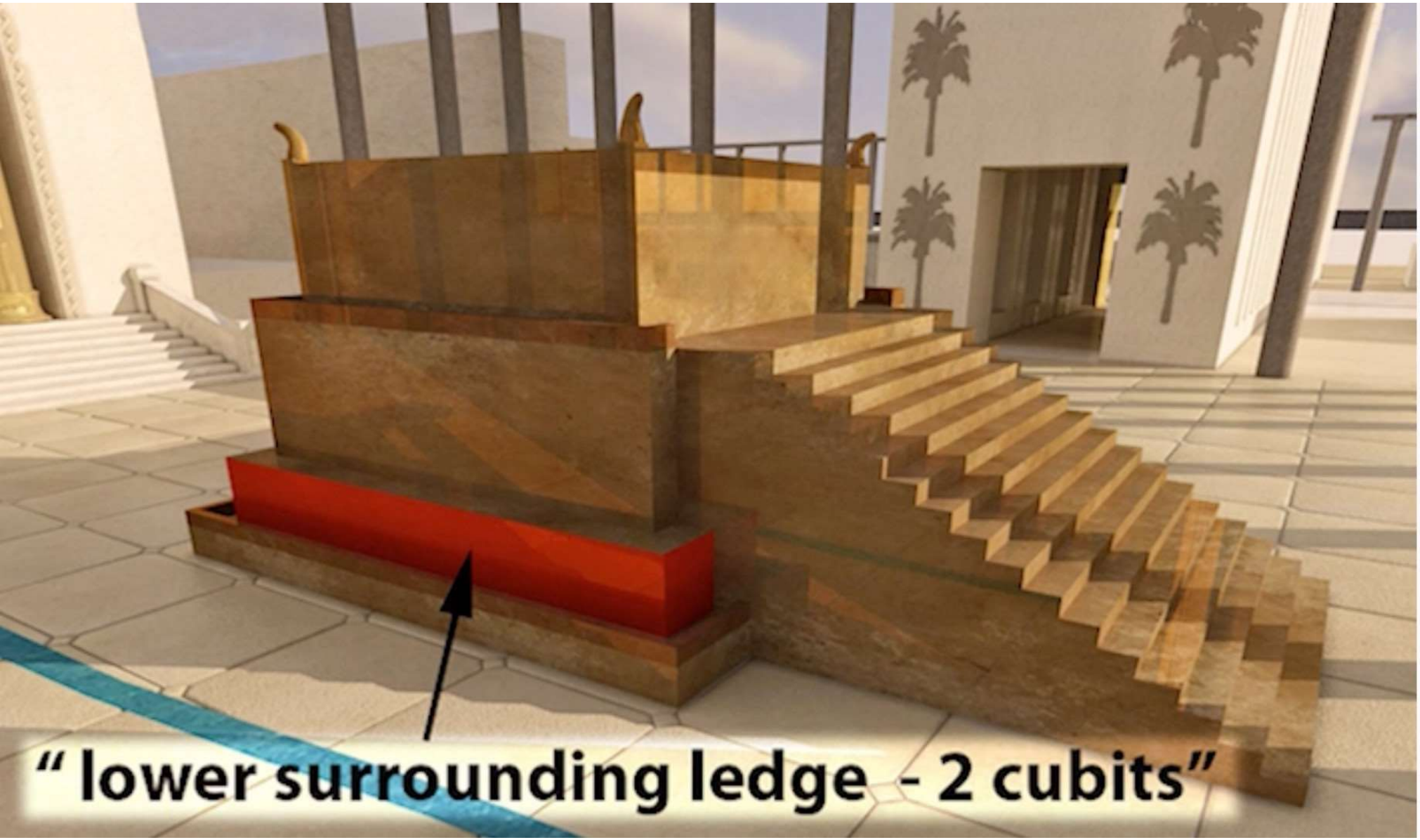


Ezekiel 43:2-13a

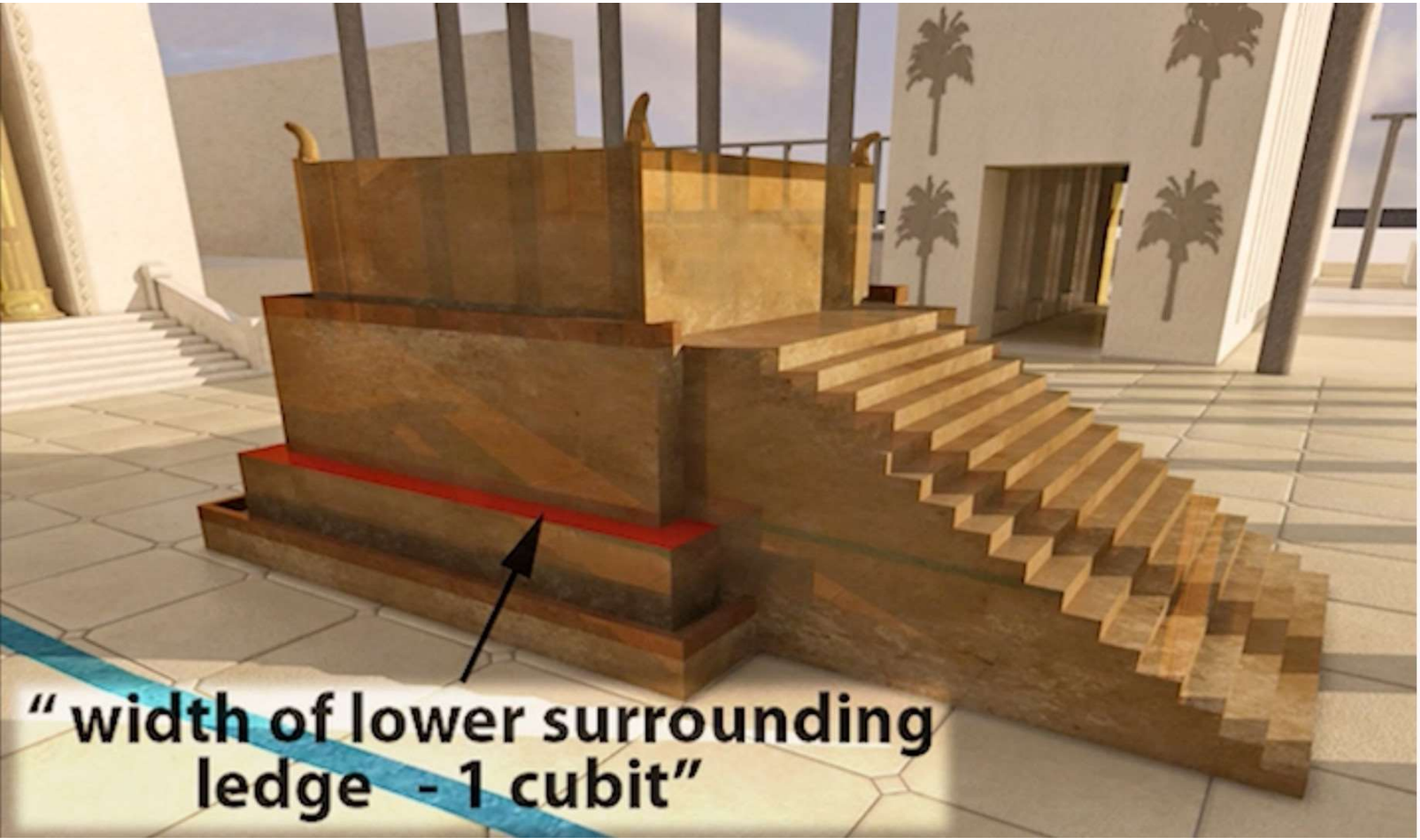

“ a cubit is the width”



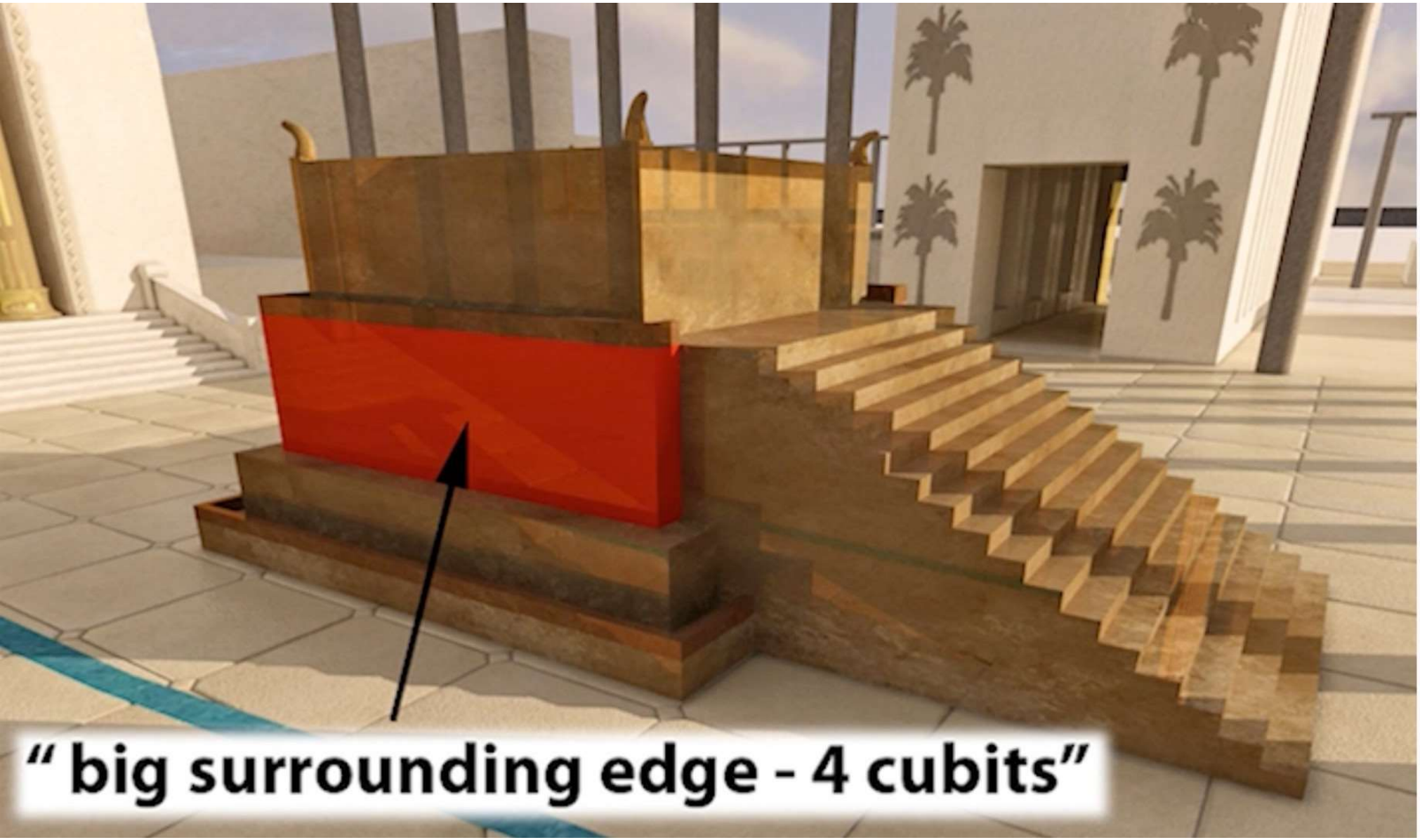
Ezekiel 43:2-14a



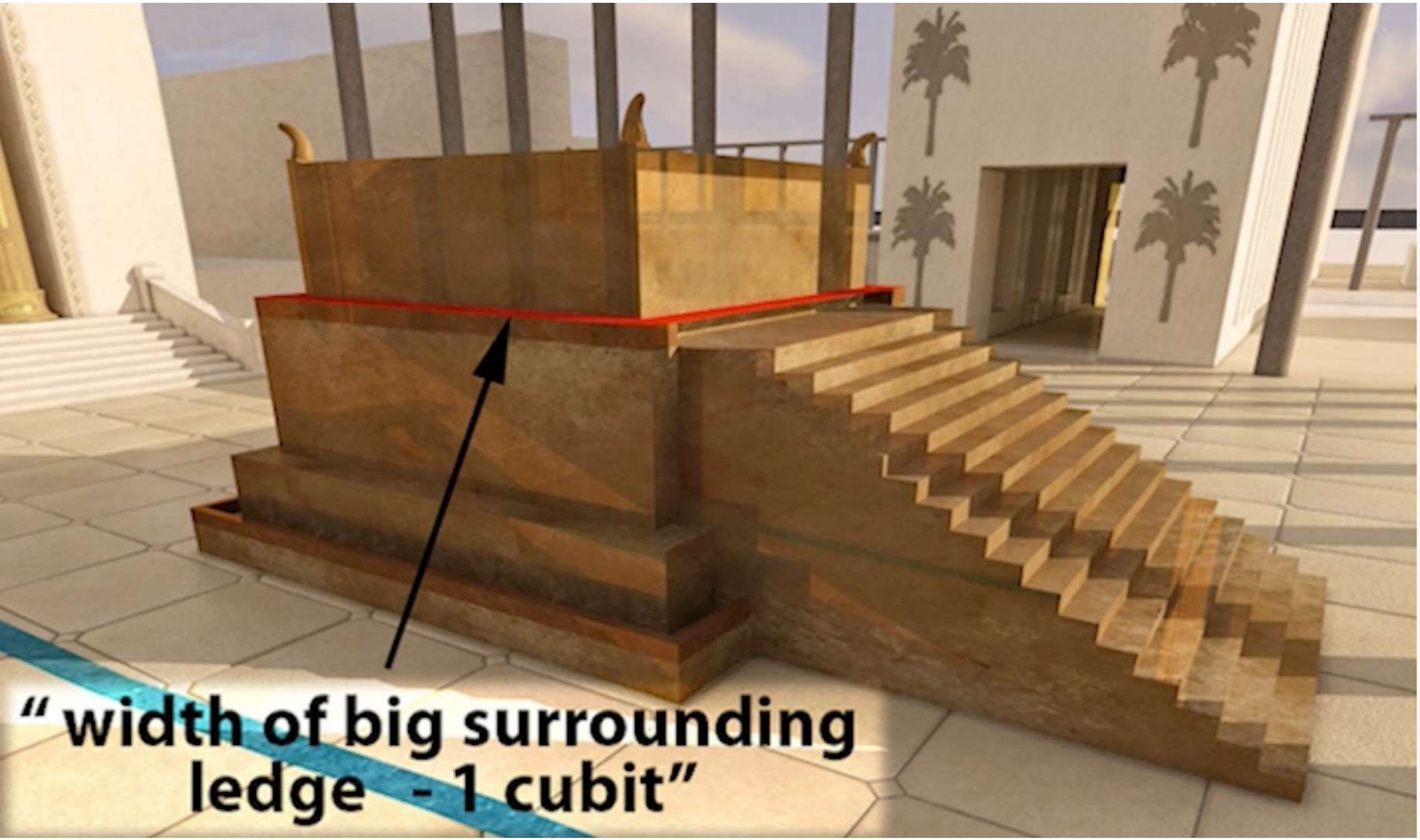
Ezekiel 43:2-14a



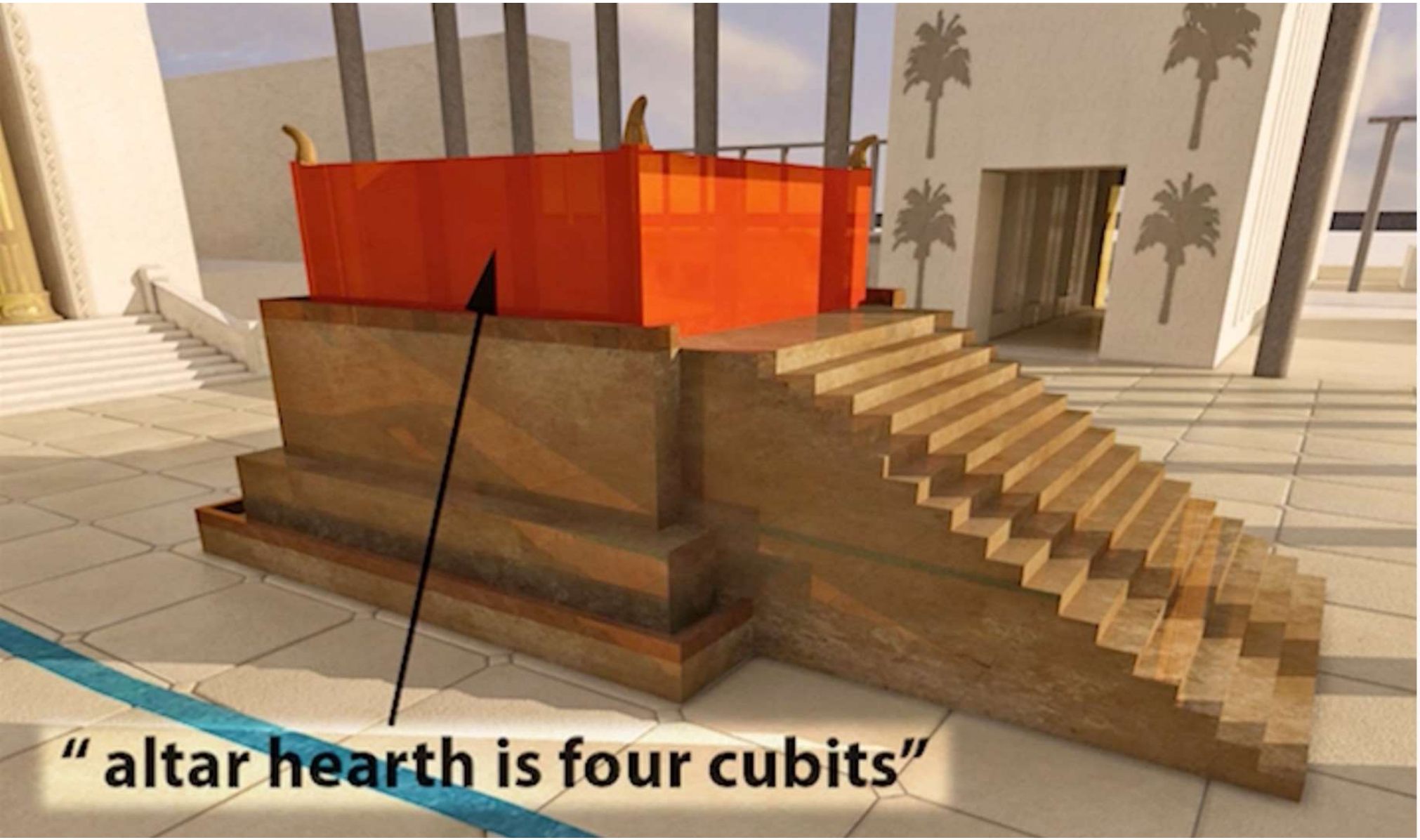
Ezekiel 43:2-14b



Ezekiel 43:2-14c



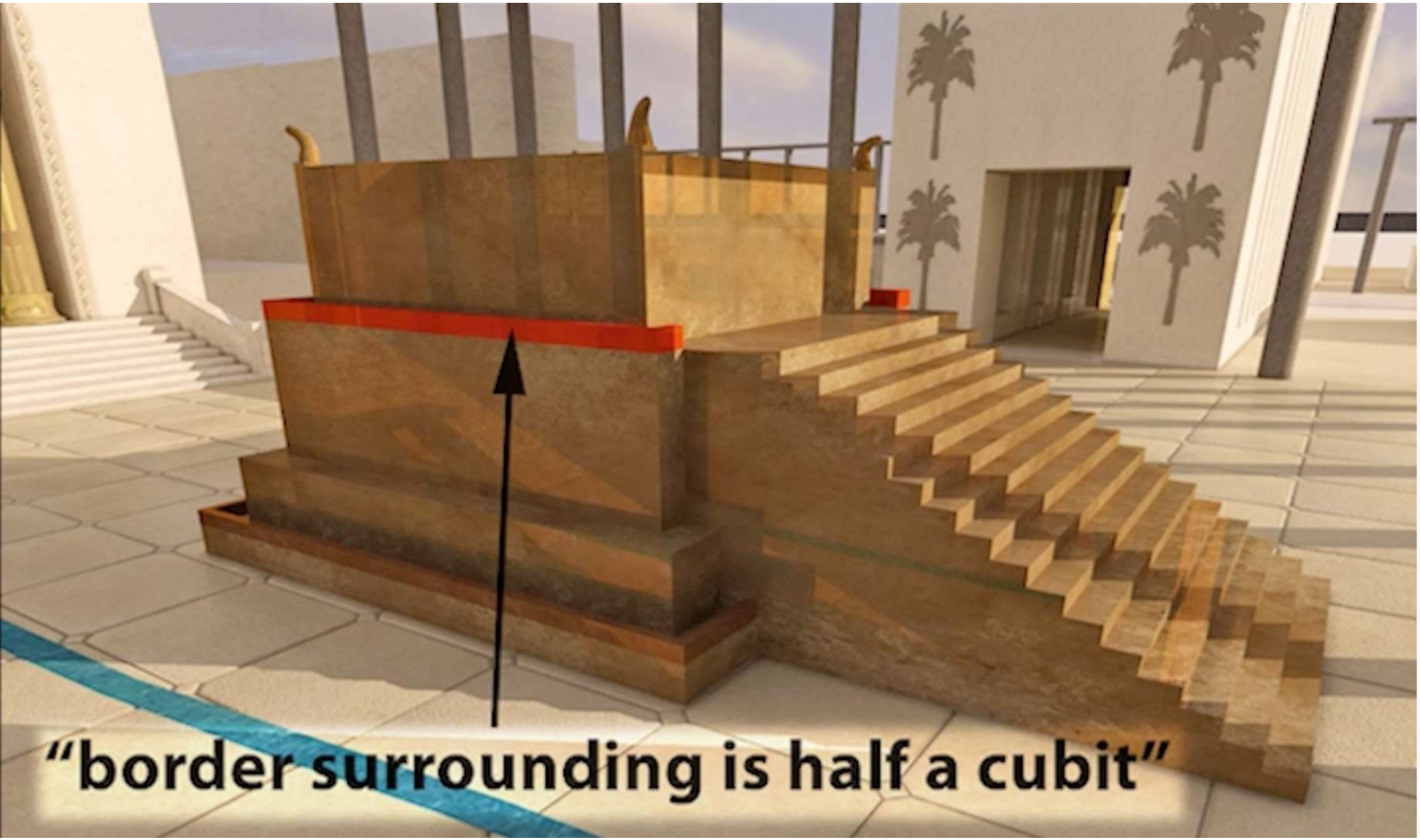
Ezekiel 43:2-14d



Ezekiel 43:2-15a

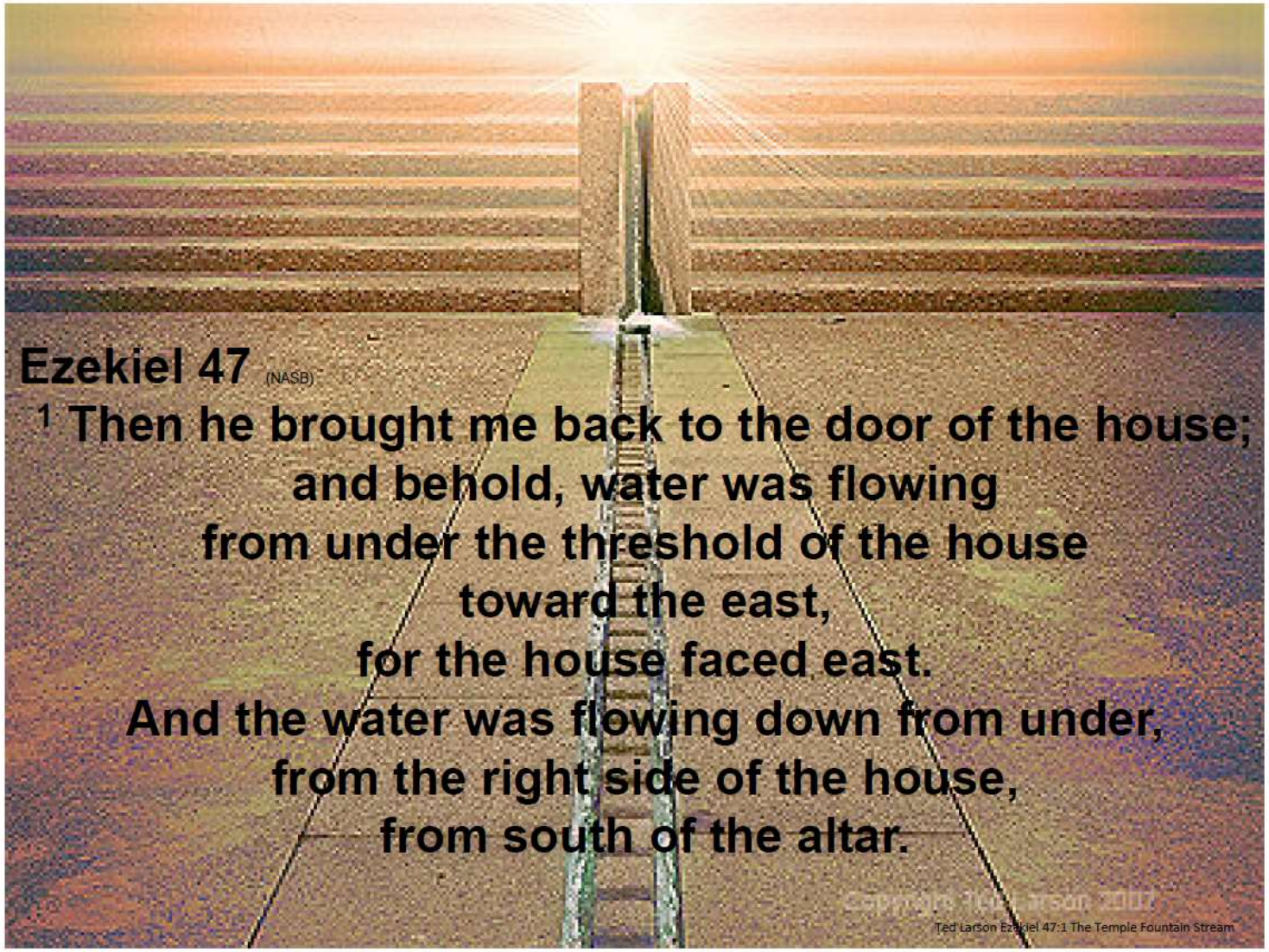
Ezekiel 43:2-16

Ezekiel 43:2-17a

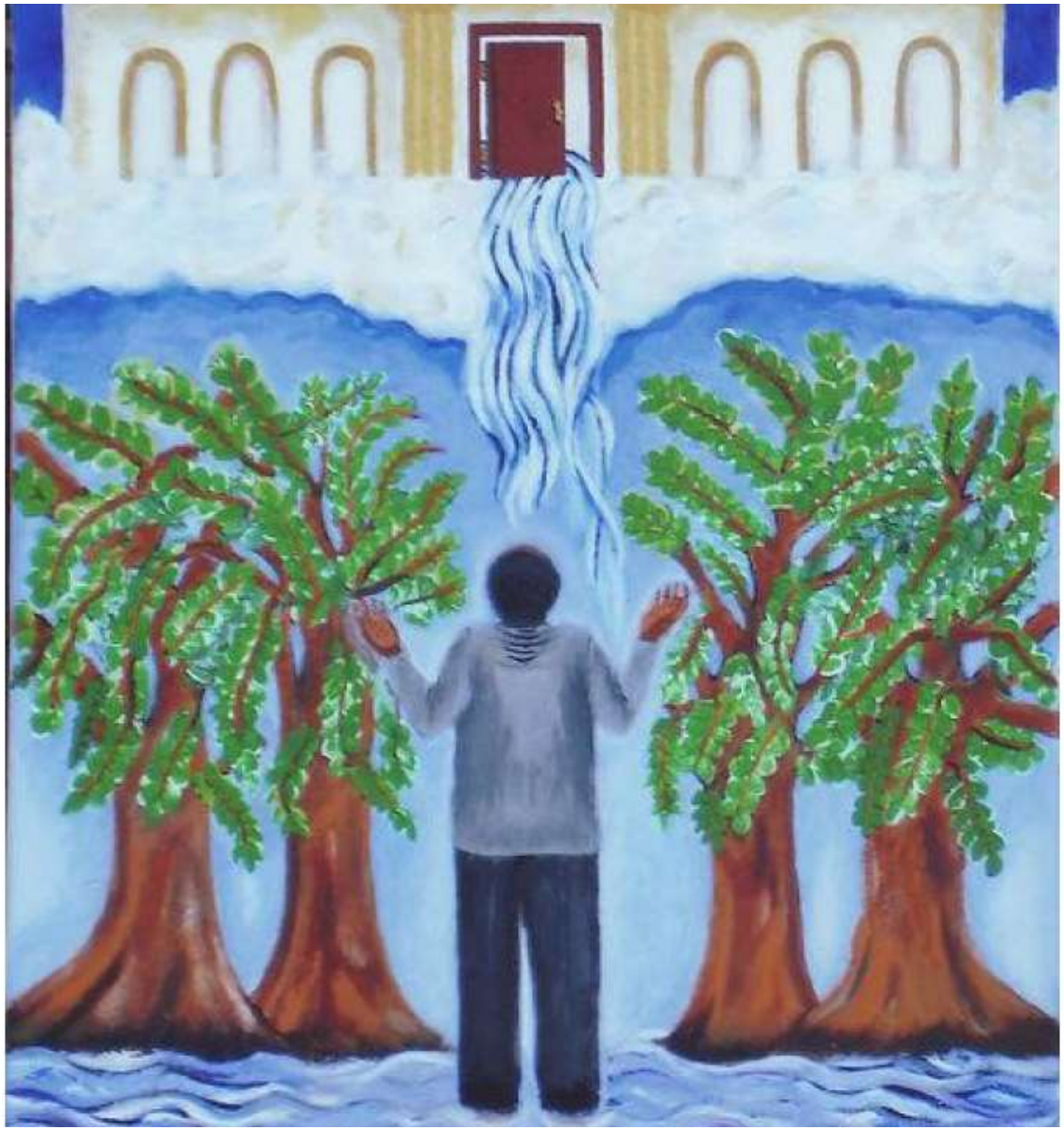


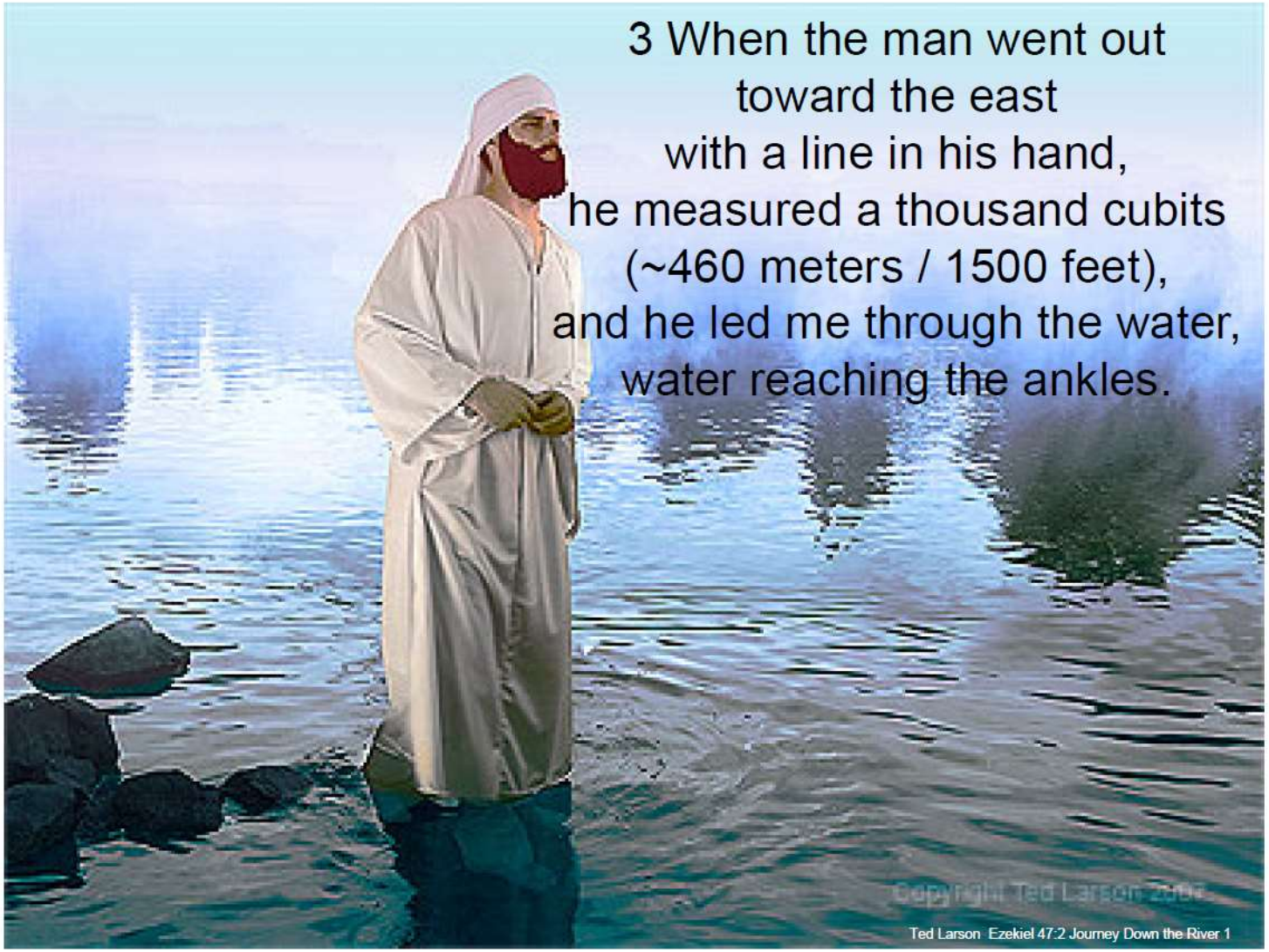
Ezekiel 43:2-17b

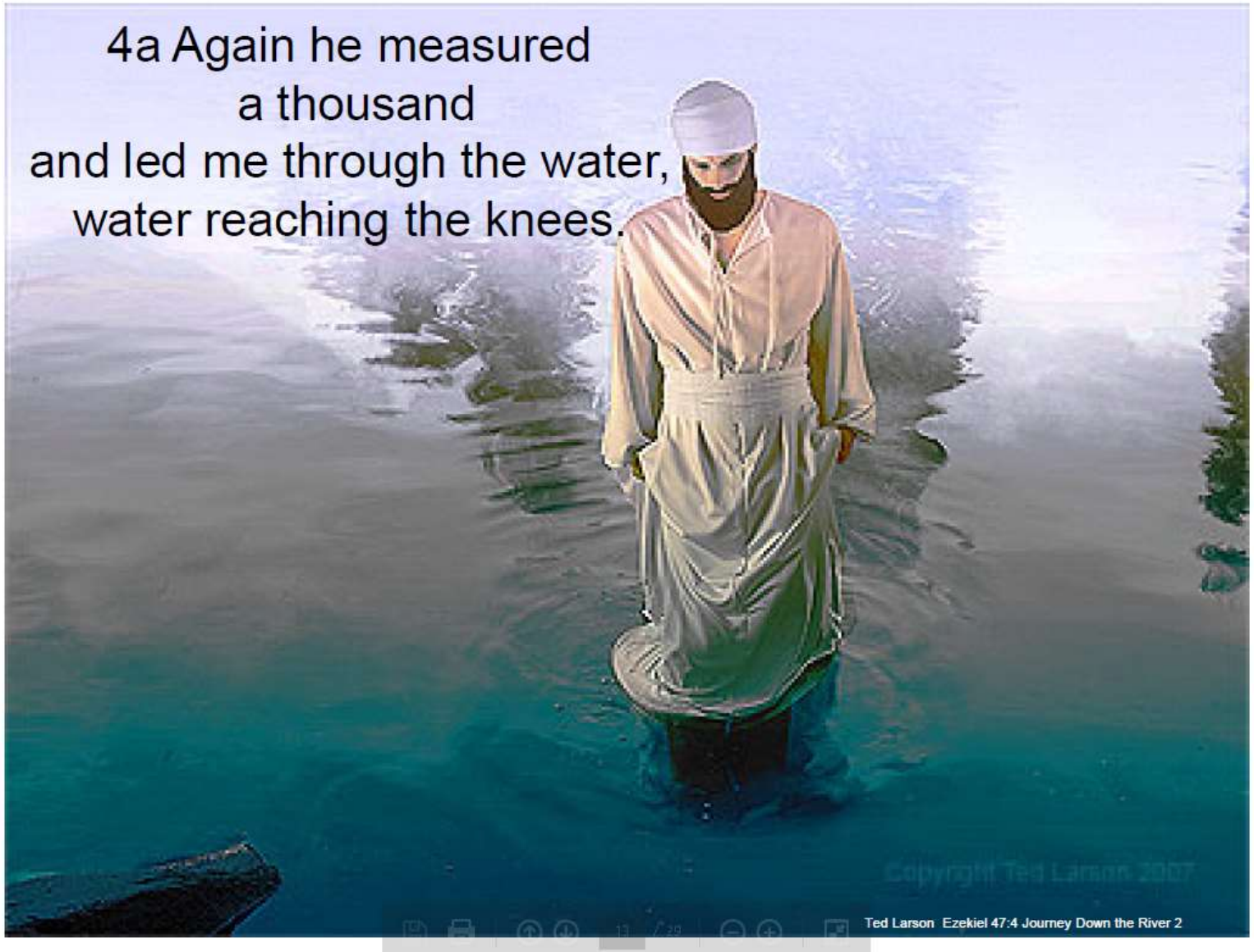
Ezekiel 43:2-17c


Ezekiel 47 (NASB)
1 Then he brought me back to the door of the house;
and behold, water was flowing
from under the threshold of the house
toward the east,
for the house faced east.
And the water was flowing down from under,
from the right side of the house,
from south of the altar.
Ted Larson Ezekiel 47:1 The Temple Fountain Stream

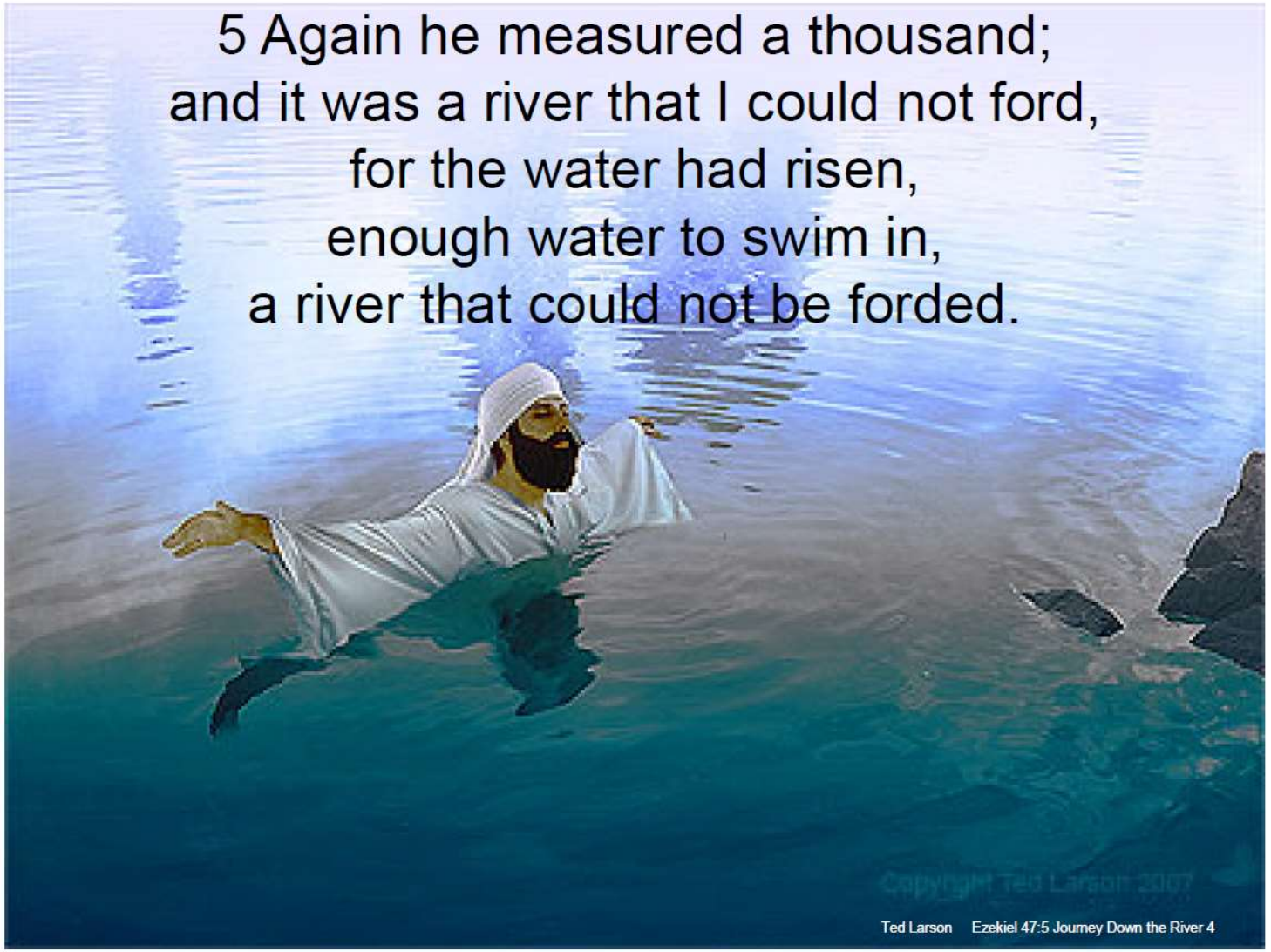
2 He brought me out
by way of
the north gate
and led me around
on the outside
to the outer gate
by way of the gate
that faces east.
And behold,
water was trickling
from the south side.



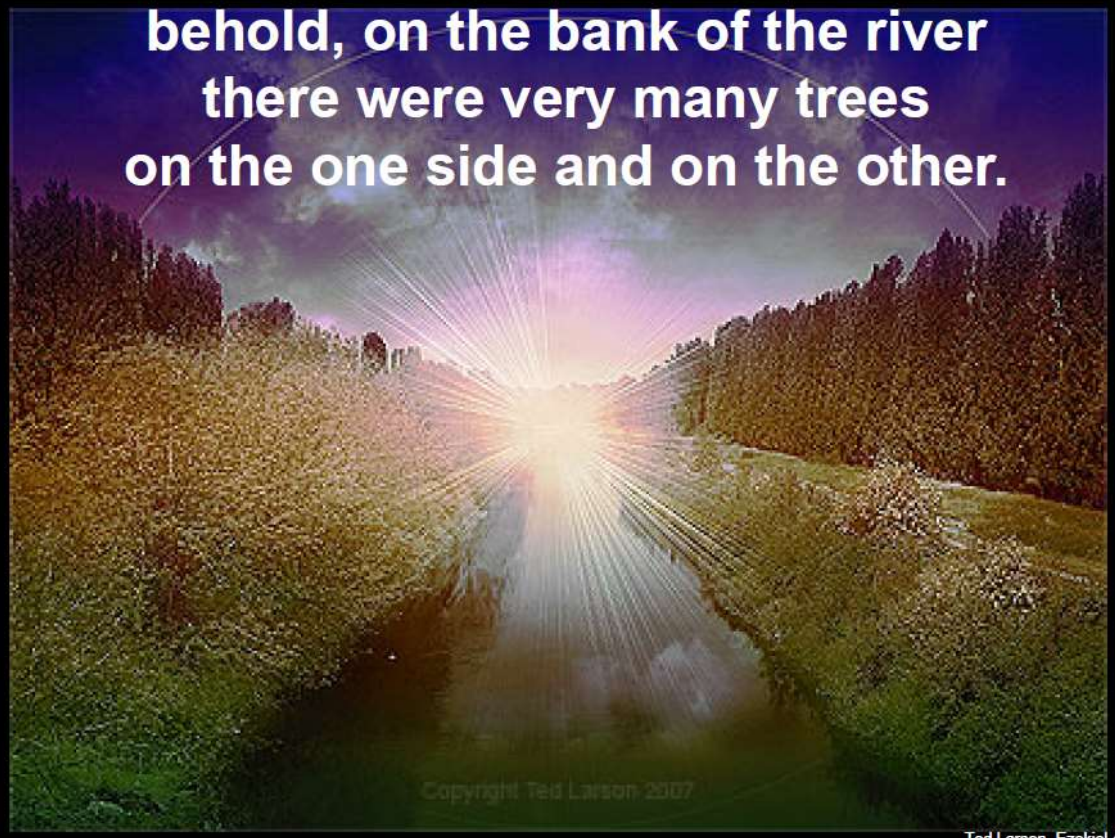

3 When the man went out
toward the east
with a line in his hand,
he measured a thousand cubits
(~460 meters / 1500 feet),
and he led me through the water,
water reaching the ankles.
Ted Larson Ezekiel 47:2 Journey Down the River 1


4a Again he measured
a thousand
and led me through the water,
water reaching the knees.
Copyright Ted Larson 2007
Ted Larson Ezekiel 47:4 Journey Down the River 2


4b Again he measured
a thousand
and led me through the water,
water reaching the loins.
Copyright Ted Larson 2007
Ted Larson Ezekiel 47:2 Journey Down the River 3


5 Again he measured a thousand;
and it was a river that I could not ford,
for the water had risen,
enough water to swim in,
a river that could not be forded.
Ted Larson Ezekiel 47:5 Journey Down the River 4

6b Then he brought me back
to the bank of the river.
7 Now when I had returned,
behold, on the bank of the river
there were very many trees
on the one side and on the other.

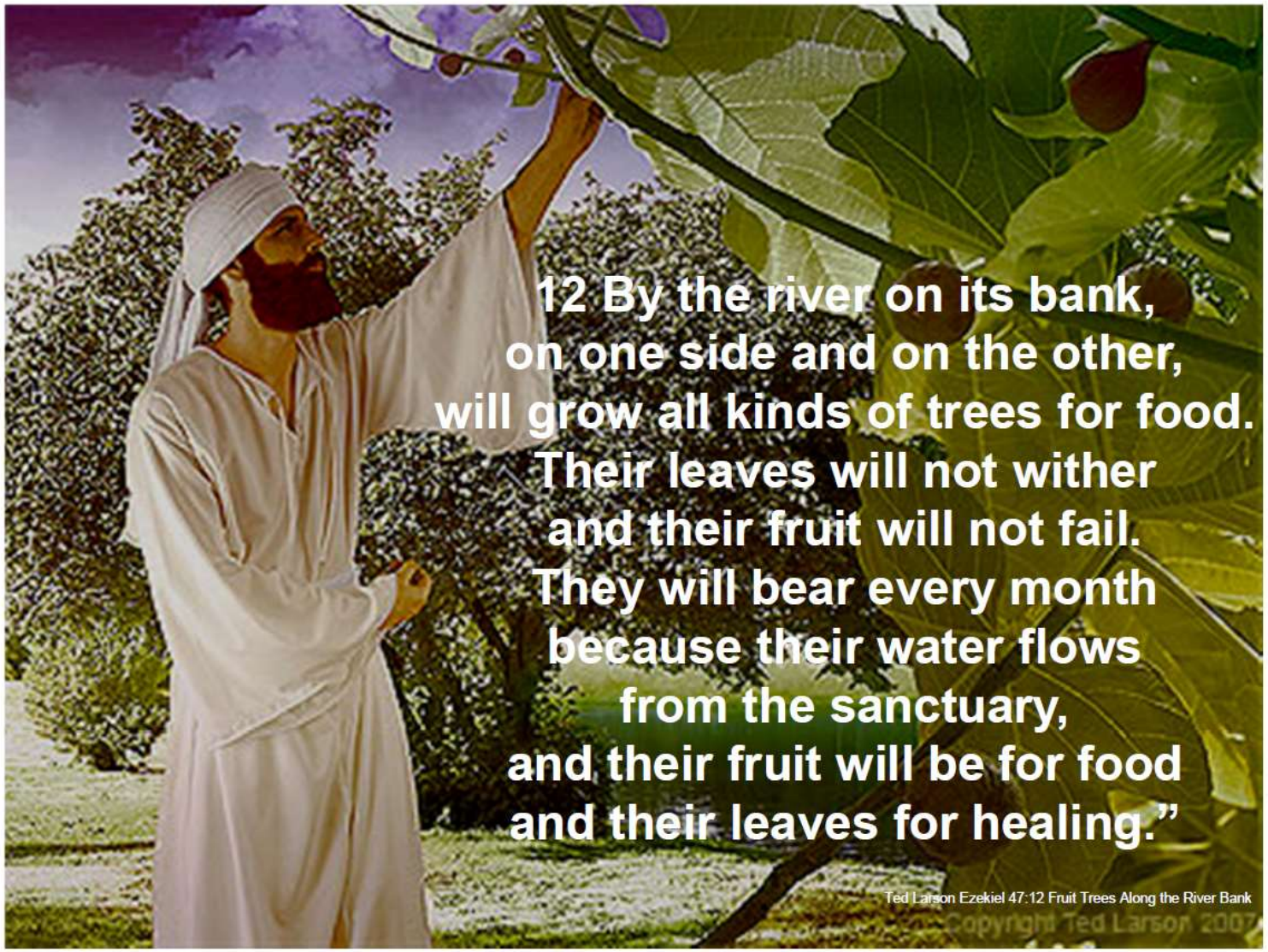


8 Then he said to me,
"These waters go out toward the eastern region
and go down into the Arabah;
then they go toward the sea [the Dead Sea],
being made to flow into the sea,
and the waters of the sea become fresh.


http://www.youramazingplaces.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Dead-Sea-11.jpg

9 It will come about that every living creature
which swarms in every place where the river goes,
will live.
And there will be very many fish,
for these waters go there and the others become fresh;
so everything will live where the river goes.
10 And it will come about that fishermen will stand beside it;
from Engedi to Eneglaim there will be a place for the spreading of nets.
Their fish will be according to their kinds,
like the fish of the Great Sea,
very many.
11 But its swamps and marshes will not become fresh;
they will be left for salt.


http://www.postonline.co.uk/IMG/383/212383/post-fisherman-net.JPG

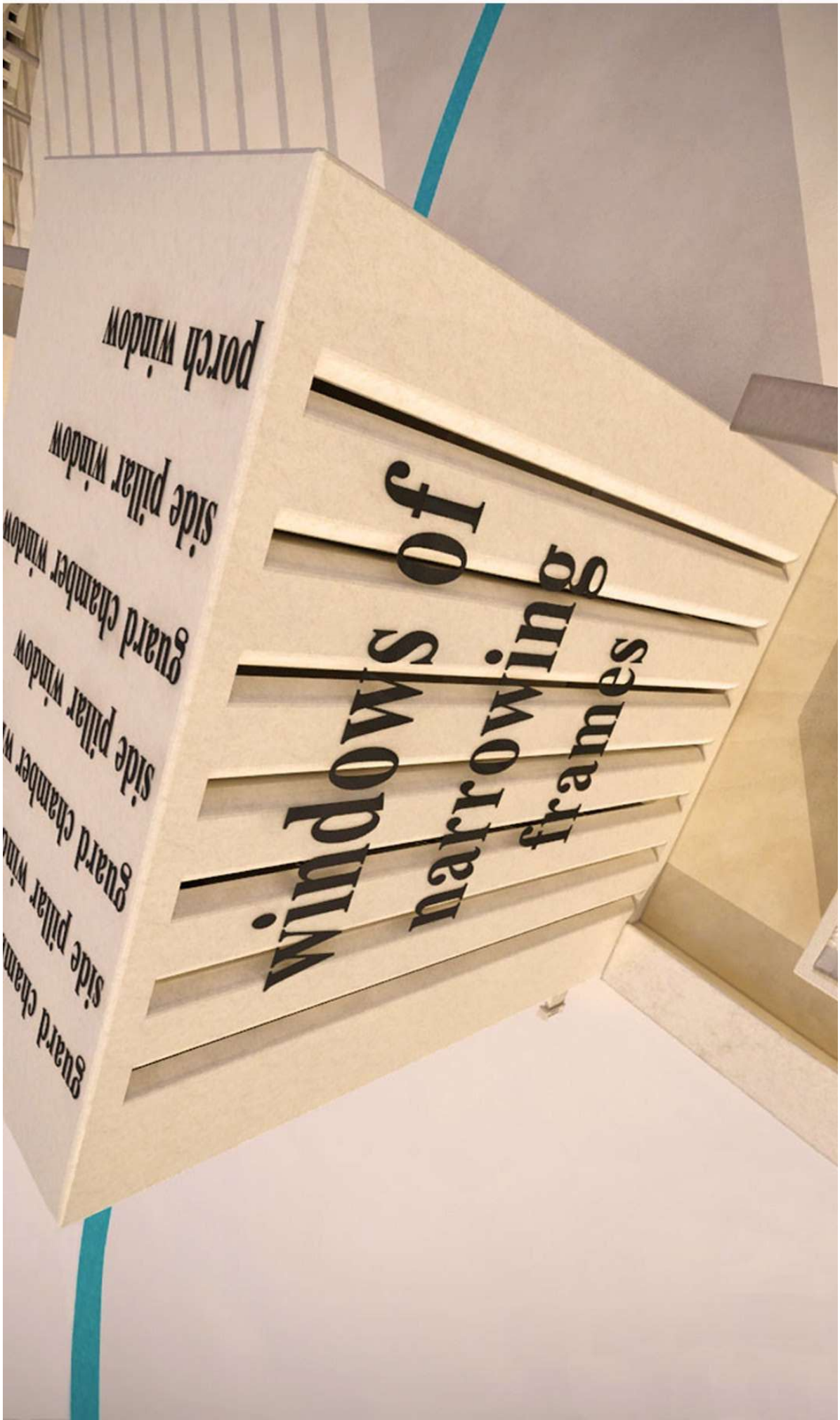

12 By the river on its bank,
on one side and on the other,
will grow all kinds of trees for food.
Their leaves will not wither
and their fruit will not fail.
They will bear every month
because their water flows
from the sanctuary,
and their fruit will be for food
and their leaves for healing.”
Ted Larson Ezekiel 47:12 Fruit Trees Along the River Bank
Copyright Ted Larson 2007

Ezekiel 40:13

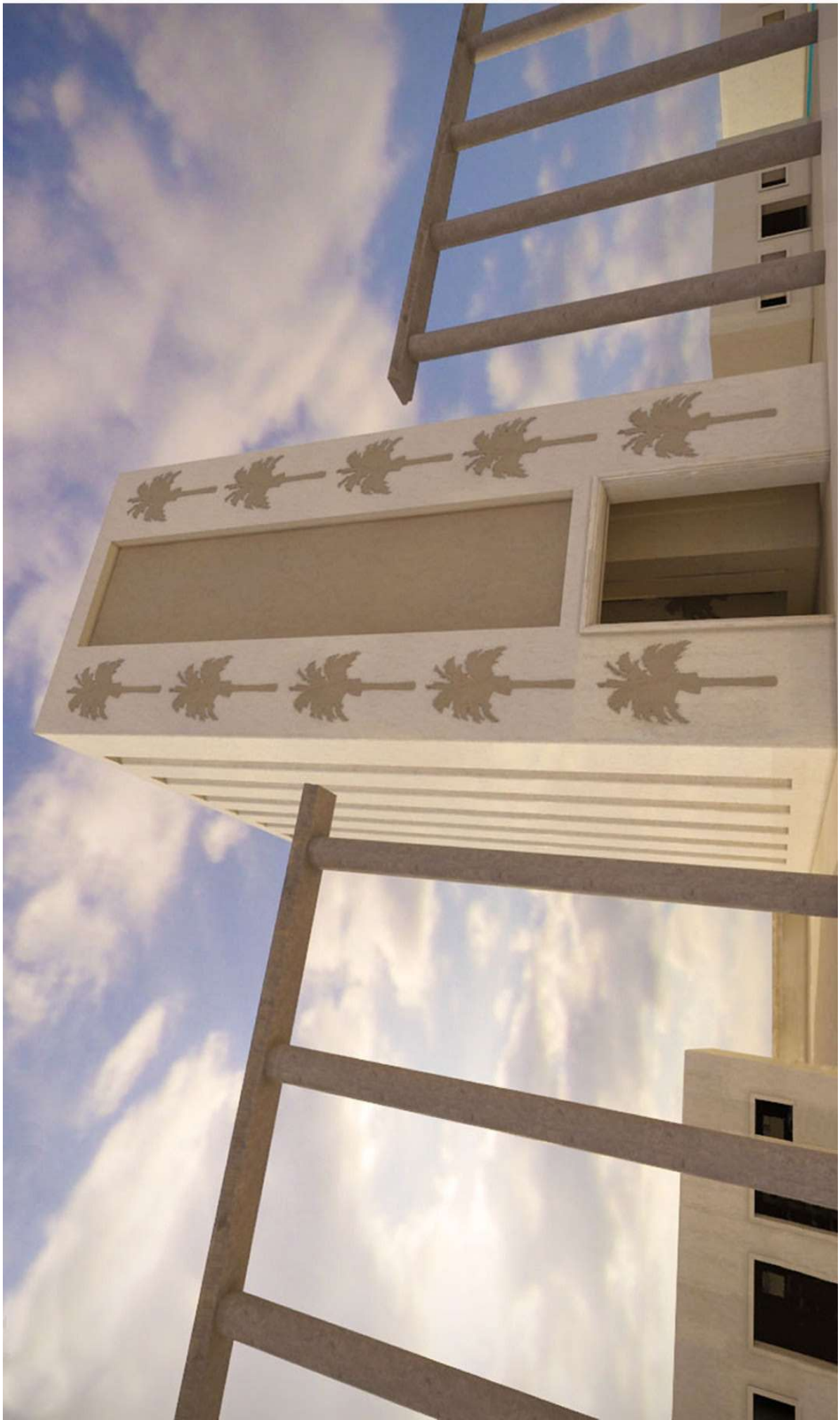
Ezekiel 40:14

Ezekiel 40:15

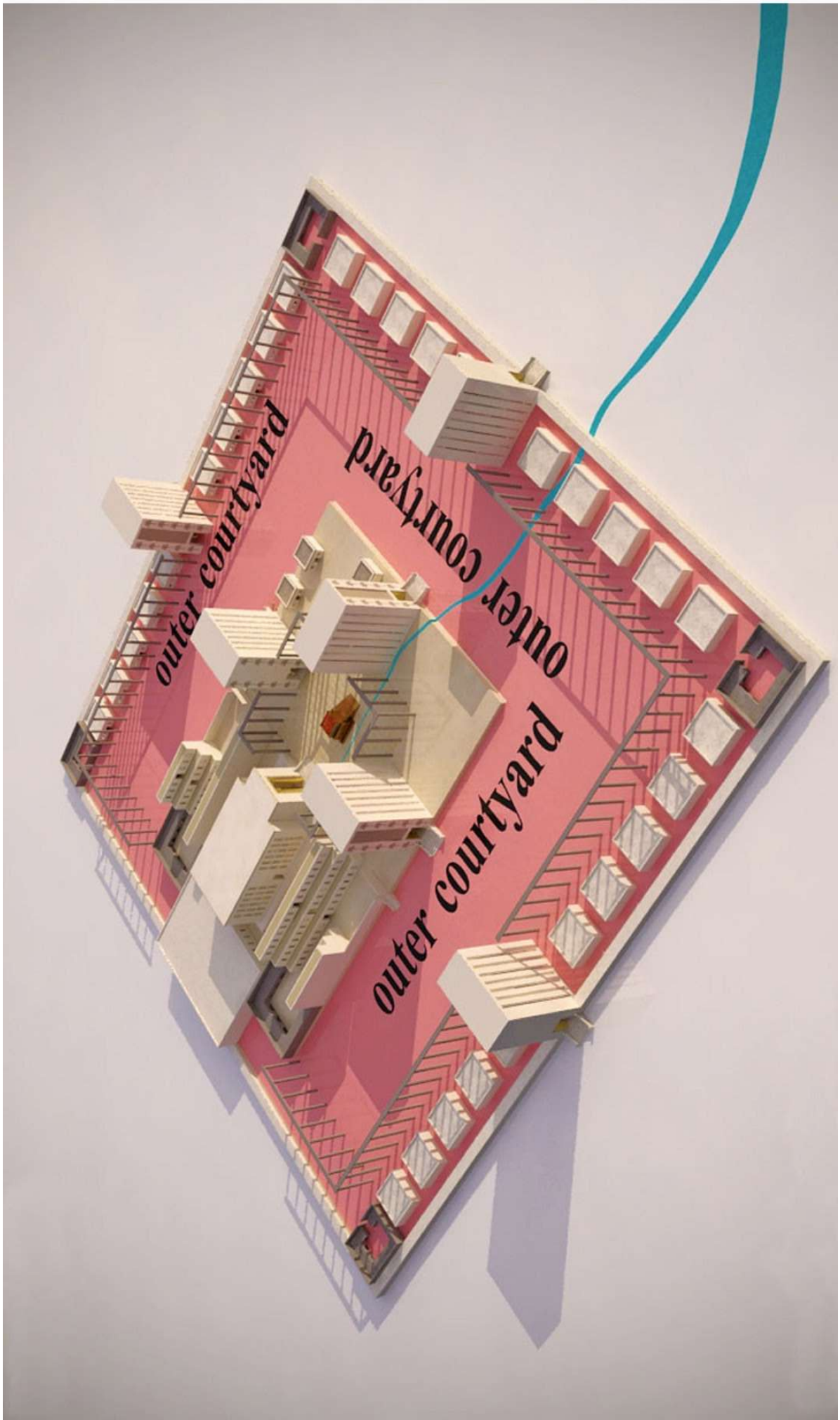
Ezekiel 40:16a



Ezekiel 40:16b

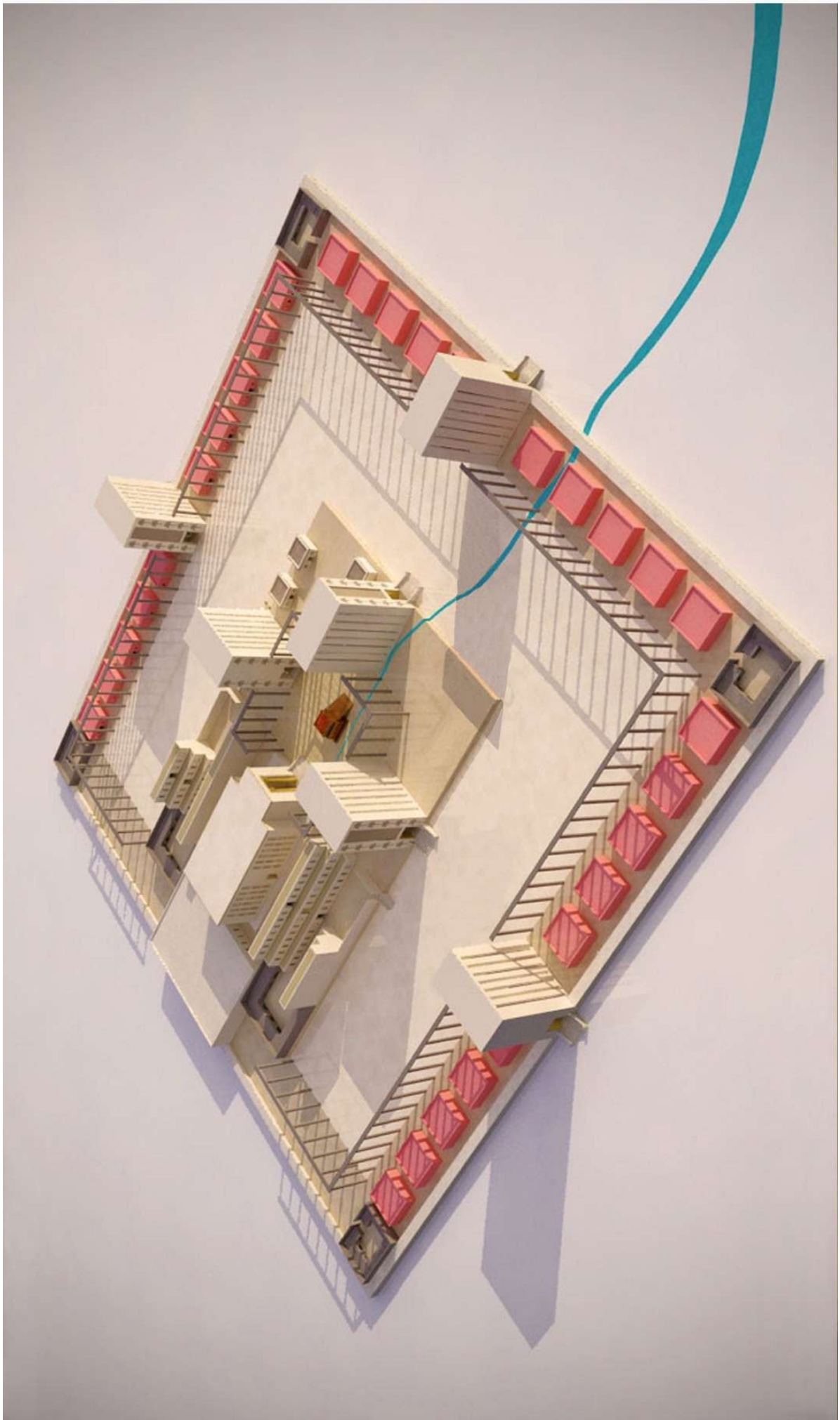


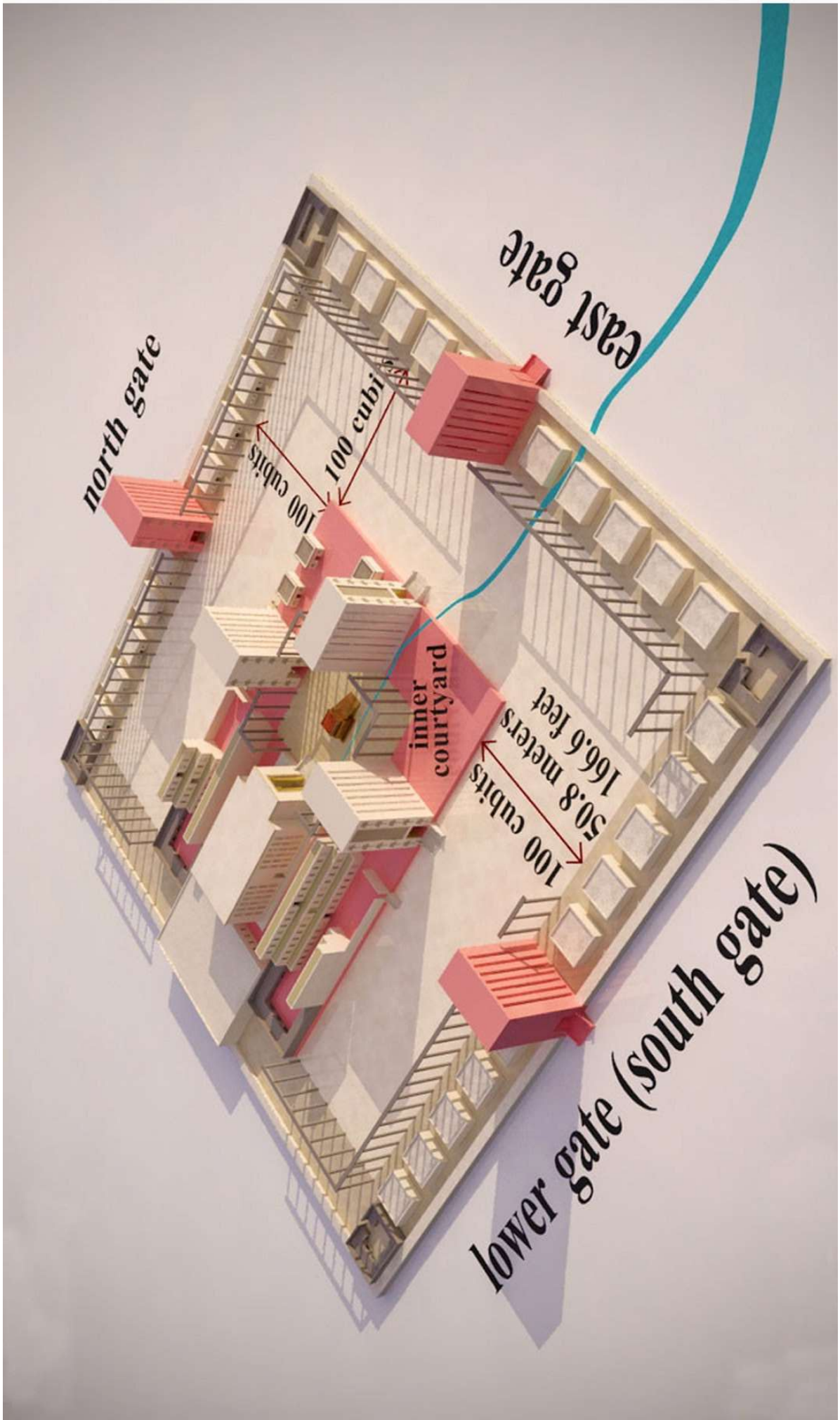
Ezekiel 40:17a



Ezekiel 40:17b

Ezekiel 40:17c

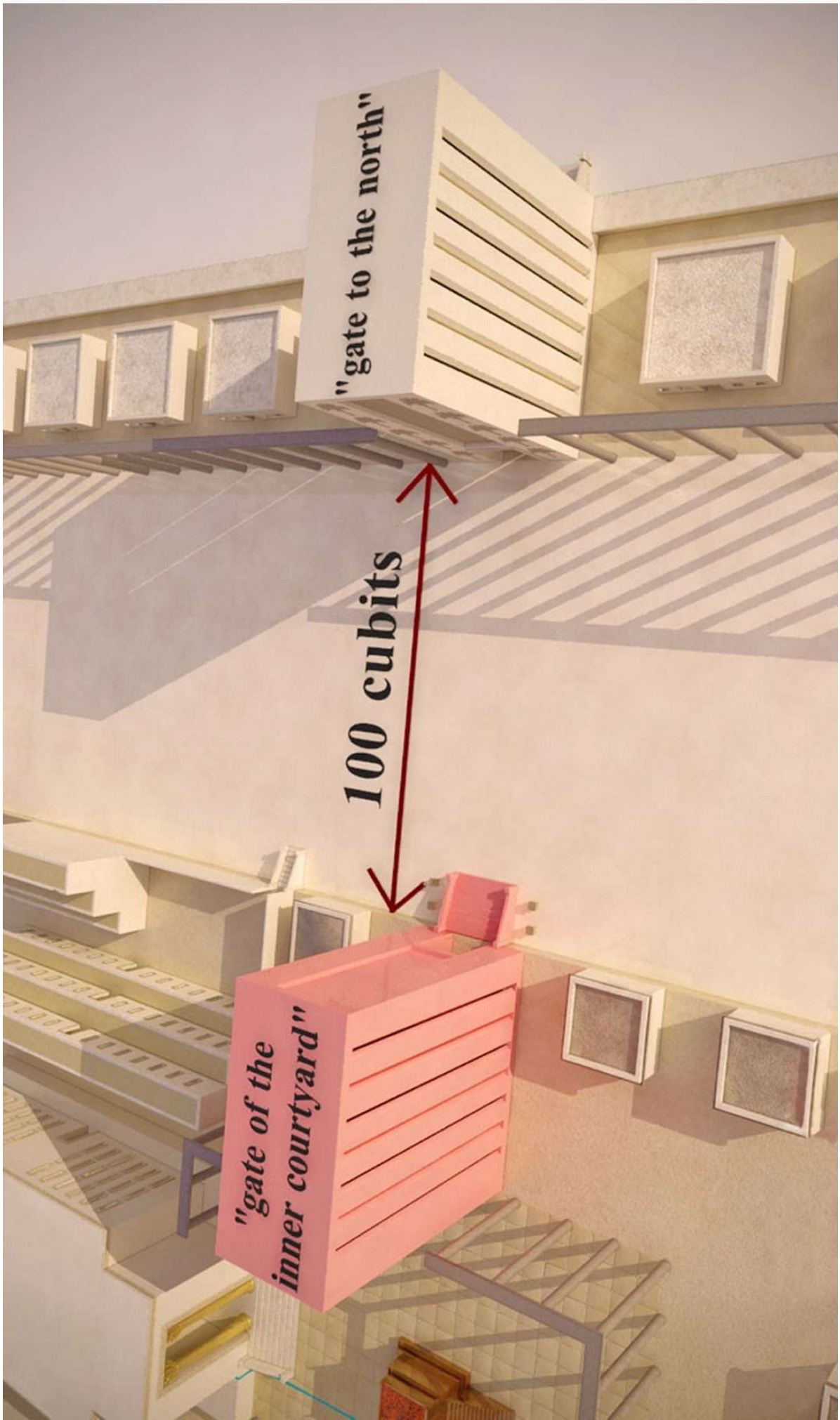



north gate
100 cubits
100 cubits
east gate
inner courtyard
100 cubits
50.8 meters
166.6 feet
lower gate (south gate)

Ezekiel 40:20-22



Ezekiel 40:23

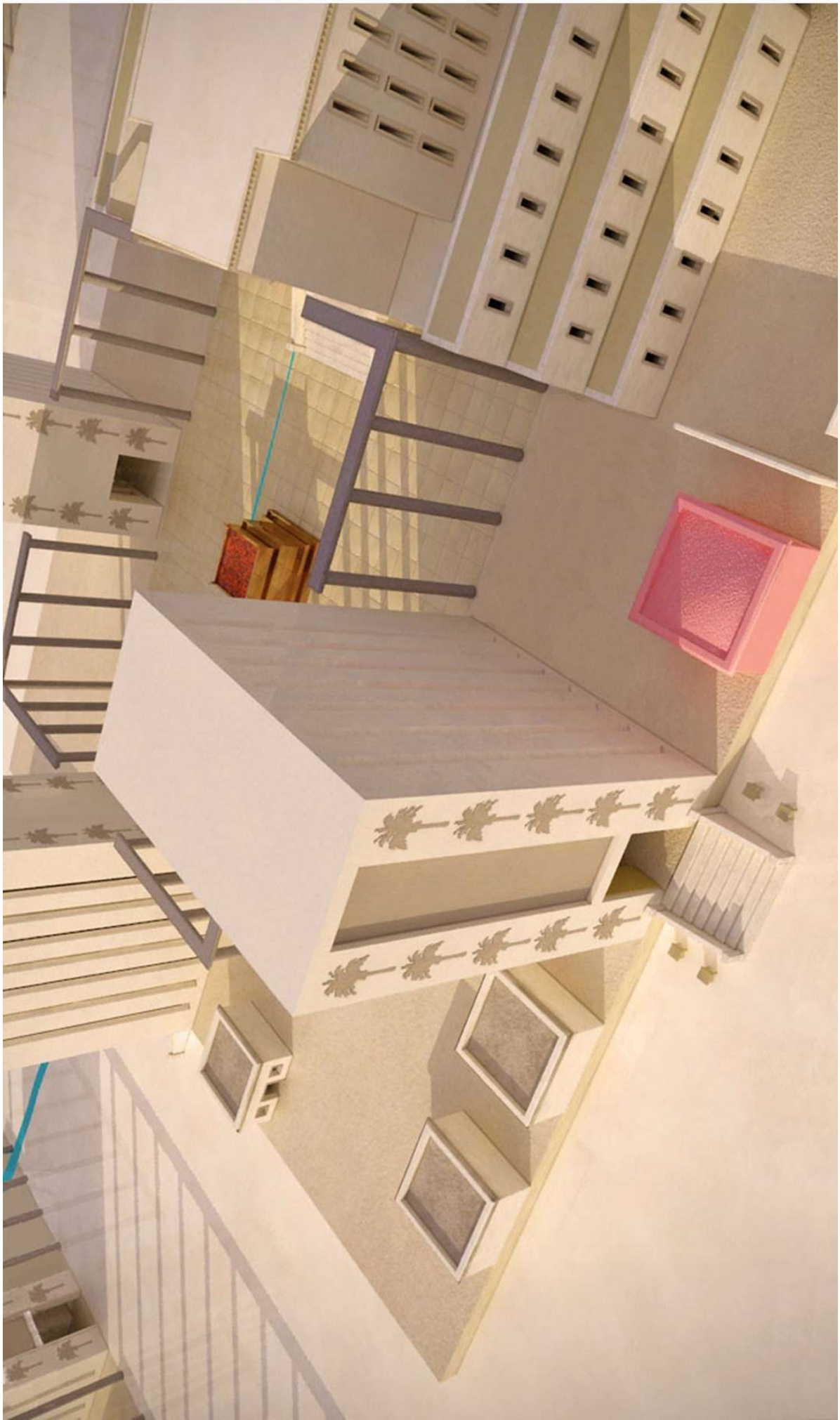


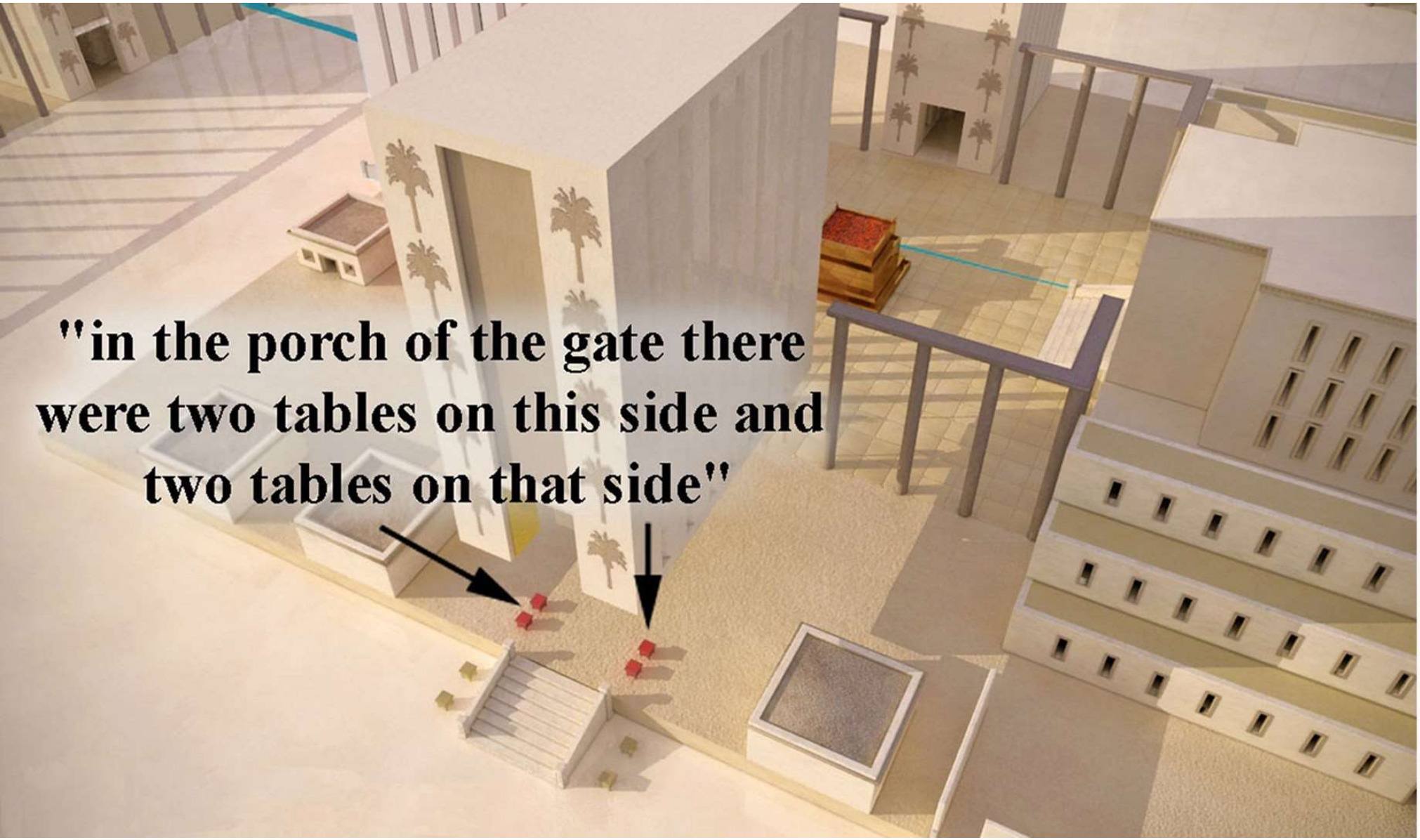
Ezekiel 40:24-26

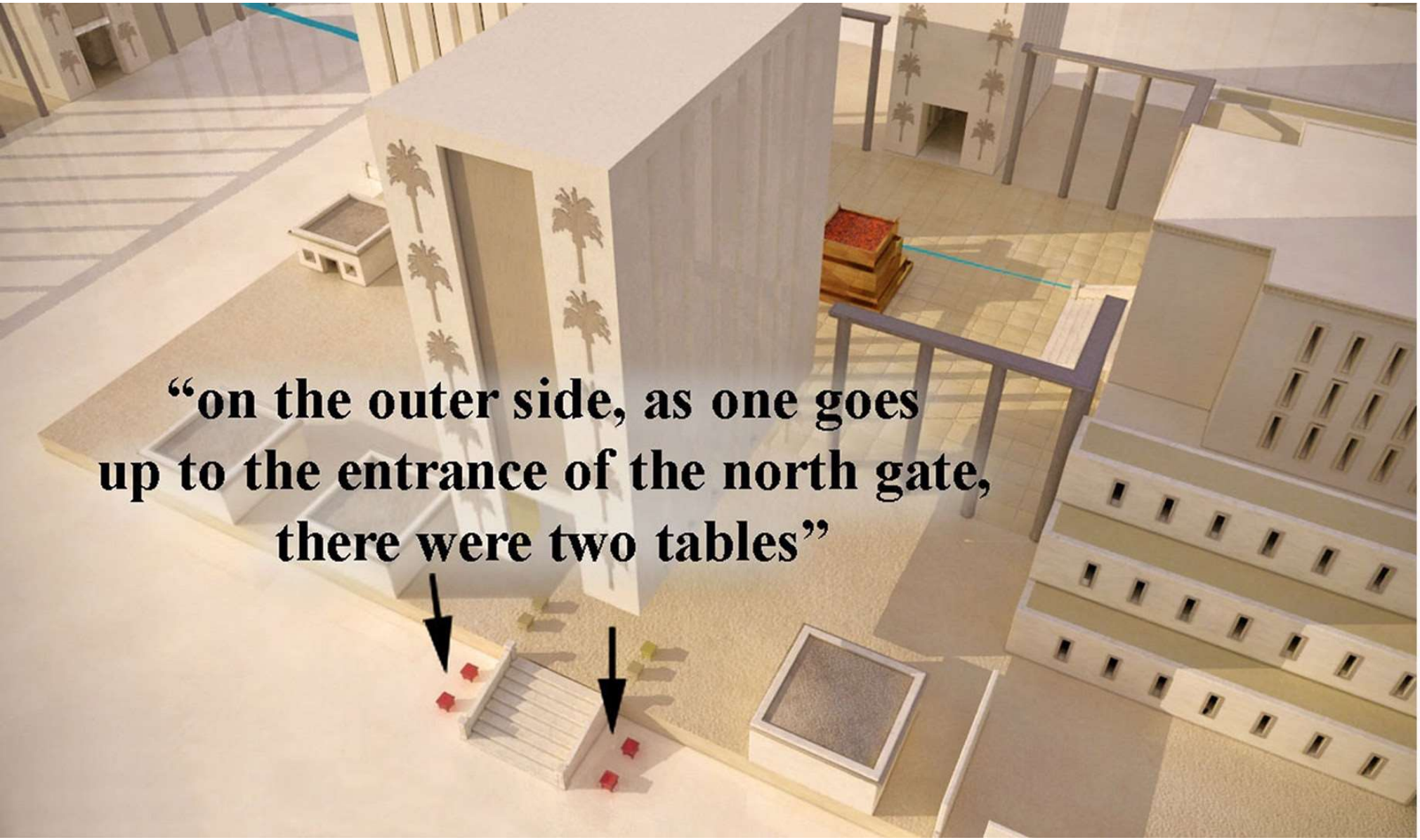
Ezekiel 40:27-31

Ezekiel 40:32-34

"north gate"
(inner courtyard)




"in the porch of the gate there
were two tables on this side and
two tables on that side"


“on the outer side, as one goes
up to the entrance of the north gate,
there were two tables”

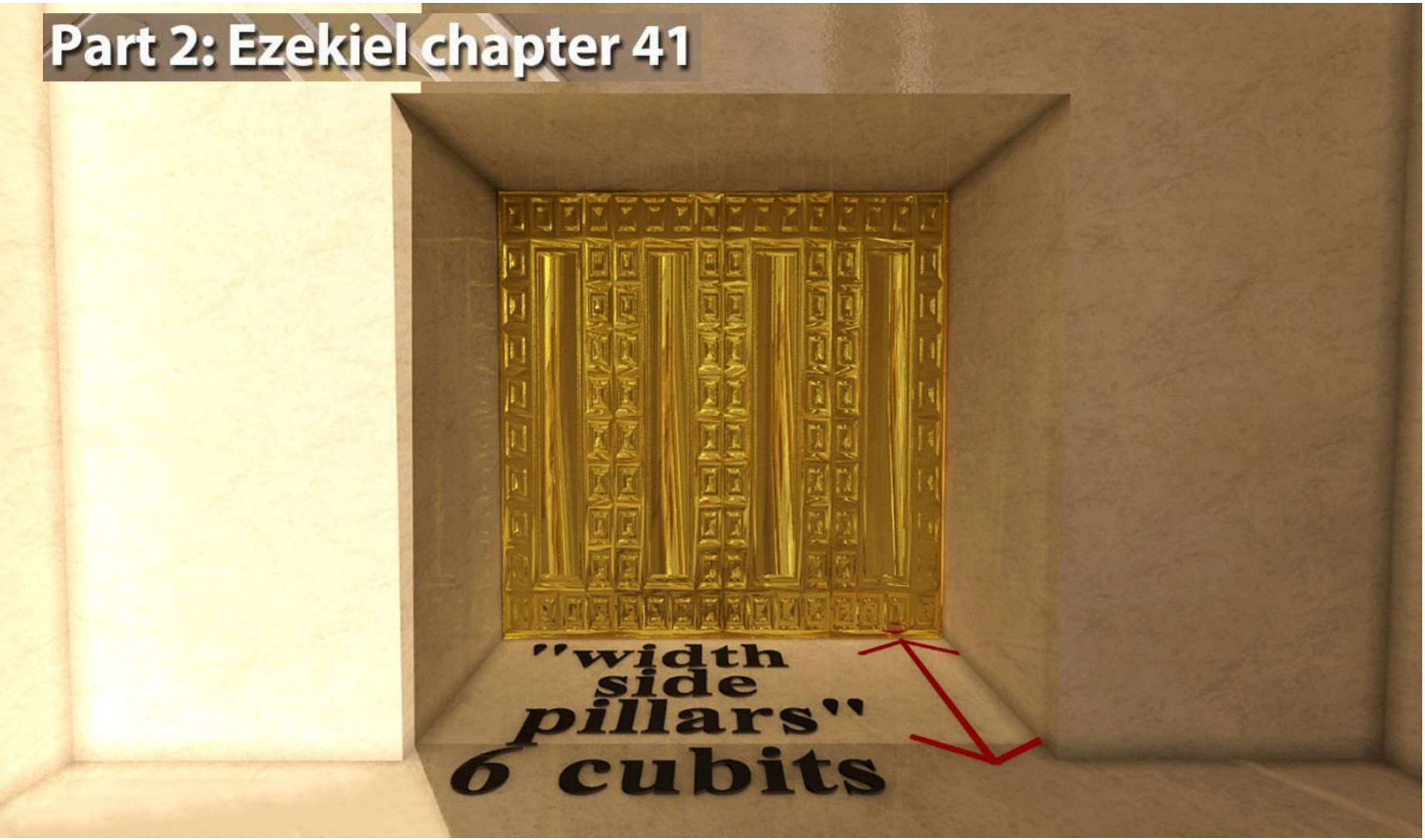
Ezekiel 40:42a

Ezekiel 40:42b


"ledges were
one handbreadth"
7.4 cm / 2.9 in
"tables were of
hewn stone"

Ezekiel 40:44a

Part 2: Ezekiel chapter 41



Ezekiel 41:2a

Ezekiel 41:2b

Ezekiel 41:2c

"width of entrance" 7 cubits
"side pillar of entrance" 2 cubits
"entrance" 6 cubits

Ezekiel 41:3

Ezekiel 41:4



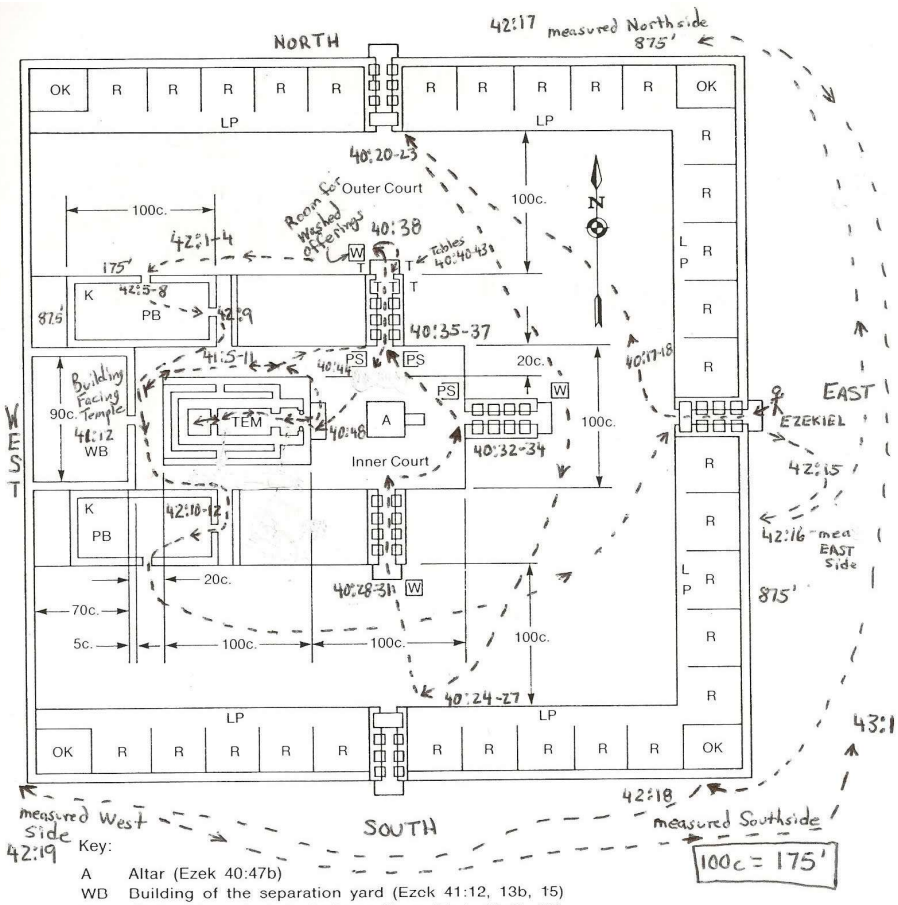
Ezekiel 41:5a

30 29 28 27 26 25
24 23 22 21 20 19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
"3 stories of side chambers"

Ezekiel 41:6

widening out"
"widening out"
"widening out"
"a turning around upward and upward
for the winding passage"

Ezekiel 41:7



Key:

A	Altar (Ezek 40:47b)
WB	Building of the separation yard (Ezek 41:12, 13b, 15)
K	Kitchen for priests to boil sacrifices (Ezek 46:19–20)
OK	Kitchens for priests to boil people's sacrifices (Ezek 46:21–24)
LP	Pavement strip (Ezek 40:17–18)
PB	Priests' chambers (Ezek 42:1–14)
R	Rooms in outer court for storage or priests' quarters (Ezek 40:17)
PS	Rooms for singers (priests) (Ezek 40:44–46)
T	Tables for slaughter of sacrifices (two at each point) (Ezek 40:39–43)
TEM	Temple proper (Ezek 40:48–41:11, 13a, 14, 16, 23–26)
W	Rooms for washing offerings (Ezek 40:38)
	Inner court (Ezek 40:44–47a)
	Outer court (Ezek 40:17–19, 23, 27, 39–43)
	Width from outer gates to inner gates (Ezek 40:19, 23, 27)

Burnt
Sin
Guilt

5

Assyria at Nineveh	Assyria at Calah	Babylon
Tiglath-pileser (III) 19 687-668 Shalmaneser (V) 5 668-663 Sargon 17 663--644 Sennacherib 23 644-621 Essarhaddon 13 621-608 Assur-banipal 42 608-568 Assur-etililani 4 566-562 Sin-sarra-ishkun 10 562-552 **Fall of Nineveh** Assur-uballit (II) -- reigned 4 in Harran [fell **548**]	Shalmaneser "the Great" (III) 35 676-641 Shamshi-Adad (V) 13 641-628 Adad-nirari (III) 28 628-600 Shalmaneser (IV) 10 600-590 Assurdan (III) 18 590-572 Assur-nerari (V) 10 572-**562** Fall of Calah	Nabonassar 14 683-669 Nabu-nadinzir 2 669-667 Ukinzer and Pulu (Tiglath-pileser III) 5 667-662 Ululai (Shalmaneser V) 5/662-57 Marduk-appal-iddin 12 657-645 Sargon 5 645-640 Two kingless years 640-638 Bel-ibni 3 638-635 Assur-nadin-shum 6 635-629 Nergal-ushezib 1 629-628 Mushezib-Marduk 4 628-624 Eight kingless years 624-616 Assur-akh-iddin 13 616-603 Shamash-shum-ukin 20 603-583 Kandalanu 22 583-561 Nabopolassar 21 561-545
FALL OF	NINEVEH	**552**
		545 Nebuchadnezzar II

[A]	[B]	King according to the Nabonidus Chronicle
17	[14]	**[A] Nabonidus** King of Babylon **[B] Belšaruṣur** Coregent of Babylon (Daniel 5:30)
0	[0]	**[A] Cyrus** King of Lands **[B] Ugbaru** Governor (King) of Babylon (Daniel 5:31-6:1)
1	[1]	Year 1 of **Cyrus/ Ugbaru** (Ezra 1:1; Daniel 9:1) *Order to rebuild the Temple by Cyrus* (Ezra 1:1-2) *All the people gathered in Jerusalem* (Ezra 3:1)
	0	**[A] Cyrus** King of Babylon, King of Lands **[B] Cambyses** King of Babylon, son of King of Lands
2	**1**	*Beginning of the rebuilding of the Temple* (Ezra 3:8-10)

Clement s								
30	ibonassaros	Nabû-Nasir	14	**Median Kings After Overthrow of Assyrians at Rehoboth**				
19	idios	Nabû-nadin-zer	2					
46	inzer and Poros	Tiglath-Pileser III	5					
26	ulaios	Šalmaneser V	5					
41	ardokempados	Marduk-apla-iddina II	12					
	keanos	Sargon II	6					
8	ithout kings	note	2					
8	Bilibos	Bêl-ipni	3					
9	Aparanadios	Aššur-nadin-šumni	6					
10	Rhegebelos	Nergal-ušezib	1					
11	Mesesimordakos	Mušezib-Marduk	4	Arbaces 28		**Median Kings Following Revolt**		
12	Without kings	note	8	His son Mandauces 20				
13	Asaradinos	Esarhaddon	13	Sosarmus 30		Deioces 53		
14	Saosdouchinos	Šamaš-šuma-ukin	20	Artycas 30		Phraortes 22		
15	Kineladanos	Kandalanu	22	Arbianes 22		Cyaxeres I 40		
16	Nabopolassaros	Nabopolassar	21	Artaeus 40			Nebuchadnezar 45	
17	Nabokolassaros	Nebuchadnezzar II	43	Artynes 22			Evil-Merodach 23	
18	Illoaroudamos	Amel-Marduk	2	Astibaras 40				
19	Nerigasolassaros	Neriglissar	4	Aspadas (called Astyigas or		Astyages, grandfather of Cyrus 35	Belshazzar 2+	
20	Nabonadios	Nabonidus	17	Astyages) 35 (or 38)		Cyrus ii Persia 8(30)		
				Cyaxeres ii 12 (15)		+ Media 13		
				[over Babylon] 3		+ Babylon 9		
21	Kyros	Cyrus the Great	9	Herodotus / Ctesias / Clement		MANETHO	*Seder Olam*	Cyrus 30 years.
22	Kambysos	Cambyses II	8	29 / 30 / 30		Cambyses 6 (A)/3(E)		Cambyses 9 years.
						Magi 7 months (E only)		
23	Dareios the First	Darius I the Great	36	7 + 5 m. / 18 / 19		Darius 36		Darius 36 years
24	Xerxes	Xerxes I	21	36 / 31 / 46		Xerxes 21		Xerxes 26 years.
						Artabanus 7 months (A only)		
25	Artaxerxes the First	Artaxerxes I Makrocheir	41	?? / ?? / 26		Artaxerxes 41 (A) 40 (E)		Artaxerxes i 36 years.
				(475 BCE) / 42 / 41		(Xerxes (II) 2 months		
						(Sogdianus 7 months		
26	Dareios the Second	Darius II Nothus	19	35 / 8				
27	Artaxerxes the Second	Artaxerxes II Mnemon	46			Darius (II) 19		Darius Nothus 18 years
28	Ochos	Artaxerxes III Ochus	21					Artaxerxes ii 62 years
29	Arogos	Artaxerxes IV Arses	2			Ochus 2		Artaxerxes iii 23
30	Dareios the Third	Darius III Codomannus	4			Arses 3		Arses Nothus, 3
						Darius iii 4		Darius 7 years
31	Alexandros the Macedonian	Alexander the Great	8					

Carbon ink
on vellum
Aramaic
Hebrew

Jeremiah 9:22-10:21

100 BC

Dead Sea Scroll: 4Q71

"Israel has committed adultery with stones & trees
and are uncircumcised of heart" (Jer 3:9; 9:26)

"Beaten silver and gold idols dressed
in violet and purple clothing." (Jer 10:9)

"Behold, Babylon comes—
A great commotion out of the land of the north—
To make the cities of Judah a desolation
and a haunt of jackals." (Jer 10:22)

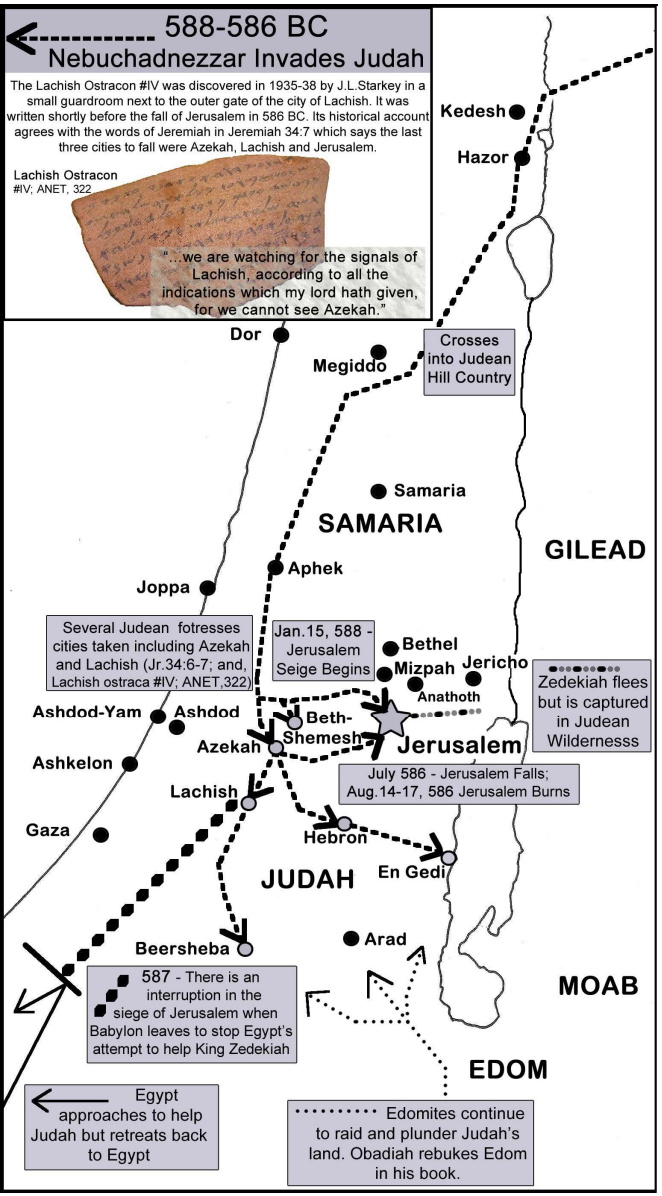


Jeremiah wrote 2 different inspired versions of Jeremiah.
Three Jeremiah scrolls were found in Cave 4 at Qumran.
Two (4Q70[e], 4Q72 Jer[c]) follow the Masoretic and a third (4Q71[b]) validate the shorter Septuagint version because Jer 10:6–8, 10 is found in the Masoretic (MT) but absent in both the Septuagint and the scroll pictured here (4Q71). Jeremiah also wrote 1 & 2 Kings.

www.bible.ca/manuscripts

Qum'ran, Cave 4, 1952 AD

4Q71 Jeremiah b, 4QJeremiah[b], 4QJer[b]
Rockefeller Museum 998,1094-1107



ASSASSINATION OF GEDALIAH | 587 BC | 6 Bulla and Seals of Names in Jeremiah 40:8-21:2

The Assassination of Gedaliah
6 Bullae/Seals in one Bible text

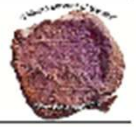
Jeremiah 40:8-41:2

Gedaliah, Ismael, Ephai, Jaazaniah, Baalis, Malcom

587 BC

"So they came to Gedaliah at Mizpah  along with Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, 

and the sons of Ephai the Netophathite  and Jaazaniah the son of the Maacathite." 

and Johanan the son of Kareah said,  'Are you aware that Baalis king of Ammon has 

sent Ishmael to take your life?'

But Gedaliah did not believe them.

Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, the son of Elishama, of the royal family  and one of the chief officers [Jaazaniah] of the king 

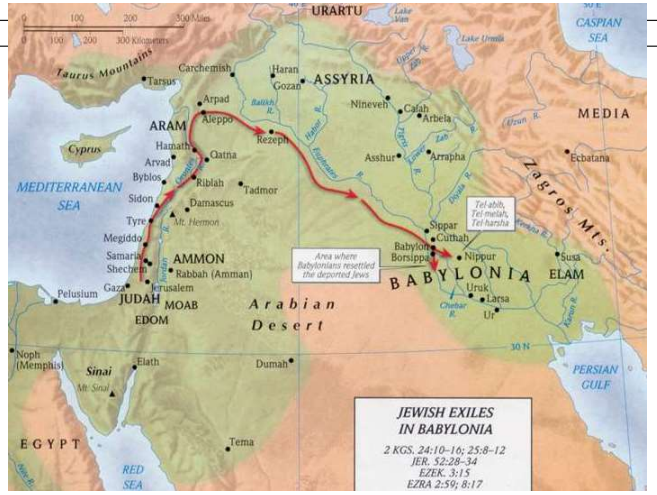
came to Gedaliah at Mizpah and Ishmael with ten men **killed Gedaliah**." Jeremiah 40:8-41:2 

www.bible.ca/Bulla

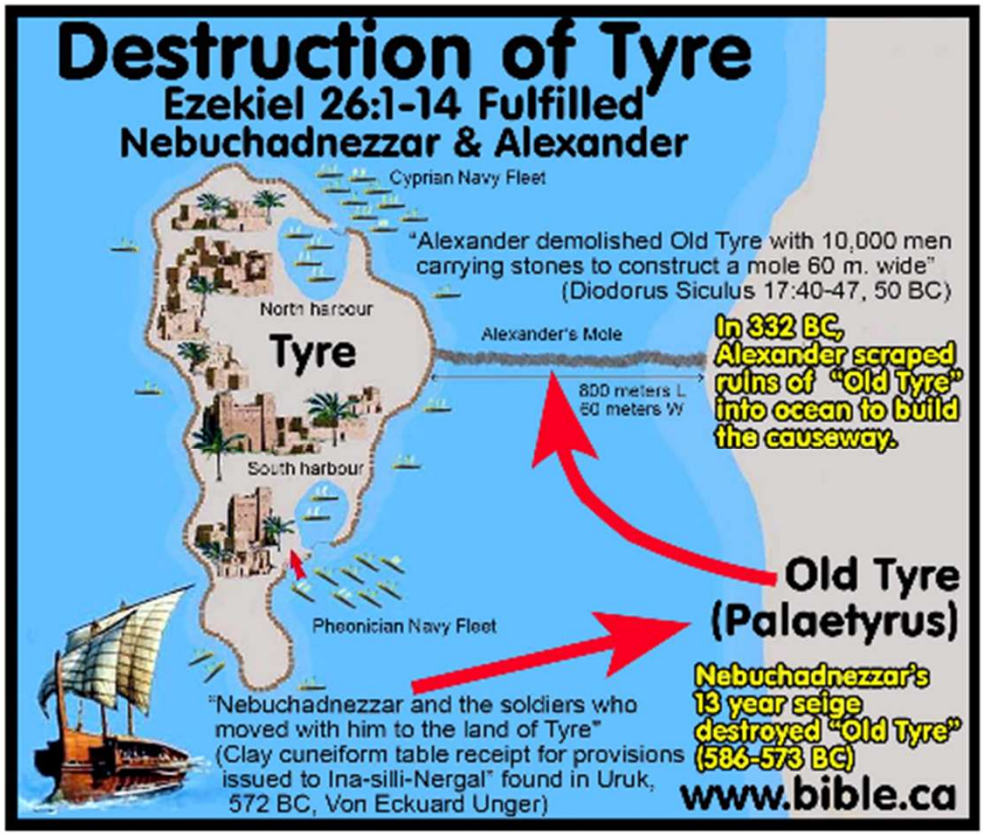
TEMPLE to EXILE – to the FALL of JUDAH 2

536	3437	4	Jer 51:59 The word which Jeremiah the prophet commanded Seraiah the son of Neriah, the son of Maaseiah, when he went with Zedekiah the king of Judah into Babylon **in the fourth year of his reign**. And *[this]* Seraiah *[was]* a quiet prince.
535	3438	5	Eze 1:1 Now it came to pass in the thirtieth year, in the fourth *[month]*, in the fifth *[day]* of the month, as I *[was]* among the captives by the river of Chebar, *[that]* the heavens were opened, and I saw visions of God. 2 In the fifth *[day]* of the month, which *[was]* **the fifth year of king** Jehoiachin's captivity,
533	3440	Sabbath year	**Eze 8:1** And it came to pass **in the sixth year** [of our captivity], in the sixth *[month]*, in the fifth *[day]* of the month, *[as]* I sat in mine house, and the elders of Judah sat before me, that the hand of the Lord GOD fell there upon me. **Jer 34:8** [This is] the word that came unto Jeremiah from the LORD, after that the king Zedekiah had made a covenant with all the people which [were] at Jerusalem, to proclaim liberty unto them; 4:9 That every man should let his manservant, and every man his maidservant, [being] an Hebrew or an Hebrewess, go free; that none should serve himself of them, [to wit], of a Jew his brother.
532	3441	1	Eze 20:1 And it came to pass **in the seventh year** [of our captivity], in the fifth *[month]*, the tenth *[day]* of the month, *[that]* certain of the elders of Israel came to enquire of the LORD, and sat before me.
530	3443	3	Eze 24:1 Again **in the ninth year** [of our captivity], in the tenth month, in the tenth *[day]* of the month, the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,
529	3444	4	Jer 52:4 And it came to pass **in the ninth year of his reign**, in the tenth month, in the tenth *[day]* of the month, *[that]* Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon came, he and all his army, against Jerusalem, and pitched against it, and built forts against it round about. Eze 29:1 **In the tenth year** [of our captivity], in the tenth *[month]*, in the twelfth *[day]* of the month, the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,
528	3445	5	**Jer 32:1** The word that came to Jeremiah from the LORD in the tenth year of Zedekiah king of Judah, which *was* **the eighteenth year** of Nebuchadrezzar. 2 For then the king of Babylon's army besieged Jerusalem; Jer 52:29 In **the eighteenth year of Nebuchadrezzar** he carried away captive from Jerusalem eight hundred thirty and two persons [802]: Eze 31:1 And it came to pass **in the eleventh year** [of our captivity], in the third *[month]*, in the first *[day]* of the month, *[that]* the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,
527	3446	**Fall of Jerusalem** 6	synchronized to Zedekiah's 11th year (Jeremiah 39:2) and Nebuchadnezzar's **19th year** (2 Kings 25:8, Jeremiah 52:12) Eze 33:21 And it came to pass in the twelfth year of our captivity, in the tenth *[month]*, in the fifth *[day]* of the month, *[that]* one that had escaped out of Jerusalem came unto me, saying, **The city is smitten**
526	3447	Sabbath year	"one" year period for harvest after the temple's destruction (Jeremiah 40:10-12)

Size	Date	King of Judah	Number taken	Key Captives	Results/ Comments
1 Minor	547	Jehoiakim	Few (Dan 1:3)	Daniel, 3 friends & nobility & royalty	Tribute imposed. Egypt powerful.
2 Moderate	539	Jehoiakim	3023 (Jer. 52:28)		Minor deportation
3 Major	538	Jehoiachin	10,000 (2 Kings 24:14)	Jeoiachin, Ezekiel, Mordecai	Large deportation. Zedekiah
4 Minor	529	Zedekiah	832 (Jer. 52:29)		Before destruction
5 Major	528	Zedekiah	ca. 10,400 (2 Kings 25:11)	Zedekiah	Jerusalem & temple destroyed
6 Minor	523		745 (Jer. 52:30)		4 years after Jerusalem's destruction



PROPHECY AGAINST TYRE | 586-573, 332 BC | Ezekiel 26:1-14 is Fulfilled Literally 1



ARAD AND IRA OSTRACA MAP | 609-598 BC | Documents the Edomite Invasion of Judah's Negev 1



One of several cuneiform tablets from Babylonian archives which mention Jehoiachin after his release from prison (March 561 BC) and the provisions of food that was supplied to him and his sons. Together these cuneiform texts are known at ANET 308.

Jehoiachin is known as ***ia-'-u-kin***, or ***ia-'-kin***, or ***ia-ku-u-ki-nu*** on these cuneiform tablets. There are three lines that mention him:

* * *

... to ia-'-u-kin, king ...
to the qîpûtu-house of ...
... for Shalamiamu, the ...
... for 126 men from Tyre ...
... for Zabiruam the Ly[dian] ...

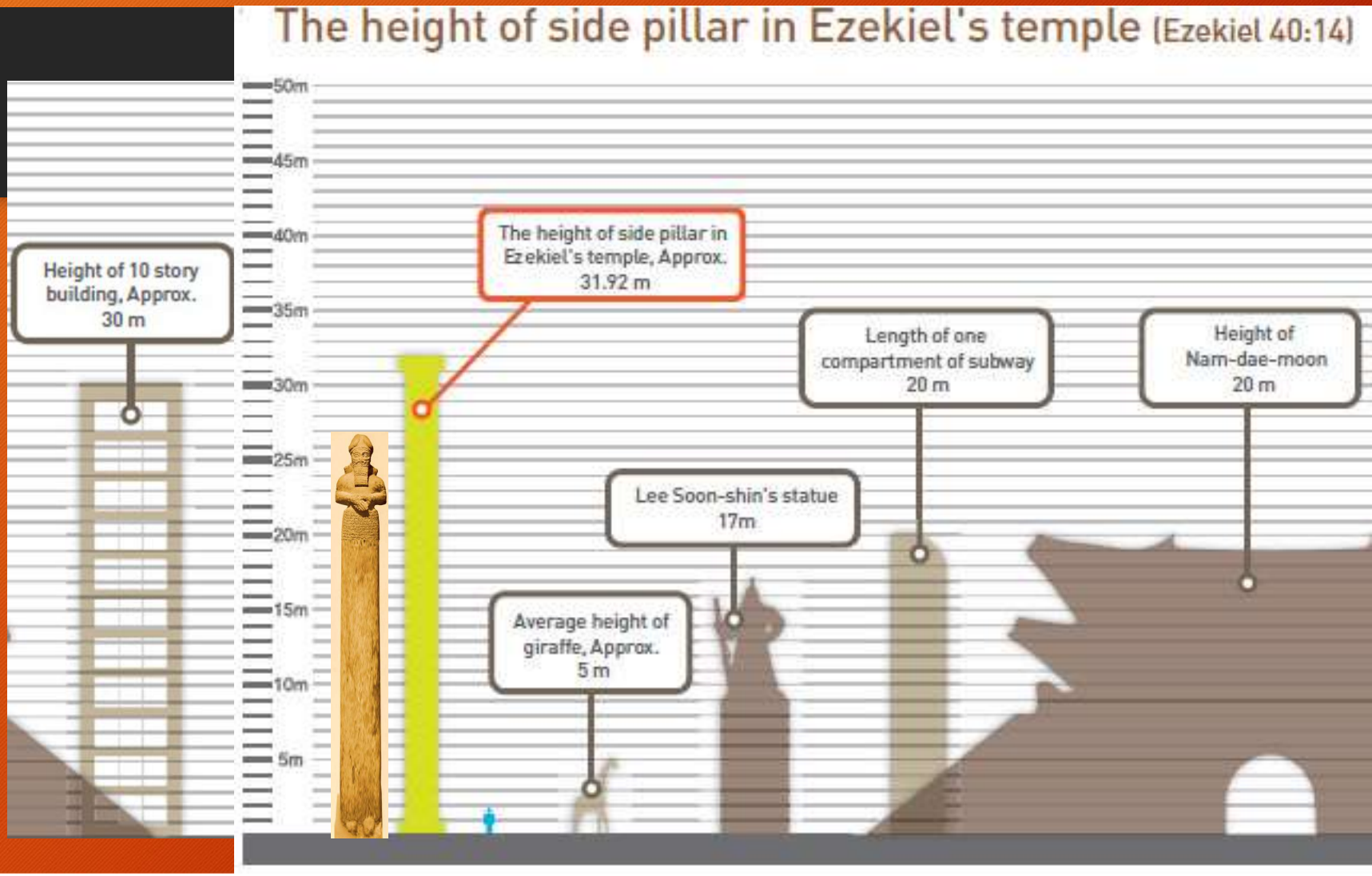
* * *

10 sila of oil to ... [ia]-'-kin, king of Ia-[a-hu-du] *(JUDAH)*
2½ sila of oil to the [five so]ns of the king of Ia-a-hu-du *(JUDAH)*
4 sila to eight men from ia-a-hu-da-a-a ...

* * *

1½ sila for three carpenters from Arvad, ½ sila each
11½ sila for eight ditto from Byblus, 1 sila each ...
3½ sila sila for seven ditto, ½ sila each
½ sila for Nabû-êtir the carpenter
10 sila to ia-ku-ú-ki-nu, the son of the king of Ia-ku-du *(JUDAH)*
2½ sila for the five sons of the king of Ia-ku-du through Qana'a

Nebuchadnezzar's Statue Daniel 3



Daniel 7



79a





Exile in Assyria, Babylon and Egypt

2 Kings 17.6; 18.11; 24.11-16; 25; Ezra 2.59; 8.17; Nehemiah 7.61; Jeremiah 29; 42–46; 52; Ezekiel 1.1-3; 3.15

The exile, marking the beginning of the Jewish diaspora, resulted from the deportations of the northern kingdom of Israel to Assyria in 722 B.C., the southern kingdom of Judah to Babylon in 597, 587 and 582 B.C., and the flight of many of the remaining population of Judah to Egypt after an unsuccessful uprising against the Babylonian governor in Mizpah in 582 B.C.

Palestine in the Post-Exilic Period

Ezra 2.21-35; Nehemiah 3.1-32; 7.26-38

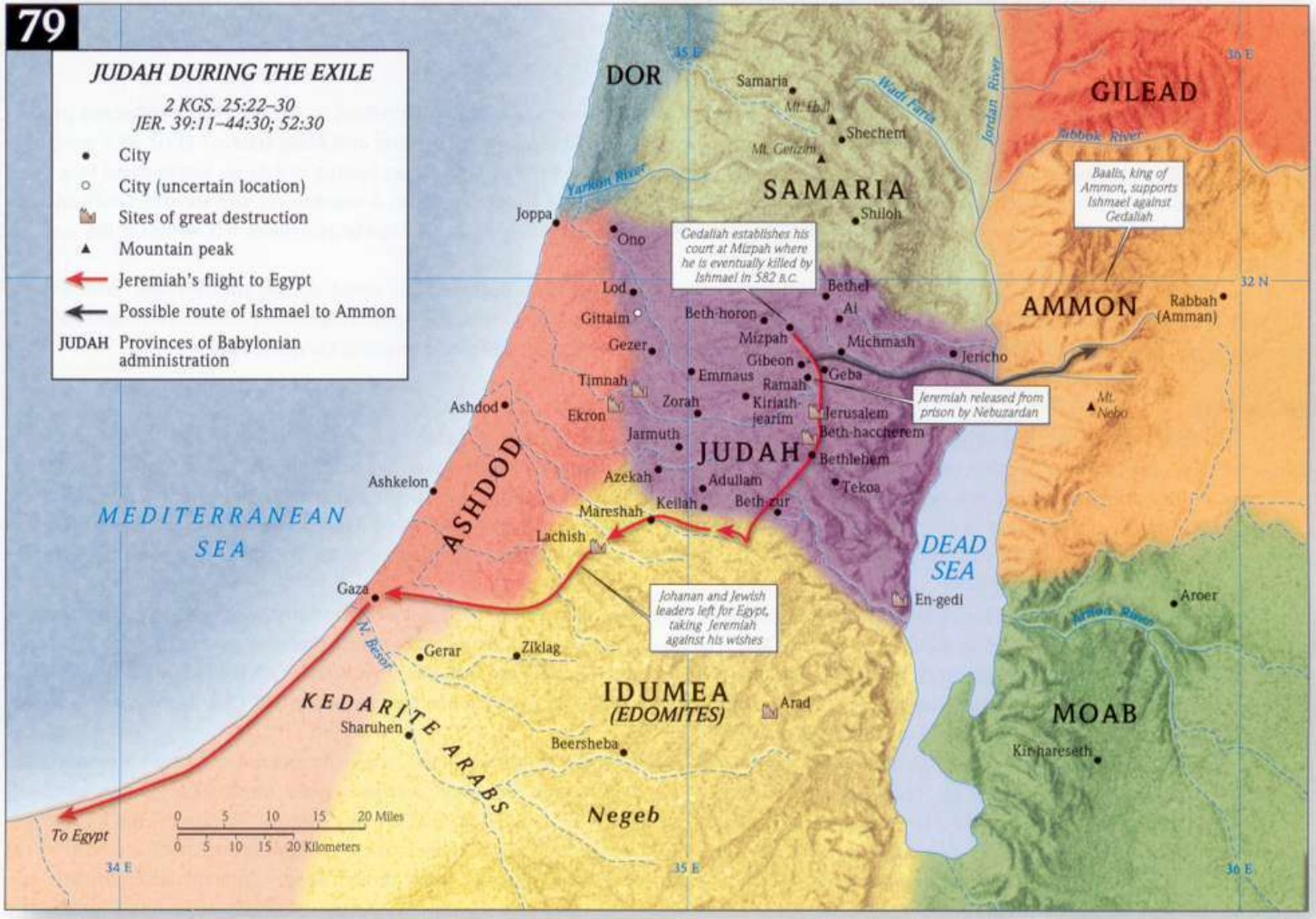
When the Persian king Cyrus II (550-529 B.C.) conquered Babylon in 539 B.C. with hardly a battle, Judah became the Persian province Yahud.

The whole of Palestine was part of the 5th Persian satrapy of Abar-Nahara ("[the land] beyond the [Euphrates] River"); cf. map 19. The satrapy was divided into provinces, two of which were Samaria and Yahud. The capital of Samaria was Shechem, with the holy mountain of Gerizim. In Nehemiah's time the governor of Samaria was Sanballat, and the governor of Ammon was Tobiah. Both governors together with the provinces of Ashdod and Edom were opposed to Nehemiah and his plans to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem.

There is a list of Jewish cities in Nehemiah 11.25-35, but it probably reflects a different period, possibly including places where the inhabitants escaped deportation in 587 B.C. The places Lod, Hadid and Ono which are mentioned in Ezra 2.33 and Nehemiah 7.37 must have been outside the province of Yahud.

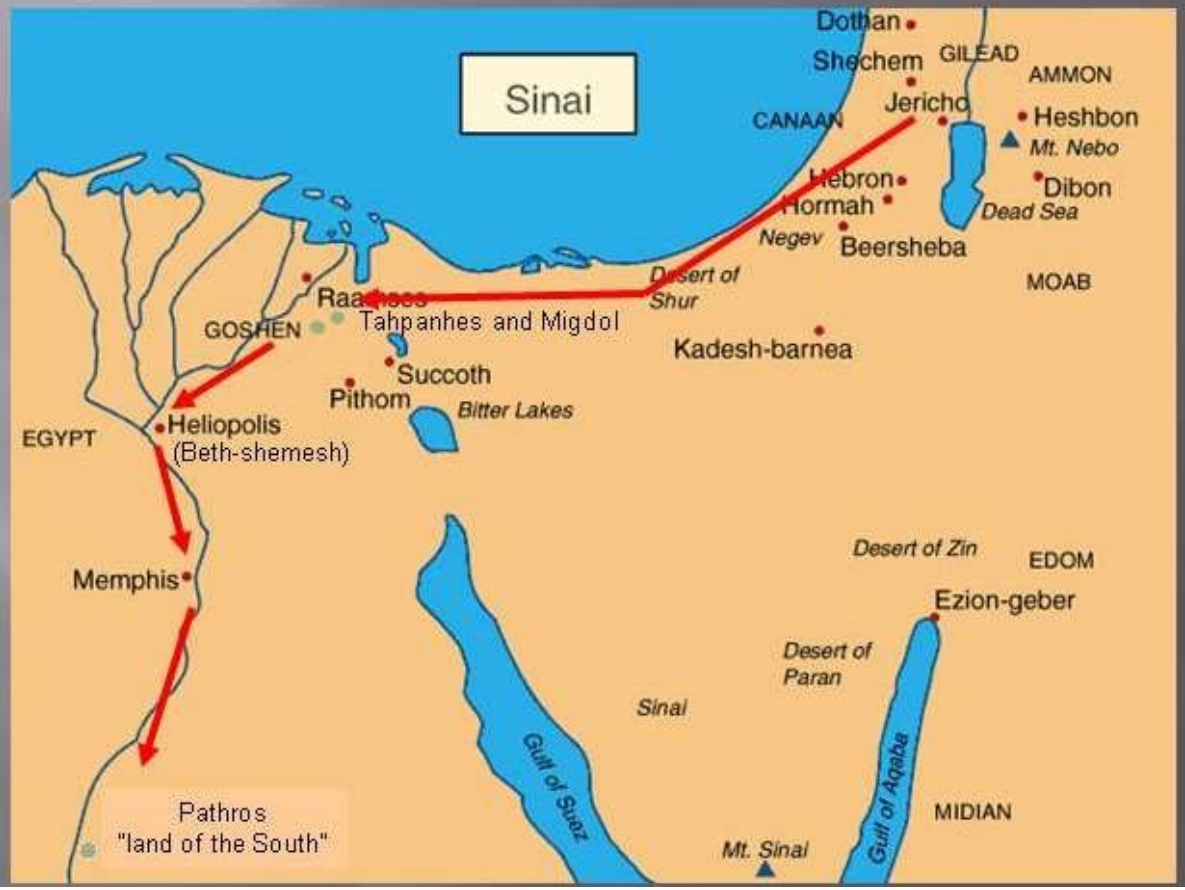
79b




79
JUDAH DURING THE EXILE
2 KGS. 25:22–30
JER. 39:11–44:30; 52:30
City
City (uncertain location)
Sites of great destruction
Mountain peak
Jeremiah's flight to Egypt
Possible route of Ishmael to Ammon
JUDAH Provinces of Babylonian administration
DOR
Samaria
Mt. Ebal
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
SAMARIA
Shiloh
Joppa
Ono
Lod
Gittaim
Gedaliah establishes his court at Mizpah where he is eventually killed by Ishmael in 582 B.C.
Bethel
Ai
Beth-horon
Mizpah
Michmash
Jericho
Gezer
Gibeon
Geba
Timnah
Emmaus
Ramah
Ashdod
Ekron
Zorah
Kiriath-jearim
Jeremiah released from prison by Nebuzardan
Jerusalem
Beth-haccherem
Jarmuth
JUDAH
Bethlehem
Azekah
Adullam
Tekoa
Ashkelon
Keilah
Beth-zur
Mareshah
Lachish
ASHDOD
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
En-gedi
Gaza
Johanan and Jewish leaders left for Egypt, taking Jeremiah against his wishes
N. Besor
Gerar
Ziklag
IDUMEA (EDOMITES)
Arad
KEDARITE ARABS
Sharuhen
Beersheba
Negeb
To Egypt
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
34 E
35 E
GILEAD
Jordan River
Wadi Farfa
Yarkon River
Jabbok River
Baalis, king of Ammon, supports Ishmael against Gedaliah
AMMON
Rabbah (Amman)
32 N
Mt. Nebo
Aroer
Arnon River
MOAB
Kir-hareseth
36 E

Jeremiah's Journey to Egypt

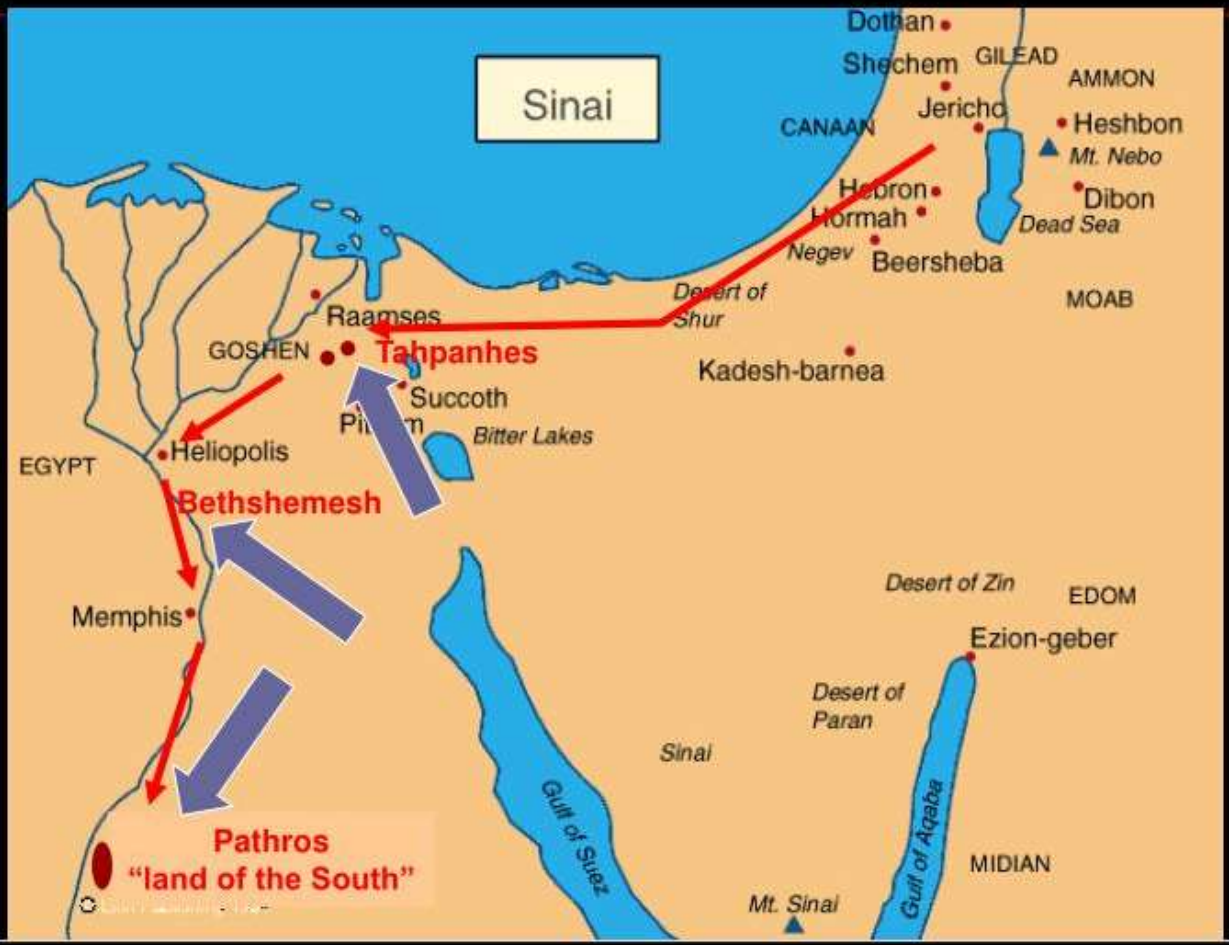
Jeremiah 43-44




Sinai
Dothan
Shechem
GILEAD
AMMON
Jericho
CANAAN
Heshbon
Mt. Nebo
Hebron
Dibon
Hormah
Dead Sea
Negev
Beersheba
Desert of Shur
MOAB
Raamses
GOSHEN
Kadesh-barnea
Succoth
Pithom
Bitter Lakes
Heliopolis
EGYPT
Desert of Zin
EDOM
Memphis
Ezion-geber
Desert of Paran
Sinai
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
MIDIAN
Mt. Sinai
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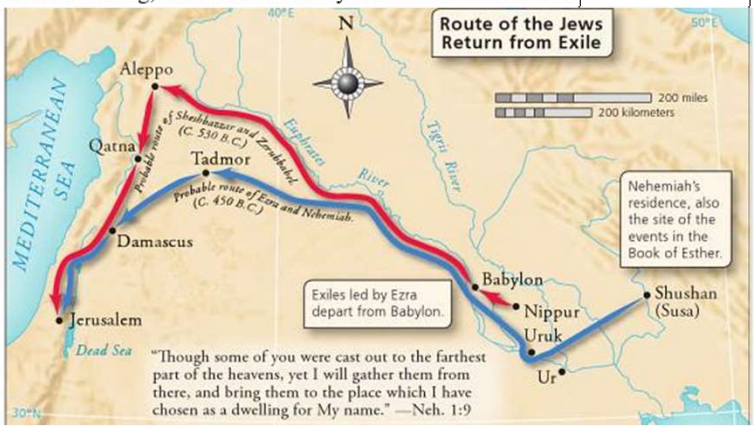
Jeremiah's Journey to Egypt

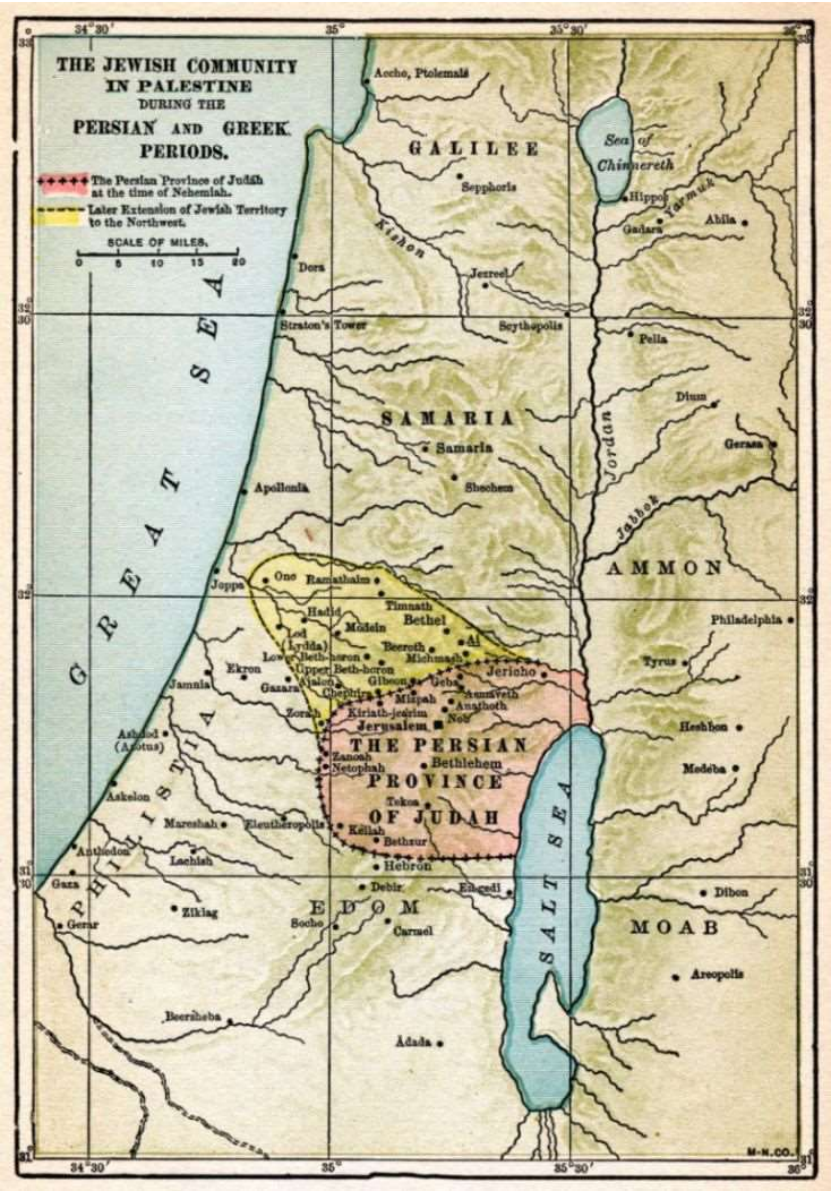
Jeremiah 43-44



3517	**456**	Dan 1:21 And Daniel continued *[even]* unto **the first year of king Cyrus** **Ezr 1:1 Now in the first year of Cyrus** king of Persia, that the word of the LORD by the mouth of Jeremiah might be fulfilled, the LORD stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia	9 yrs [8 w/ Cambyses]
3518	455	-Ezr 3:8 Now **in the second year of** their coming unto the house of God at Jerusalem, in the second month, began Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel, and Jeshua the son of Jozadak… to set forward the work of the house of the LORD	
3519	454	Dan 10:1 **In the third year of Cyrus king of Persia** a thing was revealed unto Daniel, whose name was called Belteshazzar; and the thing *was* true, but the time appointed *was* long: and he understood the thing, and had understanding of the vision	
3526	**447**	**Ezr 4:5** And hired counsellors against them, to frustrate their purpose, all the days of Cyrus king of Persia, **even until the reign of Darius king of Persia**	31yrs
3527	446	Ezr 4:24 Then ceased the work of the house of God which *is* at Jerusalem. So it ceased unto the **second year** of the reign of **Darius king of Persia**. Hag 1:1 In the second year of Darius the king, in the sixth month, in the first day of the month, came the word of the LORD by Haggai the prophet unto Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel, governor of Judah, and to Joshua the son of Josedech, the high priest, ….15 In the four and twentieth day of the sixth month, in **the second year of Darius** the king. Zec 1:1 In the eighth month, in **the second year of Darius**, came the word of the LORD unto Zechariah, the son of Berechiah, the son of Iddo the prophet, saying, …. Hag 2:10 In the four and twentieth *[day]* of the ninth *[month]*, in **the second year of Darius**, came the word of the LORD by Haggai the prophet, saying, Zech 1:7 Upon the four and twentieth day of the eleventh month, which *[is]* the month Sebat, in the **second year of Darius**, came the word of the LORD unto Zechariah, the son of Berechiah, the son of Iddo the prophet,	
		Zec 7:1 And it came to pass in the **fourth year of king Darius**, *[that]* the word of the LORD came unto Zechariah in the fourth *[day]* of the ninth month, *[even]* in Chisleu;	
3530	443	Hanani [Neh 7:2] writes Elephantine Jews in the name of the King, **Darius' 5th yr**	
3531	442	Ezr 6:15 **And this house was finished** on the third day of the month Adar, which was in **the sixth** year of the reign of **Darius the king**	
		The Elephantine papyri mention the high priest Johanan as a contemporary of **Darius II** at the **14th year** of his reign The Elephantine papyri mention the high priest Johanan as a contemporary of **Darius II** at the **17th year** of his reign	
	416	Ezra 4:6 And **in the reign of Ahasuerus** [Xerxes i], **in the beginning of his reign**, wrote they *unto him* an accusation against the inhabitants of Judah and Jerusalem…	**11 yrs**
	414	**Est 1:3** In the **third year** of his reign, he made a feast unto all his princes and his servants; the power of Persia and Media, the nobles and princes of the provinces, *being* before him:	
	410	**Est 2:16** So Esther was taken unto king Ahasuerus into his house royal in the tenth month, which *is* the month Tebeth, in the **seventh year** of his reign.	
	405	**Est 3:7** In the first month, that *is,* the month Nisan**,** in the **twelfth year** of king **Ahasuerus**, they cast Pur, that *is,* the lot, before Haman from day to day, and from month to month, *to* the twelfth *month,* that *is,* the month Adar.	Co-regent Artaxerxes
	405	**Ezra 4:7** And in the days of **Artaxerxes** wrote Bishlam…	
	399	**Ezr 7:7** And there went up *some* of the children of Israel, and of the priests, and the Levites, and the singers, and the porters, and the Nethinims, unto Jerusalem, in the **seventh year** of **Artaxerxes the king**. 7:8 And he came to Jerusalem in the fifth month, which *was* in the **seventh year** of the king	
	386	Neh 2:1 And it came to pass in the month Nisan, in **the twentieth year** of **Artaxerxes the king**, *that* wine *was* before him: and I took up the wine, and gave *it* unto the king. Now I had not been *beforetime* sad in his presence.	
	374	Neh 13:6 But in all this *time* was not I at Jerusalem: for in the **two and thirtieth year** of **Artaxerxes king of Babylon** came I unto the king, and after certain days obtained I leave of the king	

RETURN to CHRIST'S 1ST ADVENT



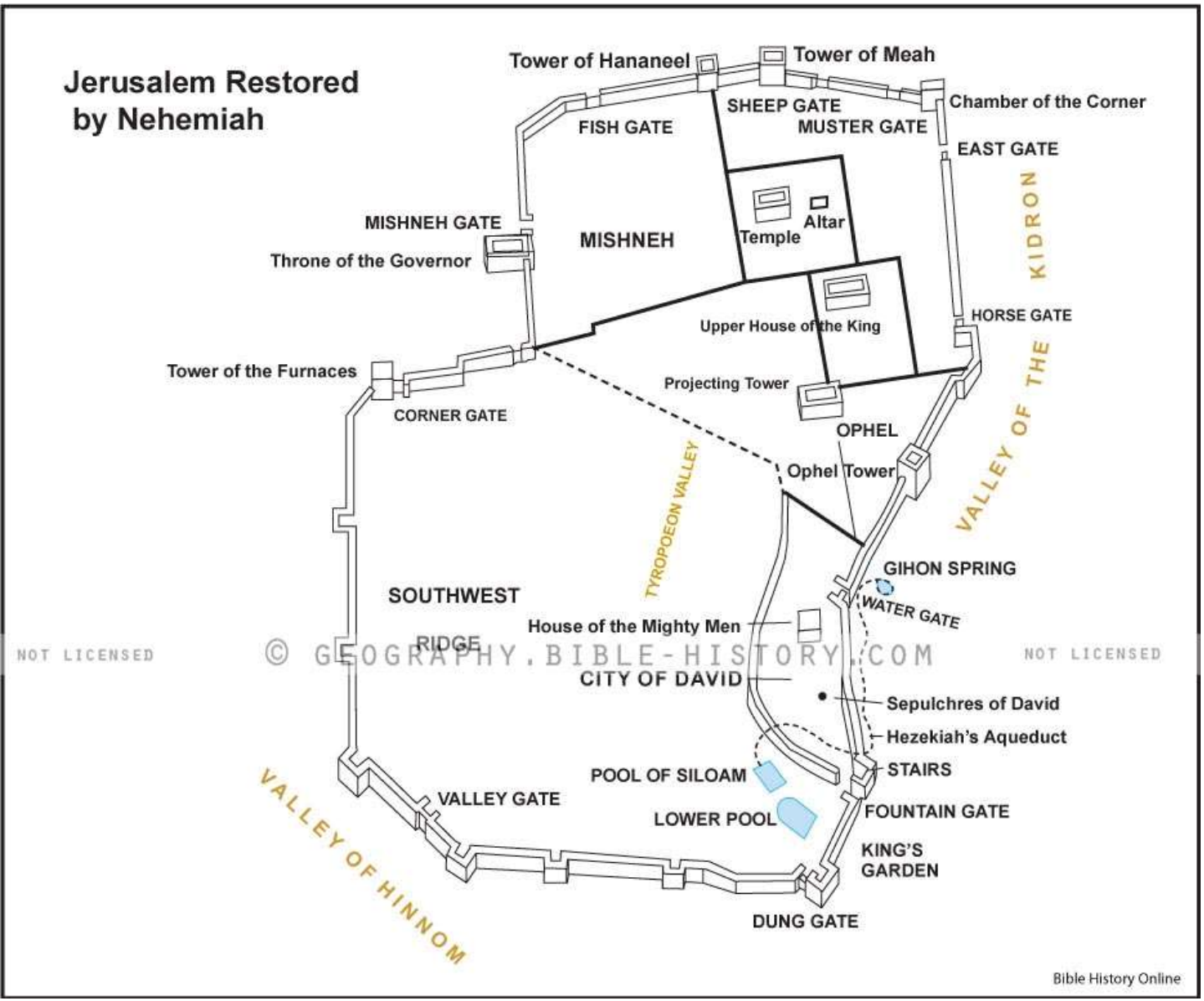


NEHEMIAH

The number in Ezra	29,818
Surplus in Nehemiah.	1,765
Sum total	31,583

The number in Nehemiah	31,089
The surplus in Ezra	494
Sum total	31,583

Jerusalem Restored by Nehemiah



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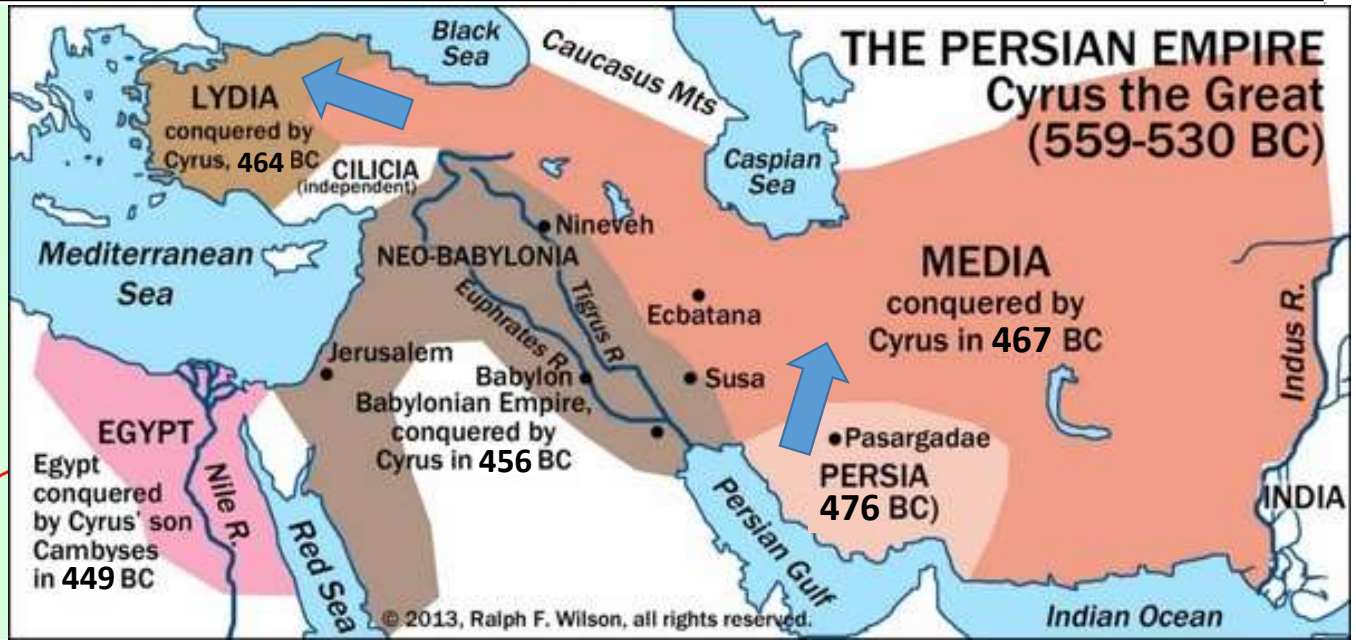
INTERTESTAMENTAL PERIOD – GENEALOGY OF CHRIST

	Secular dates	***Brevarium*** [Jewish Princes of the Restoration]		**Luke 3**	**Matt 3**	**1Chronicle 3**	**HP – Neh 12**
3517	**456**	Zerubbabel ~37 [58, 456-398][3]	Cyrus 456-448	Zerubbabel	Zerubbabel	Zerubbabel	Jeshua
			Darius 447-417				
	~419	Reza – Meshullam~37 [66, 404-378][4]	Xerxes 416-406	Reza	---	Meshullam	Joakim
	~382	Johannan b. Reza ~37 [53, 398-346][5]	Artaxerxes I 405-	Johannan	---	Hananiah[6]	Eliashib//Sanballat-Neh 13:4
JY	**374**	Neh 13:6	~Darius ii 369- overlapping				Joiada //Sanballat-Neh 13:28
			Artaxerxes ii - overlapping				Jonathan?
			Artaxerxes iii Ochus 359-338- overlapping				
	353		… exiles Jews to **Hyrcania**	----	---	----	Johanan?
	345	Judah – **Hyrcanus** [14, 345-332][7]		Judah	=Abihud	=Obadiah	
	331	Joseph i [7, 331-325]	Alexander conquers Darius iii/Persia	Joseph	---	Shekaniah	Jaddua
JY	**324**	Abner – Semein [11, 324-314]		Semein	<Abner>	=Shemaiah	
	313	Eli – Mattathias [12, 313-302]		Mattathias	=Eliakim	----	
			Antigonus I Monophthalmus 306				
	301	Asar – Maat [9, 301-293]	Ptolemy I Soter 305 – 283/2 BC	Maat	=Azor	----	Onias i// Spartan king Areus 309-265
	292	Naggid – Artaxat [10, 292-283]		Naggai	----	----	
	282	Haggai – Eslei 8		Esli	----	----	Simon I the Just, c. 280-260
JY	**274**	Maslot – Nahum 7		Nahum	----	----	
	267	Amos – Syrach 14		Amos	/Zadok	//[Neariah]	Eleazar, c. 260-245 BC
	253	Mattathias – Siloa 10		Mattathias	//Achim	----	
	243	Joseph ii 60	//Ptolemy III. (Euergetes) 246–222	Joseph (ii)	//Elihud //Eleazar	=Elioenai	Manasseh, c. 245-240 BC Onias II, c. 240-218 BC Simon II, 218-185
JY	**224**						
	183	Jannai – Hyrcanus 16	// Seleucus IV Philopator 187-176	Jannai	----	=Hanani	Onias III, 185-175 Jason, 175-172
JY	**174**						
	167	Maccabees supplant Davidic "Jewish Princes"	//Antiochus Epiphanes //Judah Maccabee //Jonathan Maccabee	Melchi	//Matthan	[[Panther]]	HP Menelaus, 172-162 BC
	~147		//Simon Maccabee	Levi	----		
JY	**124**						
	~127		//John Hyrcanus	Matthat	----	[[Barpanther]]	
	~107		//Alexander Jannaeus	Heli	//Jacob	[[Joachim]]	
	88	<Joseph born: Epiphanius>	//Salome Alexandra >> //John Hycanus II	Joseph (iii)	//Joseph		
JY	**74**						
JY	**24**						
	5BC	JESUS b.					

EXILE TO RETURN

525-24	3448	**J. Y**	
523	3450		Jer 52:30 In **the three and twentieth year of Nebuchadrezzar** Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard carried away captive of the Jews seven hundred forty and five persons: all the persons *[were]* four thousand and six hundred
513			Eze 40:1 In the five and twentieth year of our captivity, in the beginning of the year, in the tenth *[day]* of the month, in **the fourteenth year after that the city was smitten,** in the selfsame day the hand of the LORD was upon me, and brought me thither.
501			Jer 52:31 And it came to pass **in the seven and thirtieth year of the captivity of Jehoiachin king of Judah**, in the twelfth month, in the five and twentieth *[day]* of the month, *[that]* Evilmerodach king of Babylon in the *[first]* year of his reign lifted up the head of Jehoiachin king of Judah, and brought him forth out of prison, [**Evil-merodach** (= Awel Marduk, = Amel Marduk), king, r. 561–560, 2 Kings 25:27]
474		**JY**	
459			Dan 7:1 In **the first year of Belshazzar king** of Babylon Daniel had a dream and visions of his head upon his bed: then he wrote the dream, *[and]* told the sum of the matters
457			Dan 8:1 In the **third year of the reign of king Belshazzar** a vision appeared unto me, *[even unto]* me Daniel, after that which appeared unto me at the first.
456			2Ch 36:22 Now in **the first year of Cyrus king of Persia**, that the word of the LORD *[spoken]* by the mouth of Jeremiah might be accomplished, the LORD stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom,





13	*Construction of the other palace of Darius I at Persepolis*	
14		
15		
16		
17	*Supplied by Marduka*	PF 489; PF 1581
18	*From the Marduka*	PF 273
19	*Whose apportionments are set by Marduka*	PF 991
20	*Supplied by Marduka; Whose apportionments are set by Marduka*	PF 941; PF 1794
21	*Whose apportionments are set by Marduka*	PF 1183
22	*Marduka delivered; Supplied by Marduka*	PF 81; PF 863
23	*Supplied by Marduka*	PF 790; PF 1236
24	*Supplied by Marduka (Xerxes was governor of Parthia according to*	PF 412;
25	*PF-NN 1657 and was likely married to princess Vashti)*	
26- 0	*Accession of Xerxes and building of his New Palace in Persepolis*	BM 30589, 42567
27- 1		
28- 2		
29- 3	*Queen Vahti is repudiated*	Esther 1:3
30- 4	*Marduka is royal scribe of Uštanu [Governor of Babylon and*	Amherst 258
31- 5	*Beyond the River]*	
32- 6	*Hiririukka wrote (the tablet), the receipt from Mardukka he received*	PT 1
33- 7	*Xerxes' wedding with Esther*	Esther 2:16-17

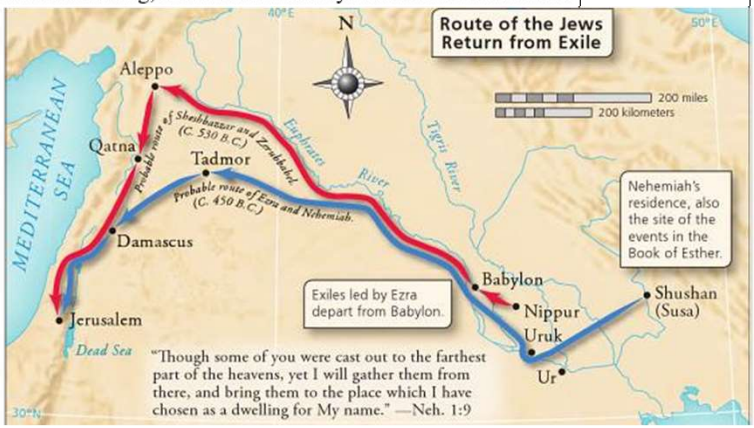
For example, the courtyard of the garden of the king's palace in Susa (Est 1:5) and the outer courtyard of the king's house (Est 6:4) could actually receive “several thousand people” because according to excavations (see hereafter), these courtyards were large squares of 60 meters length each side (Steve/ Vallat/ Gasche: 2003, 491-492).

In addition, the description of the palace is in agreement with archaeology: Esther put on her royal robes and stood in the inner court of the king's palace [room n°6], opposite the king's hall [room n°5]. The king was sitting on his royal throne inside the palace opposite the entrance to the palace (Est 5:1). Only eyewitnesses could know these architectural details at Xerxes' time.

7	*(50)*		*Nehemiah (485-405) was appointed as procurator (tirshata) of Judea (Ne 7:70)*
			Artaxerxes I *was 16 years old (and mother Queen Esther was 41)*
19			
20		*0*	*Nehemiah was appointed as governor of Judea (Ne 13:6) from Year 20 to*
			Year 32 of Artaxerxes (Ne 5:14). Beginning of the 70 weeks of years or 490
32		*12*	*years (Ne 2:1-8; Dn 9:24-25)*
33		*13*	
40		*20*	
41	**0**	*21*	**Artaxerxes I / Darius B** *(Murashu tablets)*
(**42**)	**1**	*22*	*Tablets CBS 5506; CBS 4986*
(43)	**2**	*23*	
(44)	**3**	*24*	*(Beginning of the Peloponnesian War which lasted until 404 BCE)*
(45)	**4**	*25*	*Elephantine papyrus B40 dated year 4 of Darius B (14 July 430 BCE)*
(46)	**5**	*26*	
(47)	**6**	*27*	
(48)	**7**	*28*	*Elephantine papyrus B42 dated year 8 of Darius B (25 September 426 BCE)*
(49)	**8**	*29*	*Amestris/Esther died and was buried in the acropolis of Susa*
50	(0)	*30*	**Artaxerxes I** (Xerxes II) *Tablet BM 65494*
(**51**)	**0**	*31*	(Sogdianos) / **Darius II** *Thucydide IV:50; Tablet CBM 12803*

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		Zec 7:1 And it came to pass in the **fourth year of king Darius**, *[that]* the word of the LORD came unto Zechariah in the fourth *[day]* of the ninth month, *[even]* in Chisleu;	
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	405	**Ezra 4:7** And in the days of **Artaxerxes** wrote Bishlam…	
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	386	Neh 2:1 And it came to pass in the month Nisan, in **the twentieth year** of **Artaxerxes the king**, *that* wine *was* before him: and I took up the wine, and gave *it* unto the king. Now I had not been *beforetime* sad in his presence.	
	374	Neh 13:6 But in all this *time* was not I at Jerusalem: for in the **two and thirtieth year** of **Artaxerxes king of Babylon** came I unto the king, and after certain days obtained I leave of the king	

RETURN to CHRIST'S 1ST ADVENT



RETURN to CHRIST'S - 1ST ADVENT

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	~382	Johannan b. Reza ~37 [53, 398-346][5]	Artaxerxes I 405-	Johannan	---	Hananiah[6]	Eliashib//Sanballat-Neh 13:4
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			Artaxerxes ii - overlapping				Jonathan?
			Artaxerxes iii Ochus 359-338- overlapping				
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JY	**324**	Abner – Semein [11, 324-314]		Semein	<Abner>	=Shemaiah	
	313	Eli – Mattathias [12, 313-302]		Mattathias	=Eliakim	----	
			Antigonus I Monophthalmus 306				
	301	Asar – Maat [9, 301-293]	Ptolemy I Soter 305 – 283/2 BC	Maat	=Azor	----	Onias i// Spartan king Areus 309-265
	292	Naggid – Artaxat [10, 292-283]		Naggai	----	----	
	282	Haggai – Eslei 8		Esli	----	----	Simon I the Just, c. 280-260
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	267	Amos – Syrach 14		Amos	/Zadok	//[Neariah]	Eleazar, c. 260-245 BC
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JY	**224**						
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	~147		//Simon Maccabee	Levi	----		
JY	**124**						
	~127		//John Hyrcanus	Matthat	----	[[Barpanther]	
	~107		//Alexander Jannaeus	Heli	//Jacob	[[Joachim]]	
	88	<Joseph born: Epiphanius>	//Salome Alexandra >> //John Hycanus II	Joseph (iii)	//Joseph		
JY	**74**						
JY	**24**						
	5BC	JESUS b.					

